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THE
NATURAL HISTORY
OF
INSECTS,
WITH THEIR
PROPERTIES and USES
IN
MEDICINE.

BY

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INTRODUCTION

TO THE

HISTORY of INSECTS.

THOSE animals which by their size chiefly attract our attention, are but the smallest part of animated nature; the whole earth swarms with living beings, every plant, every grain and leaf, supports the life of thousands. Vegetables seem, at first sight, to be the parts of organized nature, which are produced in the greatest abundance; but upon minuter inspection we shall find each supporting numberless minute creatures, who fill up the various gradations of youth, vigour, and old age, in the space of a few days existence.

Vegetables are generally produced but once in a season; but among insects, especially of the smaller kinds, a single summer suffices for several generations. These therefore would multiply in greater abundance than the plants on which they subsist, but that they are destroyed by other animals, and often by each other; the spider feeds on the fly, the birds upon the spiders, and they, in turn, make the food of man and every beast of prey.

Some insects as to their conformation are composed of several rings, joined together by a membrane, which is the usual form of the body in grubs, worms, and caterpillars. Unlike birds, who traverse the air with such rapidity, these humble animals, seemingly less favourites of nature, move forward but slowly. The whole body consists of a chain of annular muscles, whose orbicular fibres being contracted, render one of

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the rings that was before ample and dilated narrow and long. The fibres of these rings are found to be spiral, as are their motions in a great measure, so that by this means they can the better bore their passage into the earth. Their crawling motion may be explained by a wire wound round a walking-cane, which when slipt off, and attempted to be lengthened, has an elastic contraction of one ring to the other. In like manner the earthworm, having shot out or extended its body, lays hold upon some substance with its small feet, and so brings onward the hinder part of its body.

Caterpillars have feet both before and behind, which not only enable them to move forward by a sort of steps made by their fore and hinder parts, but also to climb up vegetables, and to stretch themselves out from the boughs and stalks to reach food at a distance. Behind, their broad palms are beset almost round with sharp small nails, to hold and grasp whatever they are upon; likewise before, their feet are sharp and hooked, by which they can lay hold of leaves, while their hinder parts are brought up thereto. Reptiles that have many feet may be observed to move them regularly one after another, and from one end of the body to another, in such a manner that their legs in walking make a sort of undulation; and by this means they move much swifter forward than one would imagine. The motion of snails is performed in a different manner; they have a broad skin along each side of the belly, which has an undulating motion, which, with the help of the slime that covers their bodies, they can move slowly forward, and adhere to every surface at pleasure.

The second sort of insects are flies of various kinds, whose bodies are covered by small plates not unlike our ancient armour, the pieces of which are lengthened by unfolding, and shortened by running over each other. These lead a more luxurious life, transfer themselves from place to place with rapidity, and spend their little existence in feasting and propagating their kind.

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The third sort are ants, spiders, and others, whose bodies are divided into two or three portions, joined by a sort of ligament. Of all the race of reptiles these seem to be endowed with the greatest share of sagacity. The wisdom of the ant, and it's well formed commonwealth, is too well known to be insisted on; but the spider, tho' it leads a solitary and rapacious life, seems endowed with even superior instincts. Its various artifices to ensnare its prey, and, when no longer able to supply a new web itself, the stratagems it lays to get possession of that belonging to another, are evidences of its cunning.

The minuteness of insects may render them contemptible in the eyes of the unthinking; but when we consider the art and mechanism in so minute a structure, the fluids circulating in vessels so small as to escape the sight, the beauty of their wings and covering, and the manner in which each is adapted for procuring its peculiar pleasures, we shall find how little difference there is between the great and the little things of this life, since the Maker of all has bestowed the same contrivance in the formation of the elephant and the ant.

The structure of the eye in insects is remarkably different from that of other creatures in several respects. It is defended by its own hardness against external injuries, and its cornea, or outer coat, is all over divided into lenticular facets, and thro' the microscope appears as a beautiful piece of lattice work. Each hole in this is of such a nature, that when looked thro' every object seems inverted. This mechanism alone supplies the place of the crystalline humour, which is not to be found in insects. Spiders have generally eight eyes, and flies may be said to have as many as there are perforations in the cornea. Other creatures are obliged to turn their eyes different ways to behold objects, but flies have them so contrived as to take in every object near them at once. In order to keep their eyes clean, they are provided with two antennæ, or feelers. Some however are of opinion, that they clean their eyes with their fore legs as well

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as the feelers ; nor is this conjecture ill founded, when we consider, that in some sorts, particularly the flesh-fly, the feelers are too short for this purpose, and therefore their legs alone can supply the defect.

The mechanism in the feet of flies, and other insects, deserves also our notice. The amphibious insects, which are obliged to live by land as well as water, have their hindmost legs made with commodious flat joints, having gristles on each side serving for oars to swim with, and placed at the extremity of the limb ; but nearer the body there are two stiff supporters to enable them to walk when they have occasion. In those insects whose motions are performed by leaping, such as the grasshopper and cricket, their thighs are strong and brawny ; those, on the contrary, which use their claws in perforating the earth, have such parts made with strength and sharpness, as in the wild bee, and the beetle. There are even some animals that convey themselves by methods to us unknown. Insects, which are generated in stagnant waters, are often found in new pits and ponds, and sometimes on the tops of houses and steeples. Spiders with their webs have been known to soar to a considerable height, having been seen above the highest steeple of *York Minster*. How these animals have been thus capable of conveying themselves from place to place is a phenomenon for which we are unable to account ; some years ago, it was the method to give reasons for every appearance in nature, but as philosophy grows more mature it becomes more cautious and diffident, nor blushes in many instances to avow its ignorance.

Those insects which are provided with wings have tendons, which distend and strengthen them ; those which are provided with four, use the outermost rather as cases to defend the internal wings than as instruments in flying. When the insect is at rest, the inner wings are generally gathered up in the manner we close a fan, nor is it without some efforts that the little animal can unfold it. Those, however, whose wings are not cased in this manner, such as moths and butterflies, have them defended with feathers ;
for

for that beautiful variety of colours which we so much admire, appears, thro' a microscope, to be nothing more than different coloured plumage, as artfully placed as in the wings of birds, but too minute to be discerned by the naked eye. Such insects as have but two wings have two little balls, or poisers, joined to the body under the hinder part of each wing, that serve to keep them steady, and in some measure counteracts the changes of the air, which might at every variation carry them in its current: If one of these poisers be cut off the insect will soon fall to the ground, but if they are both cut, it will still fly, but yet in the direction of every breeze.

They are thus formed for motion, rather to provide sustenance than to avoid danger. As from their natural weakness they are the prey of every superior order of animals, they seem to find safety only in their minuteness or retirement; but even with every precaution they furnish out a repast to swallows and other birds, who, while to us they seem sporting in the air, are then employed in procuring their necessary subsistence. The insect itself, however, is at the same time in pursuit of some inferior order of insects, for there are the same hostilities among the smallest that there are amongst the largest animals.

Summer is the season of their pleasures; many of them never live above a single season, while others are found to continue but one day. Such however as are more long lived, take the proper precautions to provide for their safety in winter, and fix upon the most convenient situations for spending that interval, and such as want food lay in the proper stores for subsistence. But the greatest number want no such necessary stock, for they sleep during the continuance of the winter. Some caterpillars, for instance, having fed during the summer, retire, at the approach of cold, to a place of safety, and there, by spinning a thread like a cobweb, hang themselves in some commodious place, covered with a fictitious coat, which at once serves to keep them warm, and guard them from external injuries. Here they continue in this torpid

torpid state till the returning sun calls them to new life; they now expand new wings, and become butterflies, which seem scarce employed in any other manner than that of reproducing their kinds. Thus we see among insects those different offices of eating, sleeping, and generation, make different seasons in their lives. Were we to compare them with other animals we should find, that while those pursue such pleasures by frequent returns, these experience each but once in their lives, and die.

There are some insects, however, which lay up provisions for the winter, of which the bee and the foreign ant are remarkable instances. The wasp, the hornet, and the wild bee are not less assiduous in laying in a proper stock of food, and fitting up commodious apartments; but this is wholly for the sake of their young, for they forsake their nests in winter, leave their young furnished with every convenience, and retire themselves to other places, where, in all probability, they live without eating.

In general, all insects are equally careful for posterity, and find out proper places wherein to lay their eggs, that, when they are hatched and produce young ones, there may be sufficient food to maintain them; whether they chuse trees, plants, or animal substances, still the pascent creature finds a bed which at once supplies food and protection. The plumb and the pea, each seem to give birth to insects peculiarly formed for residing in them. The pear and apple produce a white moth; on the oak leaf are hatched several of beautiful colours, white, green, yellow, brown, and variegated. The manner in which those insects lay their eggs is sufficiently curious; they wound the leaf half through, and then deposite their eggs in the little cavity. As the insect increases, its nidus, or bed, increases also, so that we often see the leaves of trees with round swellings on the surface, upon opening of which we may discover numberless insects not yet come to maturity. On oak trees these nests appear like little buds, and are in fact only gems, or buds, which are encreased in thickness
when

when they ought to have been pushed out in length. The insect thrusts one or more eggs into the very heart of the gem which begins to be turgid in June, and but for this would have shot out in July. This egg soon becomes a maggot, that eats itself a small cell in the midst of the bud, the vegetation of which being thus obstructed, the sap designed to nourish it is diverted to the remaining parts of the bud, which are only scaly integuments that by this means grow large, and become a covering to the case in which the insect lies. But not only the oak, but the willow, and some other trees and plants, have knobs thus formed, which generally grow in or near the rib of the leaf. Among these cases formed by insects, the aleppo galls may be reckoned as the most useful, the insects of which, when come to maturity, gnaw their way out, as may be seen by the little holes in every nut. But all these are formed by the ichneumon kinds of flies, namely, of those kinds which are vulgarly called the blue-bottle fly.

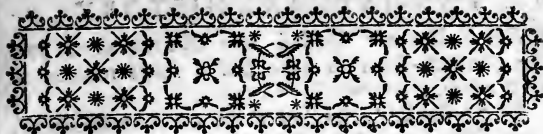
Those kinds, however, which do not wound the leaf, take great pains to lay their eggs on the surface, in the exactest and most curious manner. When thus deposited, they are always fastened thereto with a glue, and constantly at the same end. Those which lay them in the waters, place them in beautiful rows, and generally in a sily substance, to prevent their being carried away with the motion of the water. Upon posts, and on the sides of windows in country villages, little round eggs have been seen resembling pearls, which produced small hairy caterpillars, and those like the rest are all laid in very regular order. The gnat, tho' so very small, is yet very curious in the manner of depositing her eggs, or spawn. It lays them on the water, but fixes them to some floating substance by means of a stalk, which prevents them from sinking. The eggs are contained in a sort of transparant jelly, and very neatly laid; when hatched by the warmth of the season, they sink to the bottom, where they become small maggots, stick to the stones, and provide themselves cases, or cells, which they
creep

creep into or go out of at pleasure, and thus continue till they take the usual change into that of a fly. Most of these insects are tinged with one principal colour, resembling either that of the leaves on which they subsist, or the branches to which they fasten; on these they march with great slowness, and by this artifice are confounded with what they subsist upon, so as to escape the birds, their rapacious and watchful enemies. Such is the manner with those insects which being hatched from eggs, are then transformed into caterpillars, which may be called their eating state; after that wrapped round with a covering of their own fabrication, and thus turned into nymphæ, which may be called their sleeping state; and lastly furnished with wings, and metamorphosed into butterflies, which is their generating state.

But there are numberless other insects which are brought forth alive, such as the spider, and the snail produced with a shell, which grows with its growth, and is never found to forsake it. These are never seen to change, but continue their growth: the spider, as it becomes older, has its legs longer, and if they be cut off, like those of the lobster they grow out afresh. The snail, as it becomes more old, acquires additional ringlets to its shell, and contains in itself both sexes. But there is an animal lately discovered, whose powers of generation are still more extraordinary than any thing hitherto taken notice of, and from the phenomena attending which, Mr. *Buffon* has ventured to affirm, that he still believes there may be such a thing as equivocal generation. The animal in question is called the polypus, a small reptile found on aquatic plants, and in muddy ditches. This surprising creature, tho' cut into never so many parts, still continues to live in every division, and each, in less than three days, becomes in every respect a perfect polypus, like that which was at first divided. This I think may be justly esteemed the lowest of animated beings, and scarce to be ranked above the sensitive plant, except by being endowed with a locomotive faculty, or a power of moving from one leaf to another. It is thus

thus that Nature chuses to mix the kinds of being by imperceptible gradation, so that it becomes hard to determine where animals end, or vegetables begin. In this there are evident marks of her wisdom in filling up every chasm in the great scale of being, so that no possible existence may be wanting in her universal plan. Were we to ask, why these minute creatures, in general little regarded by man, except from the prejudice they are of to his labours, were formed in such great abundance, it would be no easy task to find a reply. For man's use they were not made, as they are allowed to be noxious to him; nor for the sustenance of other animals that may be of use to him, since the advantages of the latter cannot compensate for damage done by the former; perhaps the wisest answer would be, that every creature was formed for itself, and each allowed to seize as great a quantity of happiness from the universal stock, as was consistent with the universal plan; thus each was formed to make the happiness of each; the weak of the strong, and the strong of the weak, but still in proportion to every order, power of conquest and enjoyment. Thus we shall find, that tho' man may be reciprocally useful to other animals, yet in some measure they were formed for his use, because he has been endowed with every power of rendering them subservient, and enjoying their submission.





THE
NATURAL HISTORY
OF
INSECTS.



CHAP. I.

Of Insects in general.

✕✕✕✕ N Insect is a small animal, either composed of several rings joined together by a membrane, or of several small plates, which play one over another, or else having a body consisting of two or three parts, joined together by a sort of a thread or string. The first kind, we commonly call Worms or Grubs; as also, Caterpillars. When they advance from one place to another, they stretch the musculous skin, which separates the first ring from those that follow, and thrust it forwards to a certain distance; then they contract and wrinkle the skin on the same side, bringing forwards the second ring, and so on; and thus they can move along without feet, proceed out of the earth, and enter into it again without any danger; besides, they can proceed in this manner backward or forward as they please. The second sort are flies of various kinds, whose bodies are an assemblage of small plates, which are lengthened by unfolding, and shortened by running over each other, much in the same manner as some parts of the ancient armour. The third sort are Ants, Spiders, and many others,

whose bodies are divided into two or three portions, which seem to have but a small relation to each other.

Their smallness renders them contemptible in the eyes of the generality ; but rather should be a reason for admiring the art and mechanism of their structure, which contains so many vessels, fluids, and motions in creatures so minute as almost to escape the sight ; such as mites, and the like. Some of these insects are richly adorned, with robes of various colours, such as blue, green, red, gold and silver, and many other embellishments. We need only look upon shining flies, Cantharides, Butterflies and Caterpillars to be convinced of this truth. The same wisdom which has given them these ornaments, has armed them from head to foot, and has enabled them to fight, and to defend themselves ; though they do not always catch what they lie in wait for, or shun what is hurtful ; yet they are provided with what will best serve them for those purposes. Some of them have strong teeth, others a double jaw, or a sting, or strong claws ; and they have shelly armour, that cover the whole body. The most delicate are furnished with hair, which serves them to break the shocks they may receive, and to weaken the blows, or to preserve them from the rubs that might hurt them. They are almost all very quick in their flight, and getting out of the way of danger ; some by the help of their wings, and others by the assistance of threads, which they can throw out, and hang by them under the leaves of trees, on which they live. Others again can leap to a great distance, and so get out of harm's way.

It is also wonderful to consider the various organs by which they are assisted to live, and the instruments they make use of each according to their profession. Some are skilful in spinning, having two distaffs and fingers to draw out the thread ; others can make nets and webs, and are provided with thread and shuttles. Some again build themselves houses with wood, and have the sickles to cut it ; others are skilful in making way, and have scrapers, spoons, and trowels. They have generally a trunk, whose uses are more wonderful

ful than that of the elephant; for with it they can extract liquor with more skill than any man. Some have tongues, which serve them for tasting, and others have a sort of gimblet to bore holes with. Others have piercers fixed to their tails, by means of which, they make lodgings for themselves and families, in the heart of fruits, under the bark of trees, and even in the hardest wood. Most of them have excellent eyes; besides which, they have horns or feelers, to prevent their meeting with any thing that may do them harm, especially in the dark. Some of these horns are full of knots, or joints, like those on the heads of Cray-fish; and several are terminated like a comb. Others again have four large wings, equal to the length of their bodies, and some have them so fine, that the least obstacle will tear them in pieces; but these are generally hid under two strong shells, which may be raised up, or shut close down, which they always are, when they are at rest or creep. Besides these, there are other great varieties, which will be taken notice of in their proper places.

All sorts of insects are generated like larger animals, from eggs; and these at first are enclosed in a single or double covering, which opens when the animal is old enough to pierce through. When the brood break the covering, at their coming into the world, these creatures are said to be viviparous; as for instance, Millepedes, or Hog-lice. When the old ones bring forth the young in a covering, where they are to remain some time, they are said to be Oviparous. All these insects, and indeed, all sorts of animals are brought into the world one of these two ways; and those of the oviparous kind, always lay their eggs in a proper place, where they are hatched by a certain degree of heat.

It was formerly the common opinion, that all sorts of insects proceeded from corruption; but this has been exploded long ago, especially since the invention of Microscopes. And indeed, it would be absurd to suppose, that these animals which are perfect in their kind, should be the effect of chance. The motions of these creatures, may seem to us without

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any design ; and yet, it is certain that they tend to a certain end, even those of the smallest, as well as the largest. No insect abandons its eggs to chance ; for they are never mistaken in laying them in places, where they may receive proper nourishment, as soon as they are hatched. In those countries where Silk Worms naturally live, you will always find their eggs on a mulberry-tree, and no where else, which plainly shews, they know what they are about. The Caterpillars that feed upon cabbages, are never found upon willows, nor those of willows upon cabbages. The moth delights to be among curtains, woollen stuffs, or papers, but never upon plants, nor in mud, nor yet in corrupted aliments ; and yet the contrary happens to flies, who lay their eggs in flesh ; and therefore, it is plain, it is instinct, and not chance that directs their choice. That this does not arise from the corruption of the flesh is plain, from the following experiment ; take a bit of beef fresh killed, and put it into an open vessel, and another into a clean one covered over with a piece of silk, so thin as to let in the air, and yet thick enough to hinder the eggs of the flie from passing through it, and you will find the first bit produce maggots as usual, whereas the second will be entirely without ; however, the flies being attracted by the smell, will come in crowds to the covering, and endeavour to enter in, and perhaps lay some of their eggs upon the silk, but they will penetrate no farther ; from whence it is plain, that corruption produces nothing.

When some of these eggs are hatched, the young will appear in their perfect form, which they never change afterwards. Thus, snails come into the world with their houses on their backs, and continue always in the same shape, as well as that of the houses ; for they grow in proportion to the animal itself. Such likewise are Spiders, which proceed from their eggs completely formed, and change nothing afterwards but their sizes. But the greatest part of other insects pass through different states, and assume successively the figure of two or three animals which have no resemblance to each other.

Many

Many insects when they proceed from their eggs, appear to be nothing else but a sort of worms, some without feet and others with; those without feet are under the care of their dams, which supply them with food, if they are not hatched in a place where they find nourishment. Those with feet, go of their own accord to search for food on the leaves of the tree, that is most suitable to their nature, which is the very same where the dams laid their eggs. These grow very sensibly in a short time, and some of them throw off their old covering five or six times, and seem to grow young again, by having a new skin. These all pass through the middle state, which is that of a Nymph or Chrysalis; but this wants explanation. The Caterpillar first leaves off feeding, and incloses itself in a sort of coffin, which is different in the different kinds. This covering preserves them from external injuries, till they acquire a new form. These have the name of Nymphs, and then they assume all the beautiful colours which adorn the various kinds. Some then call it an Aurelia, or Golden Nymph, because the covering which is more or less hard, assumes a colour as shining as gold. Some call this covering a Cod, especially when it is applied to a Silk-Worm.

The last state or metamorphosis, is when they rise out of their coffin, and become flying insects; for that which was a worm before is destroyed, or rather turns into a fly. There are some insects that live only upon greens, and others that feed on nothing but wood. It is now generally believed, that there is another sort which are nourished even in stones themselves; however, it is more certain, that there are many which never appear out of the water. There are reckoned no less than three hundred kinds of Caterpillars which are already known, and the curious are still making new discoveries: their shape, their colour, their inclinations, and their manner of living, distinguishes the several sorts from each other; and yet they are all perfect in their kind. However, they are all composed of several rings, which being either extended or contracted, enable them to carry their bodies where ever they have occasion to go. They have a certain number of feet

with joints, and are armed with hooks, wherewith they fix themselves to the barks of trees, especially when they sleep, which is the time they pass from one state to the other. They have almost all threads composed of a fluid gummy matter, which they get out of the leaves that supply them with food. When they perceive any danger of being carried off by birds, or crushed by the motions of the branches, they fix themselves to the trees by means of this gum, which is made into threads through several openings of their bodies, which threads they unite with their paws, and form several into one, capable of supporting their own weight, and so are generally secure from danger. Some naturalists believe, that the colour of the Caterpillars is one of the best preservatives against the birds that are fond of feeding upon them; for they generally are of the same principal colour as the leaves whereon they feed, or of the small branches to which they are fixed, when they undergo the metamorphosis; thus, those that are nourished on the buckthorn-tree are as green as the leaves thereof, and those that live upon apple-trees and bushes are of the same colour as the bark of those plants. Even the smallest of those animals have methods of screening themselves from the pursuit of the birds; for they may be often found under the leaves and not above, where they would be more exposed.

All sorts of Caterpillars use a particular kind of nourishment, which they never change upon any account whatever; for though they live upon greens, each has its own plant, and will sooner die than feed upon any other, unless they are nearly of the same kind. Towards the end of the summer, when Caterpillars have sufficiently fed on the green leaves, then they leave off eating, and secure a retreat, where they are to undergo the succeeding changes. A few days are sufficient for some to undergo this metamorphosis, while others continue months, and even years in their coffins. Some at this time hide themselves in the ground, and others get upon the roofs of houses, in the holes of walls, under the bark of trees, and even into the heart of the wood; others again, wrap themselves

themselves up in threads and gum, and rowling themselves in the sand, make themselves a sort of stone coffins. Likewise, some reduce little bits of wood to powder, and with their gum make a covering in which they wrap themselves; and when it is quite formed, it is not much unlike an *Egyptian* mummy.

Some sorts of Caterpillars are capable of spinning threads, in which they are covered and defended from the rain, particularly Silk-worms, of which more hereafter. The most common sort of Caterpillars are those that we met with on elms, apple-trees, and bushes; and the Butterflies that proceed from them, fix upon some entire leaf, where they lay their eggs in the autumn, and die soon after; but before winter they are hatched and become small Caterpillars, which with their threads make themselves beds and spacious lodgings, where they lie during the cold season, distributed as it were in different rooms without eating, or coming out. Their coverings are as hard as parchment, and consequently sufficient to keep off the rain, wind, and cold; for they lie upon a sort of thick down, and are surrounded with several fillets of the stuff wherewith they build their lodgings. Thus, having given some account of insects in general, we shall now proceed to particulars.



CHAP. II.

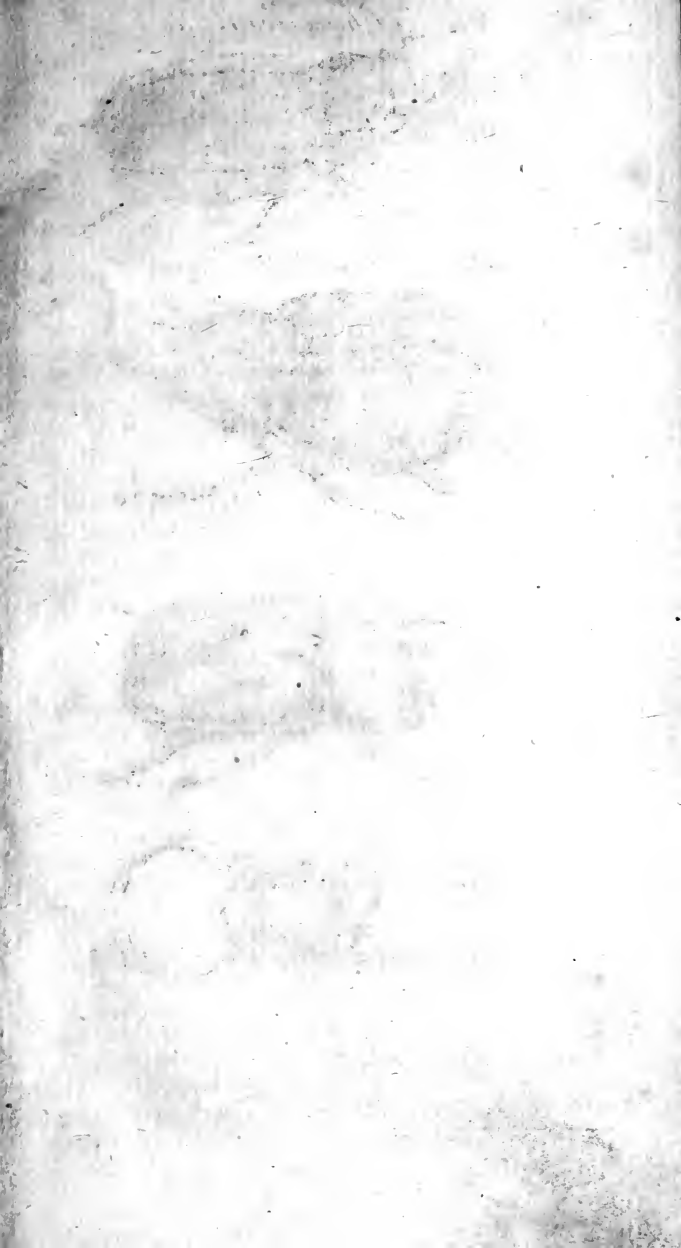
Of Insects of the BEETLE kind.

THE BEETLE is a flying insect, with a case over its wings to defend them from danger, when it does not fly; though some would have these cases a different sort of wings, and therefore place them among four winged insects but very improperly; for they seem to be designed by nature to preserve their wings from hard bodies, which they often meet with when they dig holes in the ground, or gnaw rotten wood with their teeth, to make themselves houses or nests. When they fly they fill the air with a humming

ming noise, and perhaps greater than that of any other insect. They have a great aversion to roses, whose smell they cannot bear, and some affirm it will kill them. They are naturally fond of ivy, and delight to get under its leaves. There are different sorts of Beetles, some being large with horns, and others small with none, from which they have different names.

The ELEPHANT BEETLE is the largest of this kind hitherto known, and is found in *South-America*, particularly *Guiana* and *Surinam*, as well as about the river *Oroonoko*. It is of a black colour, and the whole body is covered with a very hard shell, full as thick and as strong as that of a small crab. Its length from the hinder part to the eyes is almost four inches, and from the same part to the end of the proboscis or trunk four inches and three quarters. The transverse diameter of the body is two inches and a quarter, and the breadth of each elytron or case for the wings is an inch and three tenths. The antennæ horns or feelers are quite horny, for which reason the proboscis or trunk is moveable at its insertion into the head, and seems to supply the place of feelers. The horns are eight tenths of an inch long, and terminate in points. The proboscis is an inch and a quarter long, and turns upwards, making a crooked line terminating in two horns, each of which is near a quarter of an inch long; but they are not perforated at the end like the proboscis of other insects. About four tenths of an inch above the head on that side next the body is a prominence or small horn, which if the rest of the trunk were away, would cause this part to resemble the horn of a Rhinoceros. There is indeed a Beetle so called; but then the horn or trunk has no fork at the end, though the lower horn resembles this. The feet are all forked at the end, but not like lobsters claws.

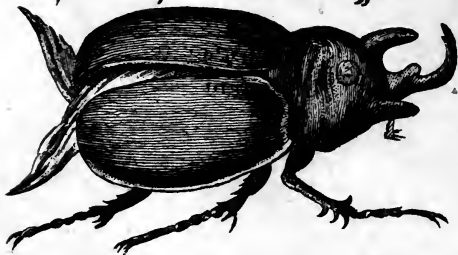
The RHINOCEROS BEETLE, of this there are several kinds, one of which was brought from the *East-Indies*, and is of a jet-black colour, and has a horn growing on its nose which turns upwards; and about the middle of the belly there is another horn, which



Rhinoceros-Beetle.



Elephant Beetle.



Another Rhinoceros.



Stag-Beetle.



which arises from a tubercle and turns inwards. The whole body, from the end of the horn to the back part, is four inches long, and the breadth is almost two. It has also two horns on the head behind the snout, and there are six feet or legs forked at the ends. This has been just taken notice of, and differs chiefly from the Elephant-Beetle, in not having the horn on the snout forked at the end; besides which it has no horn on the belly. There is also another Rhinoceros-Beetle, which is common about *Vienna in Germany*. The horn has a greater resemblance to that of a Rhinoceros, for it turns up like it, and is sharp at the end, and behind the head it has a prominent bump, and there are six feet as in the former. It is all over as black as pitch, except the belly, which is of a deep red. The horn of the nose is so very sharp, that it seems to be whetted to a point. The third and fourth kinds are much of the same shapes, only the wings of the former are longer than the cases, and in these they are shorter. They look as if they were covered over with shining-ink, and the horns on the head are full of knots. The head is of a greenish gold-colour, and the shoulders are red; but the belly is purple, and the cases of the wings are of the same colour as the head. The feet and legs are of a dun-colour, and the wings under the cases are whitish.

The STAG-BEETLE is of a dusky-brown colour on the back, or rather blackish, especially about the cases of the wings and breast. It is above an inch long, and about half an inch broad, and it has two horns without joints, but branched like those of a Stag, whence it has its name. When this Beetle is full grown they are as long as a man's little finger, and there are nippers at the end with which this animal can pinch or lay hold of any thing, they being not unlike lobsters claws. The eyes are hard, prominent and whitish, and near them on both sides there are feelers, one pair of which are branched, and placed between the horns and the eyes, having each a joint which makes almost a right angle. The other pair are placed in the middle of the forehead, and

are strait and flat, having each a tubercle like the head of a nail at the end, whence by some they are said to be clavated. It has six feet, of which the foremost pair are longer and greater than the rest. The horns are sometimes as red as coral, which give this Beetle a very beautiful appearance; and the eggs when they are hatched turn into worms with six feet, which are afterwards changed into Beetles. It is very common in *Kent* and *Sussex*, and is sometimes seen in other parts of *England*.

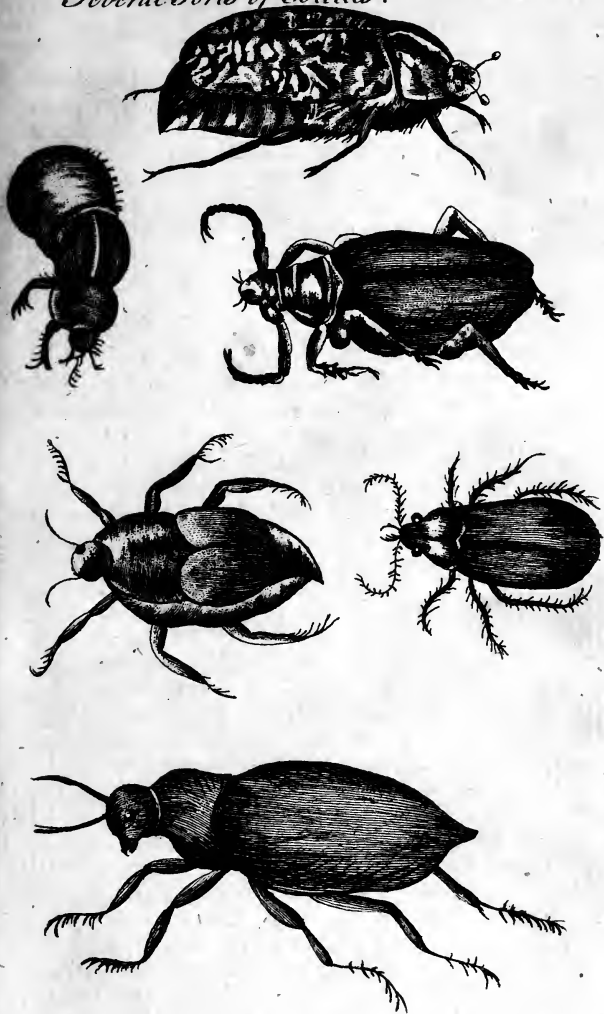
The BEETLE *with lunated, prominent, dentated jaws, and a smooth breast*, is of the larger kind, being an inch long, and two thirds of an inch broad. The thorax is smooth, convex and black, without any prominences, though it has a sort of an edge. The cases of the wings are smooth and of a blackish purple colour. The Jaws are in the shape of a half-moon, and are prominent and black, having two teeth in each. It is found in hedges where there are ash trees, for it feeds on the rotten part of their trunks, and burrows in the earth under their roots.

The BRASS BEETLE, is of the larger kind, and has a short broad breast, the shape in general being considerable broad in proportion to its length; but the eyes are small, and the legs long and slender. The whole body and outer part of the cases of the wings are of a fine shining green, with a mixture of yellow. It is sometimes met with in our gardens.

The BEETLE *with clavated feelers, and the cases of the wings on the fore part*. It is of the small kind, and of an oblong shape, with a black head and breast. The cases of the wings are grey towards the top, but elsewhere the colour is of a dusky blackish brown, with a transverse streak of white. This kind is common about the carcasses of dead animals, particularly birds. Some would not have this to be properly a Beetle, but call it *Dermestes*.

The BLACK DERMESTES *with a white spot on each of the cases of the wings*, is of the small kind, and has a body of an oval shape, which is black as well as its legs and feelers; on each of the cases of the wings there is a remarkable white spot, with five others

Several Sorts of Beetles.



others so small that they are hardly visible. This animal when touched, or is terrified with a noise, will stop and draw its head and legs under the shell of the body. It is common about some houses and old walls, and more particularly in places where victuals are kept.

The **DERMESTES**, *of a cylindrical shape, with a thick hairy neck, and testaceous cases for the wings.* This is also of the small kind, and the body is of the shape of a cylinder, with a thick roundish black hairy neck. The cases of the wings are longish, blunt at the point, and like shells with a black edge or margin running all round them; but the colour of the cases themselves are of a whitish brown, and the body and legs are black. The antennæ or feelers are reddish. The size is not much bigger than a large louse, and when it is touched or terrified it contracts itself and lies quite still. It is very common in houses. The feelers of these three sorts are of a clavated shape, and are perforated transversely. There is another sort of insects of the Beetle kind, with slender feelers like threads, though a little thicker near the ends. This sort, as well as the former, are by some of our best authors placed among the Beetles.

The **GREEN TORTOISE-BEETLE** *with clavated feelers divided into rings*, has a very small oval body, convex on the back and flat on the belly. The upper part consists of the cases of the wings and the shield, which are both green and smooth, and appear to be one single crust, divided only by a kind of triangular suture. The belly is black, and the head is entirely hid under the shield. The feelers are pale, only they are of a deeper colour on the top than elsewhere. The legs are of a pale brown, and there is a sort of a prominent rim running round the cases of the wings, which entirely cover the body. It is common in gardens, and may be met with on mint and other herbs. These sort of Beetles are by *Linnaeus* called *Cassida*, from the shield.

The **BLACK CASSIDA**, or Shield Beetle, *with feelers like bristles, and a roundish body*, is a very small Beetle, of a little longish shape, and of a dusky black

black colour. The cases of the wings are oblong, and lightly streaked with several very small hollowish spots. The shield is roundish, being somewhat broader than long, and it is rough on the upper part, with a cruciated prominent edge. Sometimes there are two spots on the side towards the hinder part, with yellow hairs thereon. The belly is black, but in some lights has a gloss of a silver colour. It is met with in houses in the country, where it often does a great deal of mischief, eating holes in woollen cloths and stuffs. When it is touched ever so lightly it draws up its head and wings under its body.

The *oval pale-clouded* CASSIDA, or Shield-Beetle, *with an undivided shield that covers the head.* It is a very small Beetle, and has a body of an oval shape and of a pale brown colour, spotted and clouded all over with one that is more dusky, which makes it look somewhat like the shell of a tortoise. The shield is in the shape of a half-moon, and of a pale colour without spots; but the cases of the wings are streaked and speckled, and the streaks run in crooked lines. The body is black, and the feelers are black and slender. It may be easily found in beds of baum, or mint.

The LADY-COW *with reddish cases for their wings, and seven black spots thereon*, is an insect well known even to children, and has a black head with two white spots on the forehead, and a black breast, which is whitish near the edges. The cases of the wings are of an orange-colour, and there are three black spots towards the base of each, and one that is common to both, which with the former makes seven in all. The feelers are very small and clavated; and the under part of this insect is black.

The LADY-COW *with red cases for the wings, and two black spots thereon*, that is one on each. The breast is black, only there is one large white spot on its side, and two very small ones near the base; as also two others of the same size at the insertions of the feelers. The belly and legs are black, as are the feelers likewise; and it is common to be met with

with on alder and other trees, as the former is among hedges in the Summer time.

The LADY-COW *with black cases for the wings, with four red spots thereon*, that is two on each case. The breast is entirely black, and the spots on the cases of the wings are of a blood-red colour; but that which is nearest the breast on each is largest. They are met with on maple trees in the North parts of *England*, and are sometimes seen, though but seldom, in the hedges near *London*.

The CHRYSOMELA is of the Beetle kind, and the feelers are in the shape of necklaces of beads, but thickest towards the extremities. The body is nearly of an oval shape, and the breast is oblong and roundish. 1. The *blew-green* CHRYSOMELA is one of the largest sort of this kind, though they are all but small. The head is little, the legs slender, and the belly smooth. The back is roundish or convex, and the colour is a mixture of blue and green, with a very fine tincture of gold colour diffused throughout. The edges of the cases of the wings are a little prominent, and they are marked with a few hollowish small spots all the way round. The feelers, legs and belly are entirely green. It is common in the meadows in *May* and *June*.

2. The CHRYSOMELA *with a breast and the cases of the wings of a red colour*, is smaller than the former, and not so convex on the back. The head is small and black, as well as the body, legs, lower part of the breast and feelers; but the upper part of the breast is red, as are also the cases of the wings. It is commonly met with on some sort of willow trees in *June* and *July*.

3. The *blue-green* CHRYSOMELA *with a red breast and thighs*, is of the small kind, and the head and cases of the wings are of a beautiful shining green with a blueish cast. There are a few hollow spots on the head, and the breast is small, convex, and of a reddish colour, with a cast of blue-green. The upper part of the legs is reddish and the other black, as well as the feelers. It is common in most parts of this kingdom.

4. The

14 THE NATURAL HISTORY.

4. The *Black* CHRYSOMELA *with hollowed points*, is one of the largest of the kind, and is all over black, and the breast and cases of the wings are marked with small hollow points very near each other. The wings are flexible, soft, and blunt, and the feelers consist of twelve joints. They creep but slowly, and are found in quarries.

5. The *black smooth* CHRYSOMELA *with the base of the feelers yellowish*. It is of a middle size, and the joints of its wings are neither hollow nor streaked, but the black colour of this insect has a blueish cast.

6. The *purplish black* CHRYSOMELA *with hollow streaked points*, is found upon the birch tree, and feeds upon its leaves. This insect is of a blackish blue inclining to purple, and it is rather of a violet-colour, but the belly feet and feelers are black, and the head and breast are marked with very small hollow points without order. The cases of the wings are streaked, and the eyes are hardly to be perceived.

7. The *purplish black* CHRYSOMELA *sprinkled with hollow points*, is found in the Spring season on the alder tree. It is like the former, only it is larger, and the cases of the wings are marked with hollow points, dispersed here and there, but not streaked.

8. The *purplish black* CHRYSOMELA *with the breast yellow on each side*, is found upon the willow tree, and is of the size and shape of the former; as also entirely of the same colour, only the breast is red on the sides, round in the middle, and of a violet-colour; but a little blacker on the center. The head and lower belly are black, and there is a black point in the middle of the red that is on the sides of the breast.

9. The *green shining* CHRYSOMELA *with a smooth breast, and the cases of the wings marked with hollow points*. This is also found upon the willow, and is of a bright green colour. It is marked with hollow points that touch each other, and it is blunt towards the vent. It seems to open the cases of the wings with trouble, and the breast is smooth,
being

being but a little marked with points, and the feelers and feet are black.

10. The *green shining* CHRYSOMELA *with the breast hollow before.* It has not the breast equally hollowed, but only at the top.

11. The *green shining* CHRYSOMELA *with a level breast,* is less than the former, but rounder.

12. The CHRYSOMELA *that is a little testaceous,* is found in the beginning of the Spring among rotten wood, and is placed by authors among the largest kind. The colour of the whole body, which is oval, is chesnut, but the eyes are black, and the feelers and the feet red. The under parts of the feet are white, and the cases of the wings are marked with hollow points.

13. The *pale green* CHRYSOMELA is found upon willow trees, and resembles the former, only it is a little smaller; but what distinguishes this from that is the pale colour, and the nine rows of points on each case of the wings, placed long ways. The eyes are black and the bottom of the feet white.

14. The *Red* CHRYSOMELA *with a cylindrical breast,* is found upon the flower de luce. It is of a middle size, and its breast, cases of the wings, and the top of the head are red; but the feelers, eyes, knees, belly, breast-plate, and under part of the head are black. The breast is much narrower than the cases of the wings, and is hollow on each side. The cases of the wings are marked with hollow points of a middle size.

15. The *Copper coloured* CHRYSOMELA is very common on willows, and is of a middle size. It is of the colour of red copper that has been polished.

16. The *blackish blue* CHRYSOMELA *with red cases of the wings,* is found on the poplar tree, in the beginning of spring, whose leaves it feeds upon. It is one of the largest sort, and its red wings are marked with small points, and the extremity of each case of the wings has a black spot, and the breast is smooth and of a green and black colour, as well as the corset, belly, and feet; but the feelers are black. The cases of the wings of this kind are not plates or leaves,

leaves, but seem to be made up of eleven joints, of which the last is largest. It throws out an oily fluid when touched, and stinks so abominably, that few are able to bear it.

17. The CHRYSOMELA *with a red cylindrateous breast, and red cases for the wings*, is found on the branches of asparagus, and devours the stalks. It is but small, and has a head of a blackish blue, with black feelers, and the breast narrow and cylindric, marked behind with two black points. The cases of the wings are oblong, yellow, and of a fallow colour on the external edge; there is also a blue spot like a cross on the cases of the wings.

18. The CHRYSOMELA *with a green breast, and red cases of the wings, marked with a blue cross*. For shape it is much like that of the poplar tree, and the colour of the head and breast is that of green copper, with black feelers, and the feet are generally black. The head, breast, and cases of the wings, are of a singular beauty, and painted with copper-coloured streaks, a little inclining to blue.

19. The *oblong black* CHRYSOMELA *with red cases of the wings marked with four black spots*, is the very largest of this kind, and is of a rounder shape. There are two large spots on each case of the wings, the first of which is oval, but the other more short. The feelers are almost dentated, and the breast is short.

20. The *red* CHRYSOMELA *with each cases of the wings marked with five black spots*. It is found upon willow trees, and is one of the largest of this kind, having a black head with a red breast, black in the middle, and red cases of the wings, upon each of which there are five large black spots of an unequal size. The belly and the under part of the feet are black.

21. The *long dusky* CHRYSOMELA *with the letter S marked on the cases of the wings*. The breast is grey with white hair, and the cases of the wings are of a greyish-brown, with a white spot of the size of a grain of caraway-seed, of the shape as above.

22. The

22. The CHRYSOMELA *with dusky wings that are livid on the back part*, is no larger than a flea, and the body is black, and the breast brown.

23. The *livid* CHRYSOMELA *with black eyes*, is small, and of a pale livid colour.

24. The CHRYSOMELA *that is reddish on the upper part, with two black spots on the breast, and several on the cases of the wings*. It is found on the poplar tree, and is of a middle size, with a black head.

25. The CHRYSOMELA *that is of a blackish brass colour, with the edges of the cases of the wings yellow*. It is of a middle size, and has the external edge of the cases of the wings and the breast yellow; but the middle of the breast and head are of a blackish copper-colour. The lower part is quite black, as well as the feet, and the body is oblong.

26. The *blackish brass-coloured* CHRYSOMELA *with two yellow lines on the cases of the wings*, has an oblong body. There is on the lateral edge of the breast in the middle of each case of the wing, and on the external edge, a long line of yellow colour; the legs and the internal part of the thighs are also of a yellow colour, and the feelers are knotted.

27. The CHRYSOMELA *with a black breast, and red cases of the wings marked with a black spot*. It is of a middle size, and has a narrow oblong body, with the feelers, head, breast and belly black; but the wings are white, and the feelers smaller than in other kinds; the cases of the wings are of a bright red, furnished with eight streaks or upwards, consisting of hollow points; and the base on the points are black.

28. The *bluish-green* CHRYSOMELA *with a red breast and thighs*, makes its nest in the galls of the willow tree. The head and cases of the wings are shining, and of a blueish green, marked with hollow points. The breast is small, marked with a reddish green or reddish chesnut colour, and it is thick and convex. The feelers and the bottom of the feet are black.

29. The

29. The *CHRYSOMELA* of a yellowish shell-colour, with short wings, is met with among flowers, and is of the size of a louse, with an oblong smooth body. The feelers are full of knots; but the cases of the wings are furrowed, and shorter than the two joints of the belly.

30. The testaceous oblong *CHRYSOMELA* with accumulated cases of the wings, is found in trees, and is the least insect of this kind. It is of a chesnut colour, with the feelers like threads, and pointed cases of the wings which cover the tail.

31. The Dusky *CHRYSOMELA* with a blackish head, is found on the windows in the spring, and is somewhat less than a flea. The body is oblong, and the feet are of a paler colour than the body, which is of a black chesnut colour, with a black head.

32. The *CHRYSOMELA* with dusky cases of the wings, and a yellow edge, is of a middle size, with a brown head. The breast is yellowish, and the cases of the wings almost black; but the feet are yellow, and the feelers alternately black and yellow. The wings are brown with black veins, and the belly yellow marked with a broad black line.

The *CURCULIO* or *WEEVEL*, is a small insect not unlike a bug, which is found among corn, where-with it is nourished, and it eats all the inside, but leaves the bran behind. But there are different kinds of these, which feed in a different manner, of which the following are mentioned by *Linnaeus*.

1. The brown oblong *WEEVEL* with strait and sharp cases of the wings, is the largest of those that are found in Sweden. The cases of the wings are not so large as in other insects of the same kind; but the feelers are big, and have the last joint of a red colour, and very long.

2. The Dusky *WEEVEL* with streaked cases of the wings, and as hard as shells. *Linnaeus* comprehends under this species the Dusky Weevil with shelly cases of the wings, and marked with two streaks. The greater Beetle, with rough cases of the wings, of a greenish ash-colour, and variegated with black. The black Norway Weevil, variegated with yellowish

yellowish signatures. He says there are several sorts of the second kind in the fields of *Sweden*. It creeps slowly, and sticks fast to any thing it touches. When it is taken it endeavours to pinch the skin, and is found upon thistles. It is of a blackish grey, and has the body, mouth, breast, cases of the wings and legs, marked with specks near each other, which are all hollow. This insect gets among the leaves, where it changes, and becomes a winged Weevil.

3. The GREY WEEVEL *with an iron-grey mark on the cases of the wings*, and is found upon willows, being like the former. It is grey and white, with black feelers, and jaws almost as long as the breast. The end of the breast is white, and there is a spot of a tawny colour, on the middle of each case of the wings.

4. The WEEVEL *variegated with black and white, and with a plain carinated trunk of the length of the breast*. *Frisch* calls it the Weevil with a short snout. This insect is of the shape of the former, and the colour is black and white.

5. The WEEVEL *of a dusky brass colour, with a short snout and breast*. It is called in the *Transactions of Upsal*, the accumulated Weevil, of a longish shape and of a dusky brass colour. This insect is very common in *Sweden*, the female is larger by half than the male.

6. The WEEVEL *with a short snout and breast, and marked on the breast with three pale streaks*. It is common in the gardens and meadows. and is twice as large as a louse. The body is grey, but the feelers are reddish.

7. The BLACK WEEVEL *with a trunk or snout the length of the breast*. It is of a middle size.

8. The Ash-coloured WEEVEL is of a longish shape, with blunt cases of the wings. *Lister* calls it the brown Beetle covered with hoary hair. It is found among grass, and is less than the former, and oblong, black, and covered over with fine down.

9. The Ash-coloured oblong WEEVEL *with red feet*, is like the former in shape, size, and colour, and might be taken for the same, if the thighs, legs and

and feet, were not of a yellowish red colour ; besides it has no down. *Linnaeus* takes it to be the female of the former.

10. The GREY WEEVEL *clouded with black*, is of a longish shape, and the feet and feelers of a dusky colour. This is to be met with among forrel, where it makes its nest, and afterwards is metamorphosed into a winged Weevil. It eats the leaves of forrel on the under side.

11. The green opaque WEEVEL *with dusk feet and feelers*. This is of a middle size.

12. The blueish-green shining WEEVEL *with black feelers*, is the small Weevil of *Petiwer*, of a shining green colour. This insect is met with on the leaves of the birch tree, and is of the middle size. The whole head, breast, jaws, cases of the wings, belly, and feet of a golden blue-green.

13. The purple shining WEEVEL, is met with in the woods, and is smaller than the former, with a very long head.

14. The WEEVEL *marked with a tooth on the fore thighs*, and a body clouded with grey. It is found in the blossoms of trees, and is larger than a louse ; the colour is brown inclining to grey. It has two streaks that run along the cases of the wings, and the feelers and feet are of a brown colour.

15. The WEEVEL *with all the thighs marked with a tooth*, and of an oblong greenish body, is found upon nettle-leaves, and is of a middle size. The body is longish, the head of the length of the breast, and the cases of the wings almost pointed, which has been seen on the seed of figwort, before it was ripe.

16. The roundish WEEVEL *with two black points on the longitudinal suture of the cases of the wings, and a whitish breast*. In the transactions of *Upsal* is called the Globous Weevil, with a trunk turned back ; and *Lister* calls it the small ash-coloured Beetle, marked with two black spots on the cases of the wings.

17. The roundish WEEVEL, *clouded with brown, and a white spot in the shape of a heart on the middle*
of

of the back. In the transactions of *Upsal* it is called the least ash-coloured roundish blunt Weevil; and it is found on the same plant as the former, and is of the size of a mustard-seed.

18. The oblong WEEVEL with a reddish shell, and the breast almost as long as the cases of the wings. Mr. Ray calls it the small dirty-brown Beetle, with a long trunk bending downwards. It is found upon several sorts of seeds, on which it lives, and is of the size of a louse.

19. The pitchy BEETLE with an oval belly, is very common in Sweden, which is all that *Linnaeus* says of it.

20. The Corn WEEVEL is shaped like a bug, and feeds upon corn. This is the first that was spoken of.

21. The black WEEVEL with longish opaque cases of the wings, is twice the size of a flea, and is of a black colour. The cases of the wings are streaked, and marked with opaque points.

22. The black WEEVEL with shining cases of the wings, is less by one half than a flea, of a black colour, and the cases of the wings streaked, shining, and marked with points. It is four times less than the former, and the cases of the wings and belly are of an oval shape.

23. The black WEEVEL with the cases of the wings of a blackish blue, is found in hedges, and is of the size of a flea. The head, breast, and feet are black, marked with small hollow points, and the cases of the wings are of a violet-colour, or of a blackish-blue.

24. The blackish-blue WEEVEL is found in hedges like the former, and is of the size of a flea. The head, breast and thighs, are of a blackish-blue; but the cases of the wings are of a deep blue.

25. The black WEEVEL with whitish thighs, is very like the former in shape and size; but the cases of the wings are black and streaked; and generally the legs are pale, with black feelers. The head and breast is marked with hollow points.

26. The

26. The *Ash-coloured WEEVEL with a black spot on the cases of the wings, and legs of a palish yellow*, is found on the leaves of willow. It is no bigger than a louse, and the head and jaws are black without hair; the breast is also black, and covered with ash-coloured hair. The cases of the wings are black, streaked and covered with the like hair, and in the middle of each wing there is a black spot. The feelers are of the same colour as the legs.

27. The *Ash-coloured WEEVEL with red legs*, is common in dry grounds, and is of the size of a flea. The colour is ash, and the cases of the wings streaked, with redish feet.

28. The *Ash-coloured WEEVEL with longitudinal streaks of a lighter colour*, is found among the sand. It is larger than a louse, and is of an ash-colour all over. The eyes are black, the feelers ash-coloured, and there are several lines; one upon the back, of a bright ash-colour, and another upon the wings of a light ash-colour.

29. The *livid WEEVEL with the cases of the wings spotted with four dark spots*. It is found upon the leaves of the alder-tree, and is a leaping insect of the size of a louse.

30. The *Blood-coloured WEEVEL* is found in corn, and is much of the size of a louse.

31. The *Black WEEVEL with the cases of the wings red in the middle*, is found among flowers, and is of the size of a flea.

32. The *Black WEEVEL with red cases of the wings, and a longish hinder part of the head*; differs very much from the former kinds; for the head is black, and looks like that of a fox deprived of hair. The jaws are short, the feelers black, and the wings of a deep red, but streaked and marked with hollow points.

33. The *Black WEEVEL with black cases of the wings, and a double white streak at the base, which is red*, is very common every where. It has a black head sunk into the breast, which is red without hair, and the body is short and without a trunk.

The

The FLYING-BEETLE of the *West-Indies*, called by the natives *Acudia*, is a shining insect, and is almost as big as a Wren. There are four shining spots like stars, two of which are near the eyes, and two under the wings. Some pretend, the natives, before the coming of the *Spaniards*, made use of these Beetles instead of candles.

There is an insect of the Beetle kind, known in *England* by the name of a MAY BUG, and in some places a DORR. It has two pair of wings, one of which may properly be called the cases, and the other the real wings. The cases are hard, and of a reddish brown, sprinkled with a whitish dust, which easily comes off. The legs and tail are whitish, but the rest of the body is brown, except a white and dentated line wherewith each joint is marked on both sides the belly. It is thought that the females make holes in the earth with their tails for the sake of propagation; but it is uncertain whether they lay eggs or small worms. But be that as it will, these worms are prejudicial to the roots of corn and young plants; and they are sometimes so numerous, as to do prodigious mischief; they continue so long in this state, that they are the more dangerous on that account; and it is said the hardest frost will not hurt them. Rooks and hogs are very fond of these worms, and devour vast numbers of them; hence the advantage of rookeries is very evident, as the inhabitants of the county of *Norfolk* have found to their cost; for they lately took it in their heads to destroy them all, since which time they have been pestered with great numbers of these worms, which have destroyed the roots of the wheat to their very great damage. One farm in particular was so injured by them in the year 1750 and 1751, that the occupier was not able to pay his rent, which the landlord was not only content to lose, but likewise gave him money for the support of his family.

These MAY-BUGS are seen most frequently flying about in the evening; for in the day time they hide themselves in the leaves of several trees till sun-set, when

when they appear in great numbers, and often fly in the faces of passengers.

Moufet informs us, that in 1574 there fell such a great number of these insects into the *Severn*, that they stopt the wheels of the water-mills. This was on the 27th of *February*; but the larger sort do not appear till *May*. In *Ireland* they suffered so much by these insects, that they resolved to set fire to a wood of some miles extent, to prevent their communication with others at some distance. And indeed it is certain, that where there are few trees and many rooks, the inhabitants are least infested with them.

In some years their necks are covered with a red plate, and in others with one that is black; but these are distinct sorts; and some have observed that they do not appear in the same year, but alternately. *Rafel* has been so curious as to catch some of these insects and put them under glasses, where they laid great numbers of eggs; from whence it is plain that they do not bring forth their young alive, which was doubted of before. They soon change to worms of a white colour, and at last increase to a considerable bulk, and he kept them two years in this state, and some three, without any change, excepting their becoming larger. At this time they were an inch and a half long, and of a yellowish-white colour. Their body consists of twelve segments or joints, as those of caterpillars, without including the head. On each side the body there is a protuberance that runs all along the segments; in it there are nine holes, through which this worm is supposed to breath. Under the three first there are six feet, of a reddish-brown, composed of four or five joints, and they are all alike hairy, and of the colour of the feet. The head is large in proportion to the body, and of a brownish shining yellow, with a pincher or nipper placed before, of a deep brown, and blunt, but dentated at the end; between these there is a sort of semicircular lip, and by the help thereof, this insect cuts the roots of plants and sucks out their moisture. There is no appearance of eyes, but behind the nipper there is a feeler, consisting of five joints, and of a brownish-yellow colour.

This



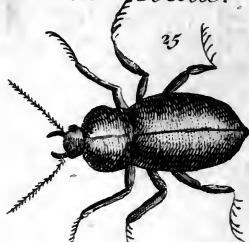
Capricorn Beetles.



Sort of May Bug.



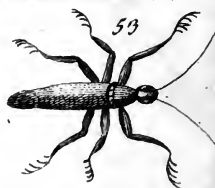
Pill Beetle.



Green Chafer.



Small Beetle?



Green Chafer.



Small Beetles.



This worm changes its skin once every year, and towards the end of the fourth year becomes a May-Bug.

The *American ball* BEETLE, called by the inhabitants Tumble-dung, is the most numerous and remarkable of the Beetle-kind of any in North-America. Their employment is to find nests for their eggs. They are endowed with sagacity to discover subsistence by their excellent smelling, which directs them in flights to excrements just fallen from man or beast, on which they instantly drop, and fall unanimously to work in forming round balls or pellets thereof, in the middle of which they lay an egg. These pellets in *September*, they convey three feet deep in the earth where they lye till the approach of spring, when the eggs are hatched and burst their nests, and the insects find their way out of the earth. They assist each other with indefatigable industry in rolling these globular balls or pellets to the place where they are to be buried. This they are to perform with the breech foremost, by raising up their hinder part, and shoving along the ball with their hind feet. This insect is all over of a dusky black, and has six legs, two of which are joined to the breast and four to the belly. They are always accompanied with other Beetles of a larger size, and of a more elegant structure and colour. The breast of this is covered with a shield of a crimson colour, and shining like metal; the head is of the like colour, mixed with green, and on the crown of the head stands a shining black horn bended backwards. These are called the kings of these beetles, but for what reason is uncertain, since they partake of the same dirty drudgery with the rest. It is a very strong insect, for if one of them be put under a brass candlestick it will cause it to move backwards and forwards as it were by an invisible hand, to the no small admiration of those who are not accustomed to the sight.

There is another insect which at first appears to be of the Beetle-kind, to be met with in *South-America*, and particularly in *Surinam*. It is of a very heavy

sluggish nature, and is furnished with a long tube or trunk under its nose, which it thrusts into flowers to suck out the honey. When it is preparing itself for transformation, it lies motionless for a considerable time, till at length the skin breaking on the back, there comes out a flying insect, with four wings that are transparent, and of a pale rose colour, veined with scarlet, and bordered all round with a pale yellow. The trunk of the body is much the same as in the Beetle state, though it entirely throws off its skin or shell, which was of a deep green colour. When it is transformed to a fly, it is exceeding swift, and makes a noise with its wings like a harp.

There have been the solid shells of a sort of Beetle brought to *England*, that were found on the eastern coast of *Africa*, over against part of the island of *Madagascar*, which the natives hang to their necks, and make use of them as whistles to call their cattle together. Their upper surface has the appearance of rough wings, which are so strongly united to those below after they are dead, that one would imagine they never could be made use of while they were alive. On its upper side it has above a dozen rows of round knobs, running lengthways, and between them there are others that are very small. The colour is black, spotted with red between each knot in the rows of the back, and it has also red spots on its under side. These Beetles when living, will fly with great force against a person's head or face, though when they are dead they seem incapable of any such motion.

Linnaeus divides the Beetles into two kinds, the great and the little ; of the former, there are,

1. The *black BEETLE*, with spotted and streaked cases of the wings ; the head is small, the eyes prominent, the feelers consist of eleven joints, and are as long as half the body. All these sorts of Beetles have an oblong body, feelers like bristles, a breast made in the shape of a heart, an elevated mouth, a strong smell, and they run and fly very swiftly. This has the smell of tobacco, and is found among rotten wood.

2. The

2. The black BEETLE with greenish cases of the wings, that are convexly spotted and streaked. It is like the former, and has the same smell.

3. The black BEETLE with the cases of the wings like copper, and convexly spotted and streaked. It is like the former, only the cases of the wings, the breast, the hinder part of the head, are of the colour of copper. It is found among rotten wood.

4. The purplish-black BEETLE with the cases of the wings concavely spotted and streaked. It is the purple spotted *Ceramix* of Ray; and the black Beetle with furrowed cases of the wings and hollow spots. It is like the former, and is found among putrified vegetables.

5. The black BEETLE with eight streaks on each wing, is like the former, and is found in the same places. It is called by *Lister* the entirely black Beetle, with crustaceous cases of the wings.

6. The blackish violet BEETLE with the cases of the wings a little wrinkled, is called by *Frysch* the small black Beetle. It is like the former, only the edges of the breast, and the cases of the wings, are of a blueish purple.

7. The green BEETLE with furrowed cases of the wings, but without points, and the feet and feelers of a brown colour. It resembles the former, only it is green, with a blueish cast.

8. The black BEETLE with green furrowed cases of the wings, and black feet and feelers. It is the *Ceramix* of Ray, with a back divided into long lines, and the most beautiful of all this kind. It is like the former, only the head, breast, and cases of the wings above, are of a shining green, marked with three or four streaks of different green, between which there are furrows. The edge of the cases of the wings is of the colour of fire; but the body, feet, and feelers are black.

Those of the least sort, according to *Linnaeus*, are,

1. The shining BEETLE, with the head and breast of a blueish green, and with purple wings. It shines like gold, and the cases of the wings have streaks that are hardly visible.

2. The BEETLE *which is of a copper colour above, with hollow pointed cases of the wings, and red feet.* The colour of the back is variegated with green, red, copper colour and brown; the cases of the wings are marked with three points; the thighs are black, the legs red, and the feelers at the third joint are furnished with three silky threads. It is of the size of a house fly, but narrower, and is found in meadows.

3. The *black BEETLE with red feet*, is in shape and size like the former, only it is quite black, and the cases of the wings are streaked.

4. The *blackish BEETLE with pale legs*, is only half as big as a house-fly, and the head, breast, and cases of the wings are of a blackish copper-colour, and the cases of the wings are marked with eight streaks. The feet are black, except the middle of the legs.

5. The *pale testaceous BEETLE with smooth wings*, is of a middle size, with very small feelers.

6. The *black BEETLE with a brown breast, as well as the feelers and feet.* It has a black head, and the cases of the wings of the same colour, and streaked.

7. The BEETLE *with the head and cases of the wings blue, and the breast red, or of a saffron colour.* The feelers are mostly black, and the feet are variegated with red and black. It is of the size of a small fly.

8. The BEETLE *with a black head and cases of the wings, but a red breast*; it is of the same size and shape as the former, and the feet and feelers are brown.

9. The *blackish copper coloured BEETLE with black feelers and feet*, is of the size and shape as the former. The breast is more black than the other parts, and shining, marked with two hollow spots; but the cases of the wings are streaked and silky at the extremities, and the under part of the body is black.

10. The *black BEETLE with a brown streak on the hinder part of the cases of the wings, and a spot*

on the sides of the same colour, but the feelers are black and red, the feet pale, and the wings brown.

11. The *black* BEETLE *with grey cases of the wings*, is about twice the size of a louse.

12. The *black* BEETLE *with black feet and feelers*. The breast is shining and narrow at the lower part, but the wings are streaked; and on the middle of each there is an hollow point.

13. The *pale testaceous* BEETLE *with black eyes*, is of the size of a large louse, and of an opaque colour. The cases of the wings are streaked.

14. The *black* BEETLE *with a brown breast, and the cases of the wings marked with four livid spots*; the feet are also brown, and there is a brown spot on the joints of the wings.

15. The *grey* BEETLE *with the head, belly, and base of the cases of the wings blackish*. It is scarce so big as a louse, and the feelers and feet are grey.

Linnaeus has seventeen sorts of DERMESTES; namely,

1. The *black* DERMESTES *with the fore parts of the cases of the wings of an ash-colour*; it is called by Ray the Beetle with clavated feelers; and by Frysche the small Bacon Beetle, with a transverse streak of a whitish colour, on the dusky blackish cases of the wings. It is fond of bacon, and all sorts of dead bodies.

2. The *black* DERMESTES *with a double undulated white streak on the cases of the wings*; in which last particular it differs from the former, but in other respects is like it.

3. The *black* DERMESTES *with two white spots on the cases of the wings*. It is named by Frysche the black Dermestes, with a white spot on the cases of the wings. It is of an oval shape, and when the cases of the wings are closed, two white spots appear on the back; besides which there are five others; that is, one on the point of the corslet, one on each side the breast, and one along each case, towards each case; but they are all very small, and the feelers are in the shape of a club. It is found among cloaths, on walls, and about provisions.

4. The *black* DERMESTES *with two red specks on the cases of the wings*. It is called in the transactions of *Upsal* the Black Dermestes, with the cases of the wings marked with a red spot. This insect, as well as the two former, is fond of Bacon.

5. The *black* DERMESTES *with four red spots on the cases of the wings*, is said by *Frysch* to be a small Beetle, spotted with yellow, that proceeds from a hairy worm, found among wool. It may be seen on trees, and sometimes on windows.

6. The *smooth black* DERMESTES, *of a clouded ash-colour, with a yellow corset*. *Frysch* calls it the Beetle proceeding from a smooth black caterpillar.

7. The *testaceous hairy* DERMESTES *with streaked blunt cases of the wings*; it is called by *Ray* the Beetle with ten elevated feelers, and in the *Upsal* transactions the hairy Dermestes, with the points of the cases of the wings seeming to be gnawed off. It is of a bright brown, with streaked, furrowed, and dentated cases of the wings. It is to be found under the bark of the pine-tree, where it makes crooked furrows.

8. The *smooth testaceous* DERMESTES *with the hinder part of the cases of the wings hairy and blunt*. It is fond of carrion, and also feeds on other insects.

9. The *black* DERMESTES *with grey cases of the wings that are black on the edges*. It is called in the *Upsal* transactions, the Cylindrick Dermestes, with a thick hairy collar, and testaceous cases of the wings. It is small, and when touched, rolls itself up.

10. The *black* DERMESTES *with grey cases of the wings*, is no bigger than a flea.

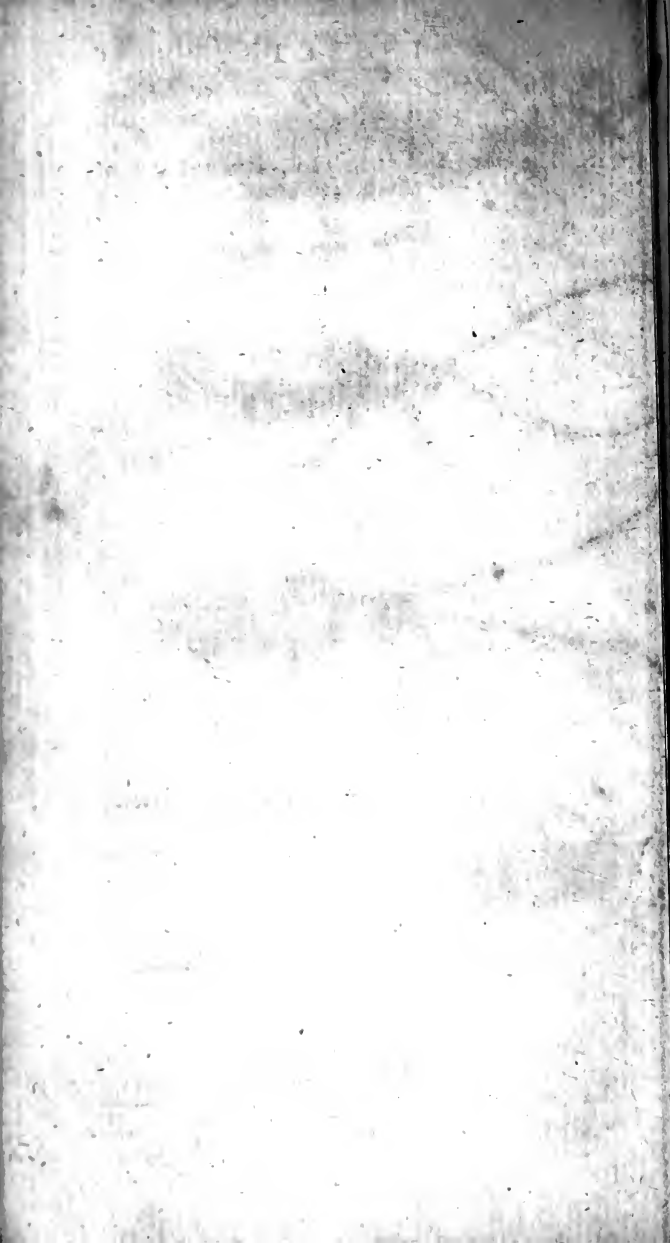
11. The *black oblong* DERMESTES *with a sharp belly*, is called in the *Upsal* transactions, the least flower-eating Beetle; and by *Ray* the Beetle, with clavated feelers, which are divided into rings. It is of the size of a louse, with an oblong body, and a flat belly, pointed at the end.

12. The *black* DERMESTES *with blackish cases of the wings*. It is found among putrified cabbages, and in the winter in cellars and green-houses.

13. The

Capricorn Beetles





13. The *black* DERMESTES *with red feet, and the cases of the wings marked with nine streaks*, is a water insect, twice as big as a louse.

14. The *blackish-blue* BEETLE, is of the size of a grain of rice, blue above, and blackish below, with a hairy corset.

15. The *blackish-brown* DERMESTES *with shining speckled cases of the wings*; it is of a cylindrick shape, and of the size of a large louse.

16. The *oblong smooth testaceous* DERMESTES *with black eyes*, may be seen among horse-dung in the beginning of the spring.

17. The *brown* DERMESTES *with a breast somewhat testaceous, and the crosset of a bright brown*, is about the size of a louse.

The GOAT-CHAFER, or CAPRICORN-BEETLE, is of the same size as the Stag-Beetle, as also of the same colour. The head is broadish, and the eyes large, with a forked gaping mouth, and two exceeding hard crooked teeth, with which it is enabled to gnaw wood, at which times it makes a noise like the grunting of a pig. The shoulders are of a very curious structure, seeming to be carved, and having a haft of the colour and polish of ebony. It has six legs, three of which are furnished with knees, that are weak, and scarcely able to support the body. It has two horns growing above the eyes, and longer than the body, consisting of ten flexible joints, not exactly round, but rough like those of a goat. It can turn them any way it pleases, only when it flies they are thrust directly forwards; and when it is weary with flying, they are used instead of feet. When it rests upon trees, it embraces a branch with its horns or feelers, and hangs thereto; insomuch that it looks not much unlike the bird of Paradise.

The *larger Capricorn green* BEETLE *with the scent of musk*, is a very large beautiful insect, all over of a glossy lovely blue green colour, with a cast of a shining golden yellow. The body is blue on the upper part, and the wings under the case are black. The legs are of the same blueish green colour, only somewhat paler, and the breast is pointed at each ex-

tremity. Between these points there are three little tubercles near the wings, and three smaller towards the head. The cases of the wings are oblong, and somewhat in the shape of a lance, with three ribs a little raised and running longways. The feelers are nearly as long as the body, and are composed of many small joints, which grow smaller near the ends. It is sometimes found among old willow trees, and has a sort of a musky smell.

The *Russian Capricorn* BEETLE *with very long horns*, is about three quarters of an inch long, and is all over of a grey colour. The case of the wings are blunt and furnished with many small hairs; and among them there are several small tubercles. A dusky blackish shade runs across the wings, which at the hinder part bends towards the middle. The breast is pointed at each end, and has four beautiful yellow spots towards its hinder part. The eyes are black, and there is a black spot near the feelers, which are five times as long as the body. They are grey, and consist of ten joints, which are shorter the nearer they are to the head; but the wings are black streaked with brown. The female has an elongation at the vent, which renders the body one third of the length of the feelers. It is found among old wood, but is not very common with us.

The *black Capricorn* BEETLE *with a hairy grey breast*, has an oblong and somewhat depressed body, of a deep black colour, with a little mixture of grey. It is covered with many short hairs with prominent tubercles between them; but all the breast is hairy and black, though the hairs are white, which give it a greyish appearance; only on its hinder part there are two smooth prominent spots. The feelers are slender and black, and about half the length of the body, and there is an undulated line on the case of the wings, but so faint, that it is scarcely visible. It is found among timber, but it is not very common with us.

Linnaeus has eighteen sorts of these Beetles, the first of which is the green and blue Capricorn Beetle, with feelers nearly of the length of the body.

This

This has a fine agreeable smell, and is found upon willow trees. It is the largest sort that is seen in Sweden, and is the same with one already mentioned.

2. The *cloudy Capricorn BEETLE* with feelers longer than the body, and the breast marked with four yellow spots. This is the same as the *Russian Beetle*, and is found on the trunks of trees that are stript of their bark with which the peasants make their huts.

3. The *black Capricorn BEETLE* with a flattish breast, that has three teeth on the margin on each side, and the cases of the wings as black as pitch. This is the same as the great *Ceramix* of Ray, with large articulated horns bending back. It has a very large flattish body, longer than the feelers, and of the shape of a common Beetle. This is a kind of stag Beetle.

4. The *red Capricorn BEETLE* with the cases of the wings marked with three longitudinal black spots. This is the largest kind of Beetle that is found in Europe, and has the belly, feet, mouth and forehead, of a dark red; the belly is covered with hair.

5. The *black STAG-BEETLE* with speckled cases of the wings, and pale spots sprinkled thereon, with feelers longer than the body, and a prickly breast. This is found in forests, and is of the largest kind.

6. The *small Capricorn BEETLE* of an ash-colour, with black cases of the wings, and feelers half as long again as the body. The head is black, and it is found in Gothland.

7. The *ash-coloured Capricorn BEETLE* with cases of the wings, part of which seem to be bitten off, marked with black points, with a white streak: as also with feelers half as long again as the body. This is of the length of a common fly, but more slender, and it is often seen in houses in the country.

8. The *Capricorn BEETLE*, of a cloudy black colour, with feelers shorter by half than the body, and a prickly breast.

9. The *ash-coloured Capricorn BEETLE* with the cases of the wings marked with two yellow streaks, and feelers by one half shorter than the body, with a prickly

prickly breast. It is like the former, only the cases of the wings are of a browner colour, and marked with two yellow streaks.

10. The *testaceous Capricorn BEETLE*, with the cases of the wings marked with two whitish streaks, and a prickly breast. It is no bigger than a louse.

11. The *black Capricorn BEETLE*, with the cases of the wings marked with two white undulated streaks, and a smooth breast. The feelers are long, and it is of the same size as the former.

12. The *blackish Capricorn BEETLE*, with a hairy ash-coloured breast, marked with two smooth points. It is by some called the Tree-Beetle, with small feelers, and an ash-coloured collar, marked with two points. It is found among piles of wood.

13. The *testaceous Capricorn BEETLE* with a hairy ash-coloured breast, marked with two smooth lines. This insect is of the same shape as the former, but shorter, and the feelers are not so long as the body.

14. The *testaceous Capricorn BEETLE* with a smooth breast, does not differ much from the former, only the feelers are longer than the body, and the thighs and feet are yellow inclining to red.

15. The *brown Capricorn BEETLE*, with points impressed on the breast, and feelers shorter than the body.

16. The *grey Capricorn BEETLE* spotted with black. This is called by *Petiver* the *Norway Capricorn Beetle*, of a blackish colour, with spotted cases of the wings, and speckled with pale spots.

17. The *black Capricorn BEETLE*, with the cases of the wings marked with a longitudinal yellow spot, which is dentated, and there are also yellow spots. This is of a longish shape, and has the breast adorned with yellow hair.

18. The *violet-coloured shining Capricorn BEETLE*, with black feelers and clavated thighs. It is found in gardens and in woods, and is all over of a fine violet mixed with gold colour. The feelers are a little longer than the body.

There

There are several sorts of UNICORN BEETLES, which may be placed under two divisions, the first of which has sharp protuberances on the breast, and the second none. Of the first division, beside the two already described, are the black Unicorn Beetle, with a flatted breast, and the edge of it having three teeth on each side, and the feelers are coal black. The reddish Unicorn Beetle with three black lines on the cases of the wings, running lengthways. The black Unicorn Beetle, with irregular pale spots on the cases of the wings, and a prickly breast; and has also feelers longer than the body. The grey Unicorn Beetle spotted with black, and a black transverse line on the cases of the wings, and the feelers longer than the body by one half. The grey Unicorn Beetle, with black cases of wings spotted with white, and a white transverse line on each, with feelers longer than the body by one half. The grey and black Unicorn Beetle, with the feelers about half the length of the body. The grey Capricorn Beetle, with two yellow transverse lines on the cases of the wings, and the feelers half as long as the body. The shelly Capricorn Beetle, with a double white transverse line on each wing.

Of the second division, which have no protuberances on the breast, there are the black Capricorn Beetle, with two white undulated transverse lines on the cases of the wings. The shelly Capricorn Beetle with a grey hairy breast, and two smooth short lines thereon. The shelly Capricorn Beetle, with a smooth breast. The brown Capricorn Beetle, with spots impressed on the breast. The grey Capricorn Beetle, with the cases of the wings spotted with black. The black Capricorn Beetle, with a longitudinal dentated yellow line and yellow spots on the cases of the wings. The shining violet-coloured Capricorn Beetle, with black feelers and clavated thighs.

Linnaeus has only four sorts in his *Systema Naturæ*, which are mentioned among those above.

The LEPTURA is a sort of a Beetle with feelers like bristles, and the cases of the wings truncated at the points; as also a round breast. The Tree-Beetle,

Beetle, or greater violet-red Leptura, is of the large kind, with an oblong-shaped body, smallest behind. The legs, feelers, and all the other parts, except the cases of the wings, are black, though in some lights it has a whitest cast. The cases of the wings of the female are of a deep red; but those of the males are not so deep, and are black or grey on the edges. All the surface of the cases of the wings in both is adorned with a multitude of small hollow dots, with a few short fine hairs. The head and breast are sometimes yellowish. It may be often met with in the woods, and Ray calls it a Unicorn Beetle, with the head, shoulders and feelers black; but of a blackish yellow at the extremities.

The *middle-sized* BEETLE, *with a black oblong narrow belly, and beautifully variegated with yellow lines and spots.* It is of an oblong narrow shape, the general colour is of a blackish brown; only the upper edge of the breast is yellow, and there is a yellow spot where the cases of the wings join. Likewise there are some undulated yellow lines running transversely thereon; and they are truncated at the point, and are a little hairy, and the feelers and legs are of a reddish brown. It is not uncommon among the hedges in orchards and gardens.

The *yellow gold coloured* LEPTURA, with black feelers, and dentated hinder legs. The body is oblong, and the head small. The colour resembles that of copper, with a mixture of fine strong gilded yellow variegations. The head, breast, and cases of the wings, as well as the legs, are all speckled with extremely minute, and almost contiguous hollow dots, which are irregularly dispersed over the breast, head, and legs; but on the wings they are pretty regular, and placed in ten rows, running lengthways, forming so many lines. The eyes are black, and the feelers brown.

Linnaeus has fifteen insects of this kind, of which the first is, 'The *greenish-yellow* LEPTURA, *with yellow feelers, variegated with green.* It is the largest of the kind, and in the *Upsal* transactions is named the greatest black Leptura, greenish underneath.

2. The

2. The black LEPTURA, with the breast and cases of the wings red; it is pretty large, and the legs are yellow.

3. The black LEPTURA with blackish cases of the wings, variegated with a livid colour. It is found in Sweden as well as the former.

4. The black LEPTURA with reddish and greenish cases of the wings, is called by Ray the Cerambix, with the head shoulders and feelers black, the cases of the wings yellow and black at the extremity, and in the Upsal transactions, the Leptura with testaceous cases of the wings; but this is the male, and the female is termed the Leptura with red cases of the wings. It is a sort of a May Bug, and of a violet-red colour; it is commonly seen on bushes.

5. The black LEPTURA with the throat, cases of the wings, and legs purple; it is like the former, but twice as big.

6. The black LEPTURA, with the cases of the wings and breast yellowish. It is much of the same shape as the former, but less.

7. The LEPTURA with livid cases of the wings, marked with four black spots. It is of the greatest sort, and is found in forests.

8. The LEPTURA entirely black, is a little bigger than the former, but the wings are not so large.

9. The black LEPTURA with testaceous cases of the wings, which are marked with six black spots. It is called in the Upsal Transactions the Leptura, with testaceous cases of the wings and black spots; it is all over black.

10. The black LEPTURA with the cases of the wings marked with four brown spots, has a black body and wings, and is one of the largest of the kind.

11. The black LEPTURA with yellow cases of the wings, is not so big as a louse, and the feelers are almost as long as the body, the wings are yellow and black at the points.

12. The black LEPTURA with the cases of the wings marked with transverse yellow lines, and testaceous feet. It is called by Lister the Black Beetle, marked with yellow lines and feet nearly of a saffron colour.

colour. It is found in meadows and the branches of trees, and in gardens.

13. The *black* LEPTURA *with testaceous wings, marked with two points, with a cross and black streaks.*

14. The *gilded* LEPTURA *with black feelers, and the hinder thighs dentated.* It is called by *Frysch* the Tree Beetle, of a purplish golden colour, and it is found in moist places.

15. The LEPTURA *of a violet copper-colour, with the hinder thighs dentated.* It is found upon the banks of rivers, and in places where there is much sand and gravel.

The *violet-black* DUNG-BEETLE, called by *Ray*, the Greater Beetle, with an oblong body, of a purplish black colour. It has a small head; and large prominent eyes, with pretty long, and very slender feelers. The general colour is black, only the edges of the breast and wings are of a deep beautiful glossy purple. The cases of the wings have neither dots nor lines, but they have a sort of wrinkles, which run longways, and others that cross them, which are not very visible. It is common on dung-hills, and among rotten vegetables.

The *purplish black* DUNGHILL-BEETLE, called by *Ray* the Unicorn-Beetle, speckled with purple, is of the large kind, and the body is of an oblong shape, and pretty thick. The general colour is blackish, with a strong and very fine tinge of glossy purple. The cases of the wings are marked with three lines, each of which is formed by a row of longitudinal, hollow, round spots, and there are about twelve on each row. The lines between them are hollowed. It is found in the same places as the former.

The *black* DUNG-BEETLE with reddish legs, is a small species, being not much bigger than a common fly. The colour of the body is black, and the breast is broad and short. The cases of the wings are streaked each with eight lines, and the legs are of a reddish brown, as are also the bases of the feelers.

feelers. Some authors call it the Burn-Cow, or Burst-Cow, with a black body and red legs.

Linnaeus divides them into two species, namely, the greater or stinking Beetles, and the lesser or rapacious Beetles. Of the stinking Beetles, there are the black stinking Beetle with the cases of the wings convexly streaked. The black stinking Beetle with the cases of the wings greenish, and convexly speckled and streaked. The black stinking Beetle with brassy wings, convexly speckled and streaked. The black stinking Beetle with sixteen streaks on the cases of the wings. The green stinking Beetle with bluntly streaked cases of the wings, and the head and legs of an iron grey colour. The black stinking Beetle with green shallow furrowed wings, and black feelers and legs.

The MORDELLA is an insect of the Beetle kind, with feelers like threads, and have generally legs that serve them for leaping. It is called by the *Germans* Wasserwante; but we have no *English* name for it. The oblong Black Mordella, with a slender pointed tail, is not above a sixth part of an inch in length, and the breadth not half so much. The colour is black, and it is smooth and a little glossy on most part of the surface. The head is small and bent, and the cases of the wings have no streaks; the breast is smooth, and very convex, and the feelers are very slender, truncated, and jointed. The body grows gradually smaller towards the tail, where it terminates in a sharp thorn or prickle, which is black, and reaches longer than the extremity of the wings. The legs are slender and long, by which means it leaps very nimbly.

The *roundish opaque black* MORELLA is shorter and thicker than the former, being nearly of a roundish shape. The head is small, and the breast raised, being of a dusky deep black, but not glossy. The cases of the wings are of the same colour, and somewhat shorter than the body, but the legs are slender and long, which enable it to leap very briskly. It is common in gardens.

The

The *shining blue oval-bodied MORDELLA*, called by Ray the *small leaping Capricorn Beetle*, is not much larger than a flea, and the body is short, being nearly of an oval form. The breast and back are both very convex and smooth, and of a very deep, beautiful, glossy blue colour. The legs are long, the thighs thick, robust, and whitish, and the lower part of the legs are of an iron-grey colour. It hops very nimbly, and is common among cabbages, while they are young.

The *roundish black MORDELLA with a brassy tincture*, is much less than a flea, and is all over of a very deep glossy black, with a fine brassy yellowish cast. The belly and legs are of the same fine black, but without the yellow. The cases of the wings are marked with streaks, that consist of five small hollow spots. It may be seen in the gardens early in the spring.

Linnaeus has only three kinds, to which he gives no very distinct marks; however there are other species, as the yellow Mordella; the roundish mouse-coloured Mordella; the roundish black opaque and dotted Mordella; the roundish black glossy Mordella with yellow feelers and legs. The oblong black Mordella with an iron-grey spot on each case of the wings, whose sides are of the same colour towards the base. The oblong black Mordella with the cases of their wings yellow down their middle. The reddish-brown Mordella with the fore-legs dentated. The black Mordella with the cases of the wings red at their extremities. The brown opaque Mordella with the cases of the wings speckled. The iron-grey brown Mordella, with the breast depressed on the fore part. The Mordella with the joints of a little longish shape, except that at the end, which is perfectly round.

The *CICINDELA has feelers like threads or bristles, prominent dentated jaws, and a roundish breast, though somewhat angular*. The Green Beetle with ten white spots of Ray is a Cicindela, and is a very beautiful insect; the upper surface of the body shining, and variegated with green and gold. The cases of the wings are smooth, glossy, of the same colour, and marked

marked with ten white spots, some of which are roundish, some oblong, and one in the figure of a half moon; likewise the extremities of these cases are white. The breast is narrow, roundish, and of a deep green; the head is small, depressed, and finely tinged with gold colour. The eyes are black and prominent as well as the mouth, and the upper lip is blunt and white. The upper jaws are also prominent, and have several strong teeth therein; but the lower has only one tooth, and that at the extremity. There are two pair of feelers, one of which consists only of two joints, and the other of ten. The legs are very long and slender, and there is a kind of hard oval substance at the base of the thighs. It is common in pasture ground in the spring, and runs and flies very swiftly.

The *small gilded BEETLE* is a small species, and its colour is fine and glossy, resembling a yellow metal with a little mixture of green. The eyes are black and prominent, the breast narrow and rounded; and the cases of the wings are adorned with many broad hollow specks, in the center of each of which there is a prominent point. These hollow specks are placed in rows, and are a deep black; but their bottoms are of a fine metalline yellow. Upon the whole it is a very beautiful insect, and may be easily found on the banks of rivers.

The *CICINDELA with the cases of the wings of a blueish green, and a yellow belly*. The body is nearly of an oval shape, and the head, breast, feelers and legs, are all black; the belly is of a yellowish tawny colour, and the cases of the wings of a blue-green, variegated with hollow specks. The feelers are slender, and consist of ten joints. This insect is common in the woods.

The *black CICINDELA with the cases of the wings marked with six white spots, and a white streak*. It is found in the woods, and runs and flies very swiftly. It is quite black, except the wings, marked as above, and the thighs and feet are long, slender, and a little hairy.

The *black CICINDELA with a red breast, and blackish-blue cases of the wings*. This insect has black
feelers

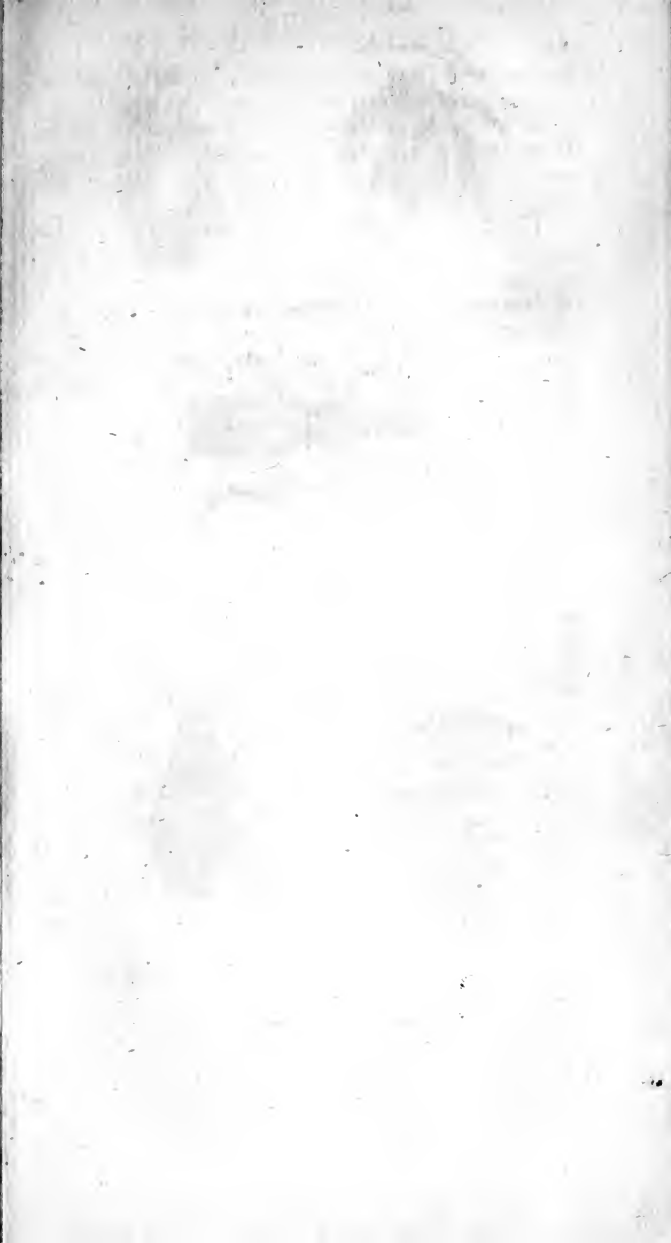
feelers, of the length of the body, and the head and feet are of the same colour ; but the breast is of a reddish brown, and the cases of the wings black, with a blueish cast, marked with very small points. The belly is yellow behind, and oblong and narrow.

The *CICINDELA* with blueish cases of the wings, and the belly of a fallow colour. It is found at the bottoms of mountains, and in shady places, and is of the same shape as the former. The head, breast, feet, and feelers are black, and the belly, near the feet, is of a fallow colour, but the cases of the wings are of a shining blue, marked with hollow points, and the feelers consist of six joints.

The *CICINDELA* with a green breast, with the cases of the wings of an iron grey, but behind of a blueish black. The feelers are black, the body and the breast of a shining blue.

The *BURN-COW*, or *BURST-COW*, called in Latin *Buprestis*, is an insect with feelers like threads or bristles, and the head half hid within their breast, and of a roundish shape. The yellowish-green *BURN COW* without spots, is placed by some among the *Cantharides*, only it had a more oblong body. The cases of the wings are of a greenish yellow, or rather of a gold colour ; the legs are long and thickish, the eyes globous and prominent ; and from the forehead near the eyes, there are two oblong horns or feelers, which are articulated. The head is small, the mouth wide, hard, strong, and forked ; being armed with teeth, with which it bites very hard. The belly is not round, but longish. It will fight with Beetles and cfts, wounding them in the belly. It is about half an inch long, and feeds upon moss, heath, cfts, worms, and other insects, which it vanquishes in fight. Nor will it touch any that are killed by other means. *Belonius* describes it thus ; it is a winged flying insect, having a most filthy smell, and is like a *Cantharis*, but larger, and is of a yellowish colour, and so very venemous, that horned cattle which feed in pastures where they are, are often killed therewith. This however differs from the former in the colour.

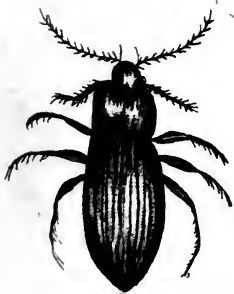
There



Cantharides



Gadflies or Burnconrs



There is another BURN-COW, with a shorter body and a broader belly; as also a sharper tail, and a small head, with prominent eyes, and a wide forked mouth. The cases of the wings are streaked lengthways, and the colour is as green as grass, with a mixture of shining gold. It has eight legs, which are long in proportion to the body; but more slender than in the former species, and of a blackish colour, the feelers are more small and slender, and it is as nimble as the first, but has a much more filthy smell. It lives upon flies and palmer-worms. These are venomous to cattle like the former; and some affirm if one of them be swallowed it will poison a man.

In *Germany* there are also two other sorts, the one of a greenish gold-colour, and the other of a yellow black. The first is like the former above described, but is a little bigger, and the cases of the wings are streaked with lines of a deep gold-colour, shaded with a little green; and between the lines there are hollowish tubercles arise, which look as if they were engraved therein. It is very nimble, and in that is like the other kinds. The *yellowish-black* Burn-Cow has the same qualities as the former, only it is of a different colour, is a little bigger, and has four feelers.

The *brownish brassy* BURN-COW, is a very small species, though the eyes are pretty large and prominent. The feelers are short, and the breast is short and broad, but hollowed, and has a very small rim. The cases of the wings are very bright and glossy, and finely streaked with very minute elegant specks. The legs are slender and black, as well as the under part of the body, and the snout is prominent. It is common among the reeds near rivers.

The *brassy and clouded* BURN-COW *with clavated feelers*, is also a small species, being hardly so big as a flea. The belly and lowest part of the body are black; but the upper is all over of a brassy yellow, with a mixture of brown, and it has a brown spot on the back, which touches both the cases of the wings, which are finely streaked. The breast is marked with five oblique furrows, and is large. The head is almost hid under the breast, and the body grows narrower towards

towards the tail. It does not appear that these two last species are dangerous to cattle.

The *Virginian* BURN-COW, is of a dusky brassy colour, with spots on the wings, and is of a pretty large sort. The head is almost hid under the breast, as in the former kinds, and the breast is of a brassy colour, with a mixture of a reddish brown. The cases of the wings are also of the same colour, but have not so much of the red; but they are marked with four or five streaks, and on each there are two spots, so disposed, as all together to make a square figure when the cases are closed. They are of a bright and clear yellow.

Linnaeus mentions the BUPRESTIS *with a forked mouth*, the greater water Buprestis, and the lesser water Buprestis.

WATER-BEETLES have generally feelers like bristles, and feet proper for swimming, being a little bearded like an ear of corn, and are six in number, the hinder being a little longer and broader than those before. They never fly in the day time, but in the night, or at least very seldom.

The *great* WATER-BEETLE is an inch and half long, and is all over of a deep, somewhat glossy black. The eyes are pretty large, the feelers short, and the cases of the wings smooth on the surface, and under them there are wings, with a tincture of a silver colour. The body grows smaller, and terminates almost in a point behind it. It is very common in ponds and ditches, and feeds upon the smaller water-insects.

The *black* WATER-BEETLE *with the cases of the wings that are yellow on the edges*, is of the same size with the former; but the head is small in proportion to the body. The eyes are large, and the legs strong and robust; the edges of the cases of the wings are very prominent, especially about the middle, where they are of a yellow colour; but every other part is black. It is common in rivers and brooks.

The *goggle eyed* WATER-BEETLE is not quite so large as the two preceding, but it has a big head, and the eyes are very prominent. The cases of the wings are marked with ten streaks, which do not run through
the

the whole length, for they are smooth near the end. The streaks are very deep, and the colour all over is of a blackish brown.

The grey WATER-BEETLE is not much bigger than the blue flesh-flie, and its breast is yellow in the middle, though black at the top and bottom. The cases of the wings are of a greyish colour, and are marked with a great number of shining specks of a yellowish colour, and at the edges they are entirely yellow. There is also a yellow spot in the shape of a heart, with black edges on the top. The point of the breast is blunt, though a little forked.

Linnaeus takes notice of the Water-Beetle with perfoliated feelers, of that with dilated sides, of the common Water-Beetle, and of the Water-flea. These last are remarkable for skipping up and down upon the water, as if they were at play; but when the water is troubled, they sink to the bottom, or hide themselves in the holes of the banks.

The other species are the Water-Beetle with a yellow breast, that with brown wings and a black belly. The Water-Beetle with a round body, marked with ten streaks on the cases of the wings. The oval-bodied Water-Beetle, with the cases of the wings and breast black, but the head and legs reddish. The brown oval Water-Beetle with reddish legs, head, and breast.

Another insect of the Beetle kind, is by modern authors called ELATER, which has feelers like bristles, and an oblong body. It is remarkable, that when laid on its back, it has the power of springing or leaping up, whence it has its name; for *Elater* signifies a spring.

The ELATER of a mixed brown, green, and brassy colour, is a small species, and has an oblong body. The breast and cases of the wings of the male are very bright, abounding pretty much with green, and the feelers are a little pectinated on the sides. The colour of the female is more yellow, and the breast is broader and glossy, being more green than the wings, but the feelers are not pectinated. It makes its appearance chiefly in June.

The

The *black ELATER with a red breast*, is of the smallest species, and is all over black, except on the breast and the cases of the wings, which are of a blueish cast; likewise the forepart of the breast is black, and the other red, and has the appearance of a large red spot, in the shape of a half-moon, the horns of which are turned towards the head. The feelers are black. It is very common in pasture-grounds under hedges, near *London*.

The *brownish black ELATER*, is a pretty large species, and has an oblong body. The colour is the same throughout, being of a brownish black; but the head is small, and the cases of the wings are smooth, and a little glossy.

This is called the *brown NOTOPEDA* by *Linnaeus*; who also takes notice of the black Elater with a hairy breast; the black Elater with a red breast, mentioned above; and the black Elater with red cases of the wings. Other authors mention the greenish brass-coloured Elater, with yellow legs. The black Elater with the cases of the wings blue. The black Elater with the cases of the wings red on the back part. The black Elater with the cases of the wings livid on the outer edge. The red-breasted Elater with red cases of the wings. The black Elater with brown cases of the wings, and the feelers and legs of a reddish brown.

The *CANTHARIS* is of the beetle kind, from whence comes *Cantharides*, well known in the shops by the name of *Spanish flies*, and for their use in blisters. They have feelers like bristles, flexible cases of the wings, a breast pretty plain, and the sides of the belly wrinkled.

CANTHARIDES differ from each other in their size, shape and colour; those used in the shops also do the same. The largest in these parts are about an inch long, and as much in circumference; but others are not above three quarters of an inch. Some are of a pure azure colour, others of that of pure gold, and others again have a mixture of gold and azure-colours; but they are all very brilliant, and extremely beautiful.

There

There are four parts in this insect, namely the head, the neck or breast, the body, and the belly. The head is small in proportion, but the mouth is pretty large, and there are teeth in the jaws, with two sorts of articulated pinchers, with which they lay hold of the food and bring it to their mouth; on the forehead there are two eyes of a golden colour, a little prominent, and under them there are two horns or feelers, made like bristles, pretty long, and moveable, by means of twelve equal articulations, the last of which terminates in a point. The top of the head rises in a bump, is extremely smooth and polished, and divided into two parts. Instead of a chin there is a beard, and the breast is formed of a single plate, behind which are a sort of lungs, and it is connected below to the first pair of feet, which are each composed of three parts, much of the same length, of which the last has five knotted joints, terminated with two crooked claws. The cases of the wings are membranous, are connected to the breast, and are as it were shagreened; they are more long than broad, convex above, and hollow beneath; they are thin, but strong, and cover the upper part of the body, to which below the two last pair of feet are connected. The belly consists of six large rings, that are smooth and folded at the sides. They are seemingly without hair, but examined with a microscope they appear a little hairy, especially in the under part. The body, properly so called, is composed of eight moveable rings, which are furrowed from one end to the other. They are bred from worms shaped almost like real Caterpillars. These flies are most common in the hot countries, such as *Spain, Italy*, and the southern parts of *France*; however there are some in all parts of *Europe* at certain times of the year.

The GLOW-WORM is by *Dale* affirmed to be the female of the *Cicindela*, from the experience and examination of a physician in his neighbourhood. It has indeed no wings at all, and is consequently a creeping insect; but as it is a female of one of the Beetle kind, it could not be well omitted in this place. The shield and shape of the breast, as well as the folds

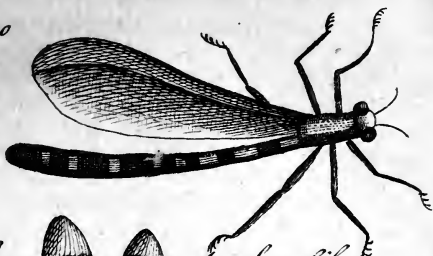
fold and wrinkles of the body, plainly shew that she belongs to this kind. The body has eleven joints, or rather incisures, the first of which lies on the shield of the breast, and is of a half oval shape, flatted, margined, and truncated at the hinder part. The head is placed under this, and is very small; and the three last joints of the body are of a yellowish colour, which shine or look like fire in the dark. It is often seen under hedges by travellers in the night, and if carefully taken up and laid upon a grassy turf, will continue to shine for several nights.

The CANTHARIS *with blackish cases of the wings, and a red breast*, is of the largest kind, being above an inch and a half long, and about a quarter of an inch in diameter. It is softer to the touch than most other insects of the Beetle kind, and has a flattish head and back, except under the eyes, where it is a little reddish. The mouth is small and forked, and the feelers at the mouth are very short and small; but there are others half the length of the body, and consist of eleven joints, reddish near the root, and brown every where else. The breast is depressed behind, and in the shape of a heart; but the edges are somewhat prominent, and the whole is reddish, except a black spot on the upper part, close to the head. The cases of the wings are plain, smooth, and oblong, but very soft and flexible, feeling like silk, and of a brownish black colour. The body is brown, except the last joint, which is reddish, and there is a tincture of the same colour along the sides, which are compressed all the way. The joints are folded in some sense over each other, and their extremities are soft, being covered with a sort of pimples. It is common about houses in the country, and under hedges.

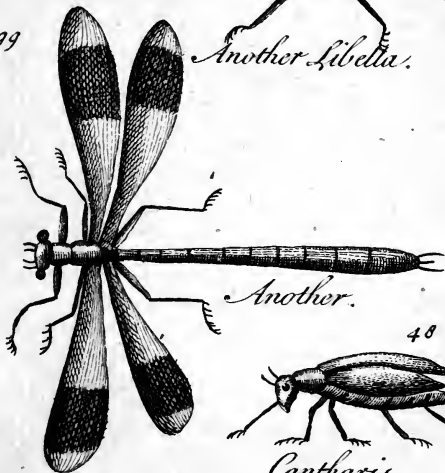
The *red-breasted* CANTHARIS *with red cases of the wings*, is a small sort, having a black body, and the cases of the wings of a bright elegant red, as well as the breast, only there is a black spot thereon. The feelers are slender, and the cases of the wings are very soft, silky, and flexible, and the wings are thin and brown. This is not very common with us.

The

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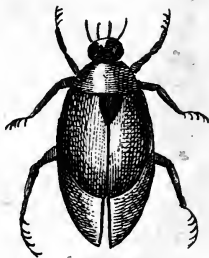
Another Libellula.

Another.

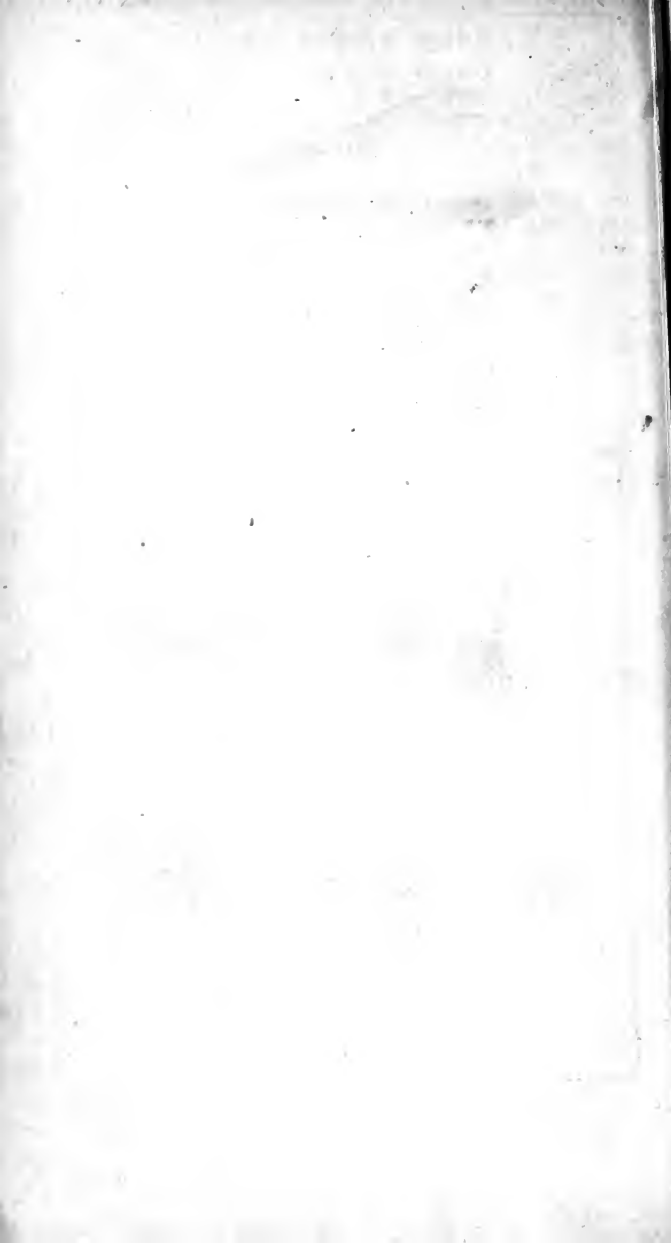
48



Cantharis.



Cantharides.



The CANTHARIS *with black cases of the wings marked with two red transverse lines*, is not much bigger than a louse, and the legs and feelers are black, but the head and breast of a greenish colour. The cases of the wings are of a deep glossy black, marked with two transverse red streaks, one of which is near the base, and the other near the point or extremity. The sides of the body are reddish. It is not uncommon under hedges and pasture grounds.

Linnaeus takes notice of ten sorts of CATHARIDES; the first of which he calls the Female Cantharis, without wings, and it is usually found upon juniper trees. He says he has never yet seen the male, though he does not question but there is one, because this shines in the night time, as he thinks with an intent to let the male know where to find her. This is the same as the Glow-worm, and in some measure confirms what Dale has said about her.

2. The CANTHARIS *with testaceous cases of the wings, and a red breast without spots*. It is found in the same places as the former, and is of the same shape and size, resembling it in all things except the colour of the cases of the wings, which are of a pale yellow colour; likewise the breast is without spots, and the eyes are black.

3. The CANTHARIS *with black cases of the wings, and a red breast marked with a white spot*. It is called the Tree-Beetle by some, of a blackish-brown colour, with slender cases of the wings.

4. The CANTHARIS *with red cases of the wings, and a red breast marked with a black spot*; this is found in different places, and sometimes among heaps of iron ore. It is less by one half than the former, and the body is entirely black. The feelers are very slender, and the cases of the wings are of a deep red, or saffron colour, slightly streaked, but the wings themselves are brown.

5. The green copper-coloured CANTHARIS *with the cases of the wings red on the outside*. This is found on large nettles, and other plants; it is of a middle size, and has the head, breast, feelers, the rings of the belly, the lower part of the cases of the wings, and

the inner edges, of a greenish copper-colour ; but the hinder part of the cases of the wings near the point, as well as the sides, are red, and the remainder of a greenish copper-colour ; but the wings themselves are brown.

6. The CANTHARIS of a greenish copper-colour, with the point of the cases of the wings red, is much smaller than the former, and the wings are of a blackish brown, and the feelers quite black. The breast, head, and cases of the wings, are of a deep green, inclining to a copper-colour, with red or saffron coloured points. The belly is longer than the cases, and beneath is of a copper-colour ; but the inside of the wings are red. This sort varies with regard to the cases of the wings, which are sometimes blue, and at other times red.

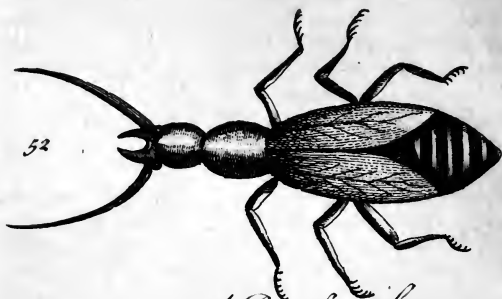
7. The CANTHARIS with black cases of the wings, marked with two red streaks, is no larger than a louse. The head and the breast are green.

8. The CANTHARIS with black cases of the wings with yellow points, and a black breast, is of the size of the former, but the head and the breast are quite black. The end of the cases of the wings is yellow, or of the colour of sulphur, and the sides of the belly are yellow.

9. The brown CANTHARIS with the cases of the wings yellow at the point, and a red breast. It is of the size of a louse, and the breast is of a rusty red, with a black spot ; the cases of the wings are brown, and do not reach half way on the belly ; but their points are yellow. The thighs are black, the legs pale, and the segment on the belly yellow on the edges.

10. The black CANTHARIS with livid cases of the wings, is the least of these kind of flies, and is found upon plants.

Mouset informs us that the CANTHARIDES of the shops, have a pretty large, oblong, thick body, not much unlike a grain of wheat, and that there are transverse gold-coloured lines on the cases of the wings ; but these lines are not common to all, for in some they are of a shining green, and in others of a murrey or ruddy colour ; but they have all a sort of splendor, and are agreeable to look upon. That they live upon pulse



52

A Pro-Scarabee?



51

Oil Beetle?



57 *Field-Cricket?*



pulse and corn, particularly wheat, in which last case, he affirms their vertues are most considerable. They smell like tar, and taste like cedar-wood. As for their use in medicine, it is too well known to insist upon it in this place.

The STINKING BEETLE, called by some the TENEBRIO, from its hating the light, is a pretty large insect, which is all over of a coal black. The body is of such a form, that any one would conclude it was a winged insect, and that it had cases for wings; and yet *Moufet* assures us, that upon examination he could not find any, though by some it is called the *black TENEBRIO with accumulated wings*. The legs and thighs are slender, and the feelers are pretty long, being composed of joints, which are longish, except the last, that is round. The breast is marked with small specks, and has a rim. What some take for the cases of the wings, are wrinkled. It walks very slowly, and keeps in the deep holes of dunghills in the day time, but comes out in the night. It has a filthy smell, which is very nauseous in places where they abound. It is a solitary animal, for even so much as two are seldom or never seen together.

The *black TENEBRIO with the cases of the wings rounded behind*, is a pretty large insect, and has a back a little prominent, with a small head, and long legs. It is all over of a fine deep black, with a purplish cast, and is frequent about the hot-beds in gardens.

The *black TENEBRIO with prominent jaws*, is not much bigger than a common fly, and the colour is of a deep dull black. The legs are long, and the feelers slender, and pretty long. It may be found on the half-rotten branches of trees. *Linnaeus* tells us, that this kind of insect has feelers like small threads, and that the upper part of the body, which appear like cases of the wings, are united together; for they have no wings at all; though it must be observed, that he mentions no more than the Stinking Beetle.

The OIL-BEETLE, called by *Moufet* and *Linnaeus* the PROSCARABÆUS, has a soft body, of a dusky-blue colour, with a shining blackish cast. On the shoulders there are two wings, or rather the rudiments

diments of wings, which it makes use of much like Ostriches, to help their running, and not for flying. The circles which surround their backs and bellies in the young, are greenish, but in the adult more blue. Upon the slightest motion or touch, they shed a sort of an oil, not unlike liquid honey. *Moufet* informs us, it is never seen except in *May*; but since the change of the stile, it may now appear in the beginning of *June*.

Linnaeus affirms, that the feelers are like small threads, and it has no wings, but there are a sort of cases for them, not above half as long in proportion, as in others of the Beetle kind.

The NECYDALIS, so called by *Linnaeus*, is an insect of the Beetle kind, with feelers like bristles, and cases of the wings that reach but half way, leaving the rings partly naked. He has only one sort, which he calls the Necydalis with globous knees. Another author says it is hardly bigger than a louse, but has a small black head, with yellow jaws, and a yellow breast; that the cases of the wings are black, excepting the middle, where they are brownish, and a yellow spot at the extremities. The wings themselves are black, and twice the length of the cases, lying one over another like a cross. The feelers are almost as long as the body, and are yellowish, at the base, but black elsewhere. The body is brown, with a yellowish cast on the sides, and the lower part of the legs are also yellowish. This insect is not commonly met with.

The NECYDALIS with a white line on the extremities of the cases of the wings, has a black head and breast, and is of an oblong, but somewhat depressed shape. There are two white spots on the breast, and the cases of the wings are grey, being scarce half so long as the body. The wings themselves are half naked, and the feelers are twice as long as the body, and of a grey colour. The legs are also grey, and thick in the upper part. They are often met with in hedges.

The EAR-WIG, is called by *Linnaeus* FORFICULA, and has feelers like bristles, a forked tail, and cases of the

the wings which reach but half way, though they entirely cover the wings themselves. The feelers consist of thirteen or fourteen joints, and the covering of the breast is flat, it being truncated on the fore part, rounded behind, black in the middle, and paler about the edges. The cases of the wings are of a pale reddish-brown, and at the extremity of the wings themselves there is a white oval spot. The body is of a reddish-brown. This is a very common insect, and generally known. There is another sort, about half the size of the former, but in other respects differs very little from it.

The STAPHYLINUS, so called by *Linnaeus*, is an insect of the Beetle kind, with feelers like threads, and two vesicles over the tail. The cases of the wings reach but half way, and the wings themselves are covered.

Linnaeus mentions fifteen sorts of these insects, namely,

1. The *hairy black STAPHYLINUS with the throat and lower belly yellow*. It is very common in *Friezland*.

2. The *hairy ash-coloured STAPHYLINUS clouded with black*, is found in horse dunghills.

3. The *black smooth STAPHYLINUS with jaws as long as the head*. It is called by *Lister* the greater black Beetle, with biting nippers; and by *Ray* the STAPHYLINUS that is entirely black. This seems to be the same as one hereafter mentioned. It lives in woods upon insects.

4. The *black STAPHYLINUS with red cases of the wings and feet*. It is found in dunghills.

5. The *black STAPHYLINUS with a brass-coloured shining breast, and the cases of the wings of a blackish-blue*.

6. The *reddish STAPHYLINUS with a head, wings, and hinder part of the belly black*.

7. The *dusky STAPHYLINUS with the future of the cases of the wings, the belly and feet of an iron-grey colour*. It is found among rotten wood.

8. The *black smooth STAPHYLINUS with red feet*.

9. The *black smooth* STAPHYLINUS *with red feet, and the edges of the cases of the wings yellow.* This is a very small insect, being no bigger than a flea.

10. The *black* STAPHYLINUS, *with the cases of the wings grey on the fore part, and red legs.* It is found in moist sand on the banks of rivers, where it produces its young.

11. The *black* STAPHYLINUS *with blood-coloured cases of the wings.* It is found in no particular place, but in all alike.

12. The *testaceous* STAPHYLINUS, so called by a *Swedish* naturalist, is found on plants and dunghills.

13. The *black* STAPHYLINUS *with the breast, cases of the wings, and feet, a little testaceous.*

14. The *black* STAPHYLINUS *with the cases of the wings, feelers and feet, of an iron-grey colour.*

15. The *black* STAPHYLINUS *with the cases of the wings and legs of a dusky colour.*

The *common* STAPHYLINUS *with long jaws,* is about an inch in length, and the head, breast, and cases of the wings, are of a shining black, and smooth, though the cases are sometimes variegated with grey. The body is of a deep black, but not very glossy, and the legs are long and black; and there are two hard, long, very sharp horns, on the forehead. It is common under shady hedges.

The *reddish-brown* STAPHYLINUS is about the size of a common Ant, and the body is of a pale red, with a little mixture of brown, but the head, and the three or four last rings of the body are black. The cases of the wings are of a deep blue, and the legs reddish, with black joints. The feelers consist of eleven joints, and are of a pale colour, except at the ends, where they are black. It is sometimes met with near the banks of brooks and rivers.

The *hoary* STAPHYLINUS has an oblong body, of a greenish colour, with a brassy cast, and clouded with black spots. The head is large, and somewhat flat, and the mouth is forked; the feelers consist of nine joints, and the cases of the wings are short, of a greyish-black colour, with a brassy cast. The tail is furnished with two plumous hairs, and on pressing the

the body, two white hooks will be thrust out from the tail. It is an inhabitant of the dunghills.

The *black* STAPHYLINUS is about half an inch in length, and has a long flattish body, with a black glossy head. The cases of the wings are of a deep blue, with a mixture of black, and are bright and glossy. They have a metalline cast, and have many small specks. The feelers consist of nine joints; but the principal distinction is the spots on the breast, which are ten in number, and a little hollowed. It may be sometimes met with among decayed trees in the woods.

The MILL-BEETLE, has feelers like bristles, two horns on the tail, membranous cases of the wings, and a flattish, roundish, marginated breast. It is of the size of a Cricket, and is of a deep iron colour, approaching to black. The shield that lies over the breast is plain and oval, and the cases of the wings are also of an oval shape; they are somewhat shorter than the body, and a little transparent. There are three streaks upon each, the middlemost of which is raised, and the more inward hollow and crooked. There are two prickles on the tail, and the legs are also prickly. The female has only the rudiments of the wings, and their cases. It never appears in the day time, and therefore is said to be a hater of the light. It is very common in mills and bakers houses. *Linnaeus* calls this a *Blatta*.

The *yellow* BLATTA is not much larger than a fly, and the shield that covers the breast is membranaceous, of an oval shape, and marginated. The cases of the wings are membranaceous and transparent, of a brownish colour, and have raised streaks, with black spots thereon. The legs look like horns, and are prickly, and the feelers are long; there are also two articulated horns or prickles above the vent. It is not met with in *England*, but is common in *Lapland*, for which reason, it is called by *Linnaeus* the *Lapland Blatta*.

The *American* BLATTA or COCK-ROACH, is of a reddish-brown colour. It is a very troublesome destructive insect, and are so numerous and voracious,

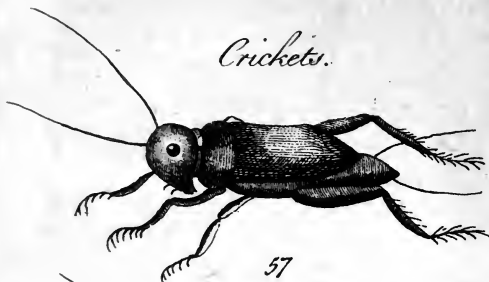
that it is impossible to keep victuals of any kind from being devoured by them, without close covering. They eat not only leather, but linnen and paper. They disappear in winter, and are most numerous in the hottest days of summer; but what mischief they do is chiefly in the night. These insects lay their eggs in heaps, which they wrap all round in a bag or web, in the manner of some spiders. When the eggs are hatched, the young ones appear quite perfect, and run out of their shells very nimbly. At first they are no bigger than Ants, for which reason they creep through cracks and key-holes, and into boxes and chests, where they gnaw and spoil every thing they can come at. They have two very long horns or feelers, six hairy legs, with two claws at the ends like forks, and the head is black, with a reddish round circle on the upper parts. When it is arrived at its full growth, it casts its skin, which bursts on its back, and then the Cock Roach is perfectly formed. The wings are soft and tender, being at first whitish, and after of a reddish colour; but the head, horns, and the remaining parts, are of the same shape and colour as before its skin was thrown off.

The insects that *Linnaeus* places under the name of GRYLLUS, has bristly feelers, membranaceous covers of the wings, which are narrow, and in the shape of the wings of the insects of the Flie kind, and their legs are proper for leaping.

The MOLE CRICKET is one of the largest insects in these parts of the world, it being two inches and a half in length, and three quarters of an inch in breadth. The colour is of a dusky brown, and at the extremity of the tail there are two hairy excrescences, resembling in some sense the tail of a mouse; the body consists of eight scaly joints, or separate folds, and is brown on the upper part, and of a dusky-brown below. The wings are long, narrow, and terminate in a sharp point, each having a blackish line running down it; however when they are extended, they appear to be much broader than at first sight could be supposed. The feelers lie on the back, and are about half the length of the wings.



Crickets.



57

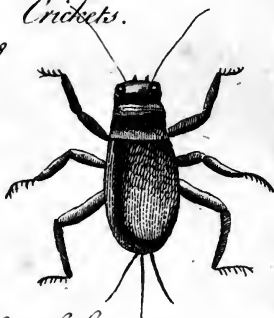


Water

Crickets.



58



Sort of Grasshopper.



313

wings. The shield of the breast is of a firm texture, of a blackish colour, and hairy. The fore-feet are of an uncommon shape, being as it were webbed and hairy. It is an inhabitant of the fens, and other low damp grounds. When it appears, it generally runs backwards; but it is commonly under ground, where it burrows like a mole, for which reason it is called the Mole Cricket.

This insect makes a cell of a sort of clammy earth, the inside of which is large enough to hold two hazel nuts, and in this it lays its eggs, which amount to one hundred and fifty in number. When the winter approachs, this animal digs a hole in the earth, lower than the ground is ever frozen, to the bottom of which it takes the cell; and as the weather becomes mild, it brings it up again by degrees, till it reaches the surface of the earth, that it may enjoy the benefit of the air and sun.

The *common house* CRICKET seems to have no mouth, but on the head there is a long membrane like a tongue, which proceeds from the upper part, but it is not cloven like the mouths of animals. It has a forked tail, and at the end there are three excrescences, or strings like bristles. It has four wings, of which the outermost are longer and narrower than the undermost. The body is of a brownish colour, only the back is variegated with a deeper dye; the body is oblong, and the head almost orbicular, with black eyes and feelers, which it can turn any way. It frequents the warm parts of houses, particularly ovens and fire places. They pretty much resemble the field Cricket.

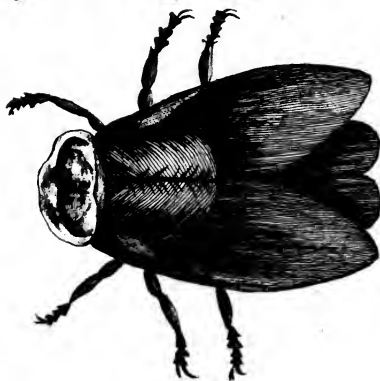
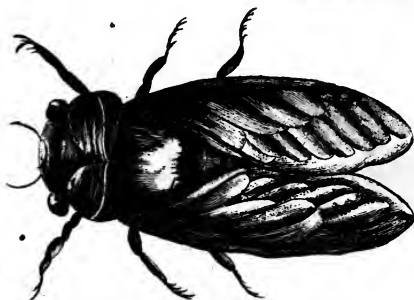
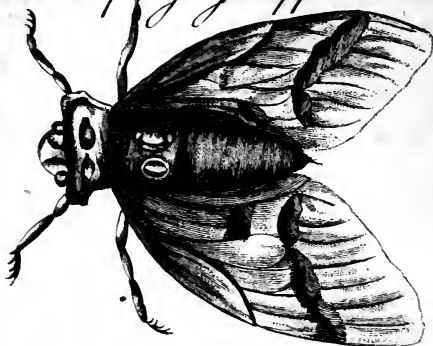
The *field* CRICKET is of a blackish colour, and the male has a longer body than the female; the head in proportion to the body, is large, and the eyes big and prominent. The forehead is furnished with two feelers without joints, but it can turn them any way it pleases. It has six feet or legs, the same colour as the body, and those behind are the longest, that it may leap the better. The wings seem to be lightly variegated with sculptures, seeming almost to cover the whole body, and the tail is forked. The bulk of

the body of the male is less than that of the female, for this last has a larger belly, and grass-green eyes, with red feelers, and a tail like a trident. They are found in the fields in the summer time, making holes in the ground, where they build their nest, and where they lie concealed in a mild winter, but in one that is severe, they die in their holes. They make a particular sort of noise with their wings, which is plain from this; namely, that when their wings are taken off the noise ceases. They sing day and night, and they delight in the sun, sitting at the mouths of their holes. They frequent pasture-grounds and meadows that are quite open, for they shun shady places. They sing most when people are at a distance, for when they come near they are silent, and get into their holes.

The *water* CRICKET has a five cornered head, with prominent globous black eyes, but not large; near the mouth there are very short feelers, and there are three feet on each side; but the hindmost are much the longest. The wings are on the back, or at least the rudiments of them, and the tail is forked. The body is of a brownish colour, or rather of a whitish black. It differs from the land Cricket, in having a more prominent head, and somewhat of a neck. The wings seem likewise to be useless for flying, though they help to raise this insect up. It is commonly seen sitting upon water-plants, and is said to sing like the land Crickets.

LOCUSTS, including Grasshoppers, have the same distinguishing marks as the former; but there is a greater variety with regard to their shapes and colours, as well as their manner of leaping and flying. Some are green, some black, some livid, and some variegated, but many of them do not shew all their colours till they fly. Some have longer legs, some shorter, which differ in the joints. Some sing, others are mute, and some are innocent, doing no damage to the husbandman; and others again, do such prodigious mischief, that they are looked upon to be no better than a plague.

A sort of Grasshopper.



The *Spanish* LOCUST or GRASSHOPPER is about two inches and a half long, and is of a deep brown colour, with a mixture of a whitish-grey; there are also a great number of little white specks at the root of the wings. The outer wings are beautifully speckled with black, and the under es seem to be formed like nets. The body is composed of seven or eight joints, and the legs are long, especially the hindmost, and very robust; they are all reddish on the inner side, and armed with a double row of a sort of prickles. The eyes are large, and streaked with white. It is common in the southern parts of *Europe*.

The LOCUST or GRASSHOPPER *with blood-coloured thighs, and the outermost wings of a brownish green*, is much larger than the common Grasshopper, and the body is of a pale flesh-colour on the upper part, and yellowish underneath; but the legs are red. The outermost wings are of a close texture, being of a brownish-green, and more yellowish towards the top. Lower down they are composed of net-work, like those underneath. The feelers are in the shape of a cylinder, and consist of twenty-four joints. The pair of legs behind are of a blackish colour, with white denticulations. There is a sharp protuberance like a thorn, on the breast, between the fore-legs, of a yellowish colour; the rest of the body is brown, a little variegated with red and blue. It is common in the north parts of *Europe*.

The *great green* LOCUST or GRASSHOPPER, is near two inches in length, and about the thickness of a man's little finger; the fore part of the body, next the head, is covered with a sort of cowl of a triangular shape; and the colour in general is of a dusky green, mixed with brown. The female has a kind of sword, at the back extremity of the body, which consists of two parts, or longitudinal valves. It is often seen in pasture grounds.

Mouset takes notice of one, which doubtless is the same as the former; he says, the head, neck, and part of the body are covered with a cowl of a grass-green colour; the wings that rise near the neck are also green marked with black spots; and the back is
also

also greenish, but the belly brown and blackish near the tail. The mouth is large, and furnished with strong broad teeth, proper for cutting grass and fruits.

A *second sort* is like the foregoing, only it has a mantle about the neck; and the snout, as well as the mouth, are reddish; likewise the specks on the wings are larger. A *third sort* is green on the fore part of the head, with whitish legs, and a blackish tail. The other parts are green on the wings, and have more spots than the former, which are of a whitish red.

Other authors take notice of the following GRASS-HOPPERS:

1. The GRASSHOPPER *with green cases, wings, and a yellow head*, called by Ray the Locust Flea, is found in moist places, towards the end of August. Linnaeus says, it is the largest Grasshopper they have in Sweden, though it is no longer than a house fly, and not so broad. The lower wings are of a lead-colour, and the corset green; but the head is yellow, and there are two black points on the hinder part, with two others on the sides; the legs are also yellow.

2. The GRASSHOPPER *with yellow cases of the wings, and a broken, black, double, longitudinal line*, is found among hay, in the time of that harvest. It is of the same size as the former, and has the body, as well as the cases of the wings yellow, with two black lines thereon, one of which is longer than the other; and the back part of the belly is yellow, as well as each side.

3. The dusky GRASSHOPPER *with the wings of a watery colour, spotted with dusky spots, and with pointed nerves*. It is found in meadows, and is not quite so large as the former.

4. The black GRASSHOPPER *with three white, transverse equal streaks*, has the wings of a blackish colour, with two white streaks running across them, that are black in the middle.

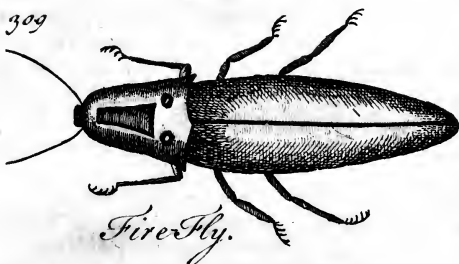
5. The yellow GRASSHOPPER *with a double, broad, dentated, longitudinal streak*, is very small, being no bigger than a large louse. The body is oblong,
narrow,

180



Fire-Fly.

309



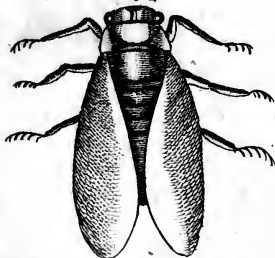
Fire-Fly.

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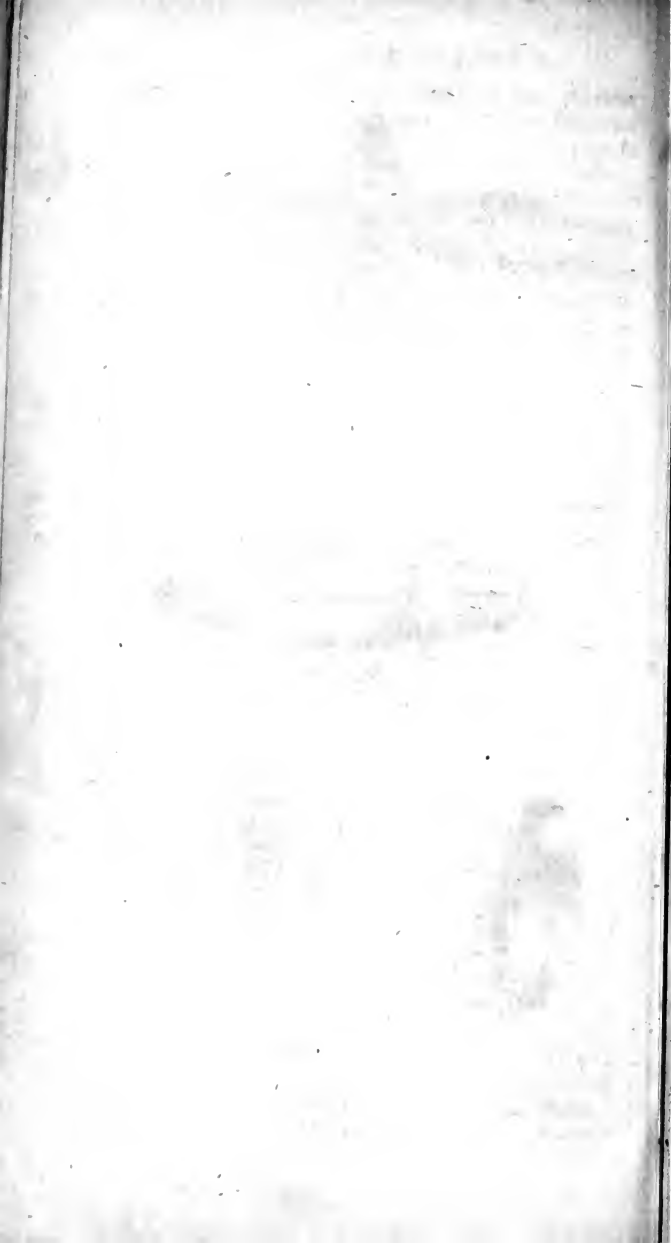


A Dorrit.

62



A Sort of Grasshopper.



narrow, and of the colour of brimstone ; and on the cases of the wings there are two black stripes, of the shape of the horns of a bull.

6. The *yellow GRASSHOPPER with fallow-coloured cases of the wings, marked with four black spots*, is like the former, but three times as big. The eyes are black, and there is a black spot on each side the breast. There are two black spots on each case of the wings, near the future, and two others behind on the edges of the wings. This insect near the cases of the wings, shines like gold ; but the body is black, and the feet of a fallow colour.

7. The *dusky GRASSHOPPER with the cases of the wings marked with two white spots*, is by Ray called a Locust-Flea, and by Frysch a frothing Worm. It is found among grass, and is always covered with froth, which proceeds from the vent.

8. The *whitish GRASSHOPPER, with a longitudinal line on each side*, is found in pasture-grounds. The colour is pale or white, and from the forehead towards the points of the cases of the wings, there runs a white line ; the body is shorter than the wings.

9. The *black GRASSHOPPER with white eyes*, is also found in pasture-grounds, and is quite black, or of a blackish-brown.

10. The *black GRASSHOPPER with the edges of the cases of the wings white*, is called by Ray the brown Flea-Locust ; but it is of the same colour as the former, and the eyes and mouth are white.

11. The *black GRASSHOPPER with a white head*, is entirely black, except a small dusky spot on the external edge, near the points of the cases of the wings. The head, and half the fore part of the breast is white.

12. The *GRASSHOPPER with a forked breast, and naked wings*, is found on thistles, and is a monstrous insect. The head is blunt, and the breast is bunched and forked. The wings are livid, and full of veins.

13. The *GRASSHOPPER with the cases of the wings streaked with white and black, at the acute angle*
of

of the future of the back. This is also called by *Ray* the Locust-Flea, and is found in moist pasture-grounds.

14. The GRASSHOPPER *with greenish yellow cases of the wings, and blackish gilded points*, is found on the leaves of the alder-tree, and both runs and flies swiftly. It differs from others of this kind, in being more short, and in running oftner than leaping.

15. The yellow GRASSHOPPER *with white wings, and membranaceous points*. It is found on rose bushes, and has a semi-cylindric body, with a fallow-coloured belly, and white wings.

16. The yellow flat GRASSHOPPER, is found in meadows, and is of a fallow-colour, and less than the former, and has two brown points at the back part of the head.

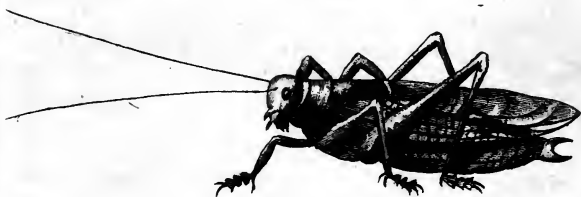
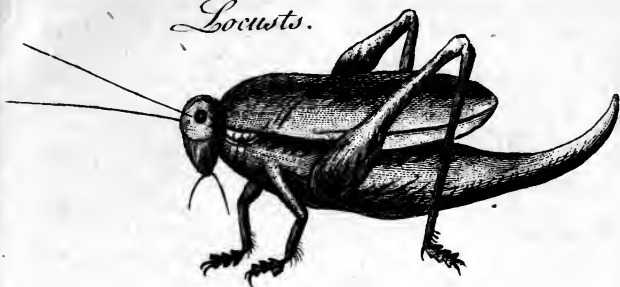
These are called GRASSHOPPERS by *Linnaeus*, yet as *Mr. Reaumur* observes, there are several of them that do not belong to that class.

The *small African* GRASSHOPPER is brown on the back and head, with green wings, a silver-coloured belly, and ash-coloured legs, delights in gardens, and fields sowed with corn, where they do a great deal of damage; to prevent which, they boil tobacco in water, and pour this decoction in the places where they frequent, which drives them away so effectually, that they will not return again that year. This is met with at the *Cape of Good Hope*, and makes its appearance in the summer, and will feed upon grass, when it can get nothing better. They are likewise often seen on the trees, where they devour the leaves.

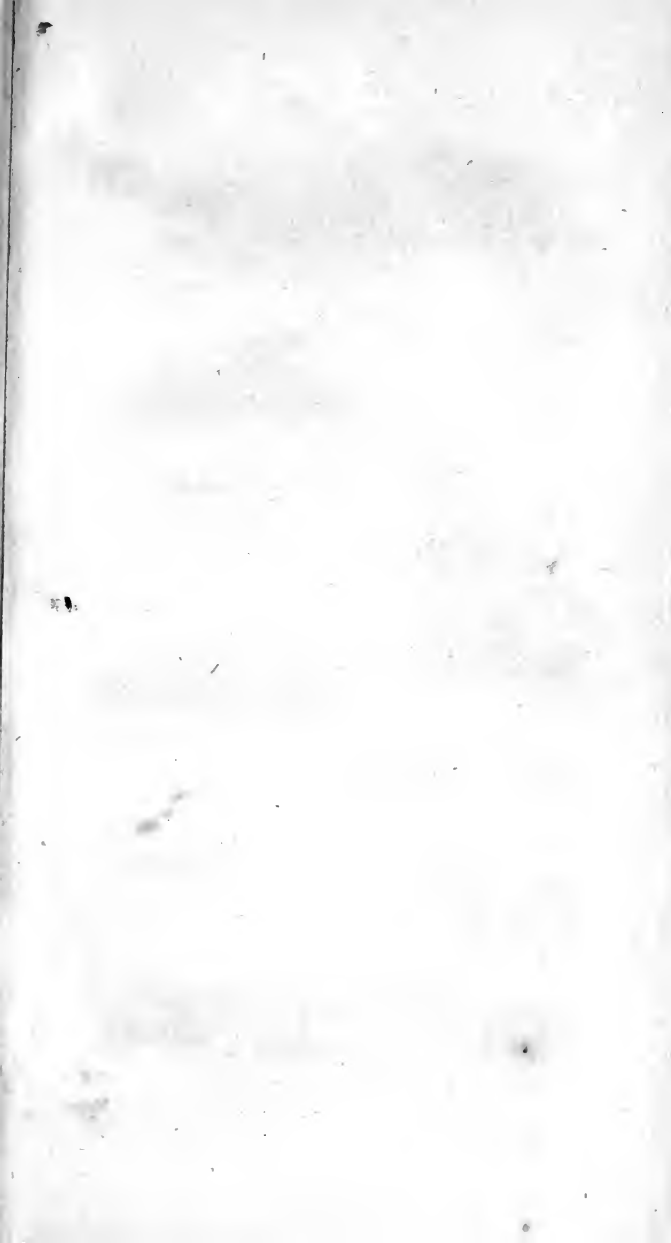
The *African* GRASSHOPPER *with a red head, and dark red wings*, is of the same shape and size as the former, and the back is of an ash, but the belly of a silver-colour, and the legs red. They do not appear till some time after the former; but they come always in swarms, making a terrible havock in gardens, orchards and fields, if care is not taken to drive them away.

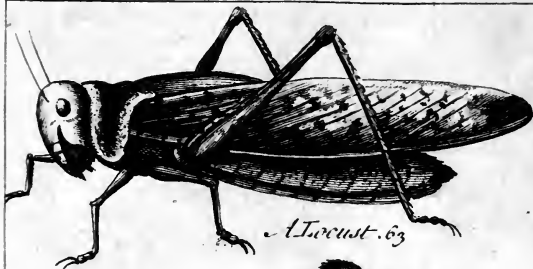
The *African elm* BEETLE, though out of place, it will not be improper to take notice of it here; it has a black head, a brown back, spotted with white, and

Locusts.









A Locust. 63



The Burnet Moth. 121



The Common Butterfly. 127



Caterpillar of the Burnet Moth.



Caterpillar of the Common Butterfly. 194



The Chrysalis.



The Chrysalis.



The Palmer Worm. 240

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and a chesnut-coloured neck. On the hollow part of the belly of this insect, there is a substance, somewhat resembling a pair of spectacles. It can draw the two circular parts near each other, which when it does, it makes a noise almost like a Cricket. It generally flies all the morning, but in the middle of the day it fixes upon elm-trees, to avoid the heat of the sun, and never is seen on any other; for which reason, we may conclude that it feeds on the leaves of those trees.

Nieuhoff informs us, that in the *East-Indies* there are *Grafshoppers* and *Locusts* of several kinds, one of which is as long as a man's finger, but no thicker than a goose quill. The body is distinguished into several joints, and they have six feet, with two small horns or feelers. Other *Locusts* have brown wings, with a yellow belly, and two feelers, and they can leap a great way. They are likewise seen flying together in great swarms. There is another sort, of the same shape, but green, and of the length of a man's finger; but they come in such prodigious swarms, that they devour every thing that is green in the places where they settle; infomuch that the inhabitants of *Batavia* are often obliged to change their habitations, for want of their usual sustenance.

The *great brown LOCUST* was seen in several parts of the city of *London*, on the 4th of *August* 1748. The largest of them were but little above three inches long, and they had two horns or feelers, an inch in length; but the shape was not much unlike our common *Grafshopper*. The head and horns were of a brownish colour, and it was blue about the mouth, as also on the inside of the larger legs. The shield that covered the back was greenish, and the upper side of the body was brown, spotted with black, and the under side purple; the six legs were brownish, with dusky spots, and a greenish cast. The upper wings were brown, with small dusky spots, with one larger tip. The under wings were more transparent, light brown, tinged with green; but there was a cloud or spot near the tips. This is supposed to be the *Locust* that does so much damage in many parts of the world; however there is another sort

sort taken notice of by *Dampier*, which are not above an inch and a half long, and as thick as the top of a man's little finger, with large thin wings, and long small legs. At one time of the year, they come in great swarms, to devour potatoe leaves, and other herbs. They are eaten by the natives in some parts of the *East-Indies*, and are caught in small nets. They parch them over the fire in an earthen pan, and when their wings and legs were falling off, they would turn of the colour of boiled shrimps, being brownish before. *Dampier* eat some of thus prepared, and thought them a tolerable dish.

He informs us there is another sort of LOCUST in *Tonquin*, about the bigness of the top of a man's finger, and as long as the first joint. It breeds in the earth, especially on banks of rivers, and ditches in the low countries, and the months of *January* and *February*, which is the season for taking them, they first come out of the earth in vast swarms. It is of a whitish colour, and has two small wings, like those of a Bee, which makes it evident it is not properly of the Locust kind. At first they can hardly fly, so that they often fall into rivers in great numbers. However the natives in these months, watch the rivers, and take them up in multitudes, with small nets. They either eat them fresh broiled on the coals, or pickle them for keeping. They are plump and fat, and are much esteemed, as well by the rich as poor.

The *African* LOCUST brought from *Barbary*, is five inches long, with a cowl over the neck, and a pyramidal head, from which there proceeds two small horns or feelers, almost an inch long, which they can raise up, and then they resemble the feathers in a *Turkish* turban. A little below the top of the head, there is a large prominent eye on each side, of a dark red colour. The body is oblong, and of a blood-purple-colour, and the tail is forked like a swallow's. It has four ash-coloured wings, marked with dusky spots; and the fore-feet forwards, and thighs very slender; but the hinder are long and thick, marked with transverse streaks on the thighs, blackish colour.

The *Italian* GRASSHOPPER has a long slender neck and breast, covered with a cowl, and the head is pretty distinct from the neck. The eyes are of a blood-colour, pretty large, but the feelers are short. They have six legs, of which the foremost are much thicker and longer than the rest, which it often holds up, putting them together as if it was praying. The whole body is not plump, but lean, and it has a forked tail, like two bristles.

The *Grecian* LOCUST is very like the former, only it is of a different colour, for the feelers are of a deep yellow, and the eyes are of the colour of a violet; but the wings are yellowish, and the rest of the body violet, except the fore-legs, which are hairy and whitish, except the crooked claws at the end, which are blackish.

The *West-Indian* LOCUST is about the thickness of the barrel of a goose-quill, and the body is divided into nine or ten joints, being six or seven inches long. It has two small eyes, standing out of the head like those of Crabs, and two feelers like long hairs. The whole body is over-run with small-excrecences, which are not much bigger than the points of pins. The shape is roundish, and the body diminishes in circumference to the very tail, which is divided into two horns; and at the end of it there is a sort of sheath, containing a small dangerous sting. It has six large feet, like other Locusts, only there are two at the first joint of the body, two others at the second, and the two last are at the fourth; as to the colour, they are sometimes green, and sometimes of a yellowish grey. If any one happens to touch this insect, he is sure to be stung, and is immediately taken with a sort of shivering or trembling all over the body, which however may soon be put a stop to, by rubbing the place that was hurt with a little palm-oil. There is another insect like this, but not half so big, and it has no sting.

Doctor *Shaw* takes notice of the *Barbary* LOCUST lately mentioned, and of another of the cowed or hooded kind, which has the upper wings streaked, of a light green, and the lower ones finely chequered with flesh, brown,

brown, and scarlet colours. Besides this, which is three inches long, there is another of two inches, with elegant green wings, which has feelers like the first mentioned, that project like a couple of feathers on the forehead. In 1724 and 1725, he saw another kind, which were bigger than common Grasshoppers, having brown spotted wings, with legs and bodies of a bright yellow. Its first appearance was near the latter end of *March*, when the wind had been southerly some time, and in the beginning of *April* their numbers were so vastly increased, that in the heat of the day they formed themselves into large swarms, which appeared like clouds, and darkened the sun. In the middle of *May* they began to disappear, retiring into the plains to deposite their eggs. In the next month, being *June*, the young brood begun to make their appearance, forming many compact bodies, of several hundred yards square, which afterwards marching forwards, climbed over trees, walls, and houses, eating every thing that was green in their way. The inhabitants, to stop their progress, laid trenches all over their fields and gardens, filling them with water; or else they placed large quantities of heath, stubble, and such like combustible matter in rows, and set them on fire upon the approach of the Locusts. But all this was to no purpose; for the trenches were quickly filled up, and the fires put out, by the vast number of swarms that succeeded each other. A day or two after one of these bodies was in motion, others that were just hatched, came to glean after them, gnawing off the young branches, and the very bark of the trees.

Having lived near a month in this manner, they arrived at their full growth, and threw off their worm-like state, by casting their skins. In order to prepare themselves for this, they fixed their hinder feet to some bush, twig, or corner of a stone; when immediately, by an undulating motion, used on this occasion, their heads would first appear, and soon after the rest of their bodies. The whole transformation was performed in seven or eight minutes time; after which they lay a little while in a languishing condition; but

but as soon as the sun and air had hardened their wings, and dried up the moisture that remained after the casting of their sloughs, they returned again to their former greediness, with an addition both to their strength and agility. But they did not continue long in this state, before they were entirely dispersed, after laying their eggs, directing their course northwards, and probably perished in the sea. The natives feed upon these insects fried with salt, and they are said to taste like the river cray-fish. Many are of opinion that the children of *Israel* fed upon these insects in the wilderness, and are the same which in the scripture are called quails.

Le Bruin informs us, that on the 9th of *October*, near *Rama* in the *Holy Land*, there was a south-east wind, which blew over the wilderness, and caused a violent heat, that lasted several days. He is of opinion, that it is to this wind, that the prodigious number of Locusts are owing, which flock thither in certain years, and cover the surface of the earth. In the space of two hours, they devoured all the grass and herbs round about *Rama*. There are many birds that feed upon them, and particularly storks. At the time when the Locusts engender, they make holes in the earth, about four feet deep, where they lay their eggs, which are about the size of caraway comfits, there being bundles of them together, at least four-score in number. In fifteen or sixteen days time, they become young Locusts, and are all over black, when first hatched; but in twenty-four hours they change, and become green; however it is three weeks before they can use their wings. In many places where these insects die upon the ground, there arises such a stench from their bodies, that it often breeds a dreadful plague.



C H A P III.

Of four winged Insects.

OF these there are several sorts, the first of which mentioned by *Linnaeus*, is the Cicada, by which *Dale* understands a Bawm Cricket; but he means an insect that has a snout bent downwards, very short feelers, four cruciated wings, feet proper for leaping, a convex back, and a roundish breast.

The CUCKOW-SPIT insect, called by *Swammerdam* the Flea-Locust, and by others the Froth-Worm, has an oblong, obtuse body, and a large head, with small eyes. The external wings are of a dusky brown colour, marked with two white spots, and there is a broad, transverse, double line of the same. The rest of the body is of a dusky brown, and the head is black. It is usually covered over with a frothy matter, resembling spittle, which it does not discharge at the mouth, but at the vent, and other parts of the body.

The CICADA with green wings and a yellow head, is as big as a large flie, but very narrow in proportion to its length. The external wings are of a fine deep green, and the internal of a blueish-grey; the covering of the breast is also green, but paler than the wings, and the head is yellow, marked with two large black spots on the hinder part, and several small ones at the sides. There are also transverse streaks on the forehead, and the body is of a blueish-grey, with yellow legs. It is commonly seen about water-plants in autumn. *Ray* calls it the third flea Locust.

The CICADA with yellow external wings, is about the size of a common flie, is all over of a beautiful yellow, except when the wings are closed, and then a longitudinal black line appears on each side the back, which is so divided in the middle, to form as it were two lines, the one running from the breast, and the other from the tail to the middle, where they
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are obliquely separated. The two upper parts of these lines join near the breast, and there is on each side, a black spot on the head and breast, but they both unite into one. The feelers are short, the forehead is a little furrowed transversely, and the body, when the wings are extended, appears to be yellow on the middle, and black on each side. It may be met with in pasture grounds in June.

Linnaeus has eight sorts of CICADÆ, which he calls the *American Laternaria*, the *Chinese Laternaria*, the *Ranatra*, the flea Locust, the Cicada with a double horned breast, the Cicada bearing manna, the Cicada of the elm-tree, and the Cicada of the rose.

Other authors have the *Italian* or true Cicada, which is an inch long, more than half an inch broad, and of a dusky-brown colour. The smaller *Italian* Cicada. The brown Cicada, with wings spotted with paler brown, and with punctated nerves. The black Cicada with three equal transverse white lines. The yellow Cicada with wings spotted with brown, and marked with four black spots, but yellow on the hinder part. The whitish Cicada with a black longitudinal line on each side. The black Cicada with white eyes. The black Cicada with the edges of the external wings white. The black Cicada with a white head. The yellow compressed Cicada. The Cicada with greenish-yellow wings, with the extremities black, and gilded. This is the elm Cicada mentioned by *Linnaeus*. The yellow Cicada with the extremity of the wings white and membranaceous. The least white Cicada.

The *proper* CIMEX is generally understood to mean only a common Bug; and *Linnaeus* defines it to be an insect with a snout bending downwards, and feelers that have four joints, four cruciated wings, feet proper for running, a flat back, and a marginated breast.

This has a short, flat, and almost roundish body, of a reddish colour, and of a stinking disagreeable smell. The body consists outwardly of three principal parts; namely, the head, the breast or corset, or the belly; which last is the body, properly so called. It has two brown eyes that are very small, and a little prominent,

prominent, besides two feelers with three joints; and underneath there is a crooked trunk, which when this insect is in motion, is a point lying between the two fore feet; the breast is formed of a sort of a ring, which is connected to the head by a kind of neck; and in this are placed the first pair of legs. The body consists of nine rings, of which the first is as it were separated in two, by a small furrow made of triangular bits, that joins the body to the breast. Under the belly the other two pair of legs are placed; for it has but six legs in all, each leg has three joints, which form the thigh, the leg, and the foot, which is armed with a crooked claw like a hook. The body is smooth, except a few short hairs, that may be seen with a microscope about the vent, and on the two last rings. In cold climates Bugs generally die in the winter, but their eggs suffer no damage from the severest season. *Linnaeus* affirms he has been told that some of these insects have been seen to have wings in the summer time; but he does not assert this on his own knowledge. Authors affirm that they often feed upon each other, that is, they will eat the inward parts, and leave the skin and head behind.

The *green and yellow* BUG, is of the size of a common fly, but flatted, and the body is of a roundish shape, somewhat oval. The feelers are slender and green, and the lowest joint is very small. The head, breast, and external wings, are of a bright green, but somewhat rough, and the belly is also green. The body is black on the upper part, and the snout has four joints, and within it is a bristly tongue. There is a yellow margin or edge surrounds the whole body. It is common in kitchen-gardens.

The ACOLALAN is an insect like a common Bug, but it does not stink so much; it is very small, and when it is full grown, it begins to have wings. They get into houses, where they do a great deal of mischief among cloaths.

The *brassy-blue* CIMEX is of the size of a large blue fly, but more flat, and the upper surface of the body is of a beautiful blue, with a metalline cast. There is a longitudinal line on the breast, which at
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the lower extremity is terminated with one that runs crossways. The extremity of the shield is either red or white, and there is a spot of the same colour on each side of it. The legs and feelers are black, and the body underneath is of a blueish-black; the spots on the male are white, and those on the female red.

The *Henbane* CIMEX mentioned by *Linnaeus*, is a very beautiful insect; but the body is much narrower than the former. The head is black, except on the very middle, where it is of a bright red; the breast is black at its forward extremity, but red every where else, except two angular spots behind; the external wings are red, only each are marked with a black spot in the middle, so that when they are closed, there are two black spots on the back. The shield is black, with a red extremity, and the body under it is black; but the rest of the body is red, except near the vent. The wings are brown and streaked, the feelers and the legs are black; and the trunk and snout consists of four joints.

The *water* TIPULA, called by some the *water* SPIDER, on account of its form. It has an oblong, slender body, with four feet fixed upon the breast, and four feelers near the mouth, or rather two feelers and two nippers, and then it will have six feet. These are not used for running, though they are twice as long as the rest; besides they have no joints like the rest of the feet. It has four weak wings, which do not at all seem proper for flying, but leaping only; they are shorter than the body, and the two uppermost are a little thicker and larger than the undermost, and of a brownish black colour; but the other pair are thin, and of a silver colour. They leap so slightly on the surface of the water, that they scarce put it in motion. It never dives in the water, unless forced thereto, and then the body remains dry. It is common in lakes and ponds, that are a little disturbed by wind in the summer time. It is sometimes seen in rivers, and on their banks, especially under shady trees. There are generally swarms of them together.

The NOTONECTA, according to *Linnaeus*, has a bended snout, very short feelers, four cruciated wings, and

and feet adapted for swimming. It signifies a water Bug, or Boat flie, of which he has only three sorts, that with a white forehead, the oblong *Notonecta* with a tail, and the least *Notonecta* with a tail.

The *narrow water* BUG, or BOAT FLIE, is above half an inch long, and the sixth of an inch broad; the head is blunt and yellow, the eyes brown, the breast large, and of a yellow colour, but somewhat transparent. The shield is black, with a gloss like velvet, and the external wings are of a yellowish grey, spotted with black all round the edges; the more internal wings are whitish and transparent; the fore feet are shorter than those in the middle, and the hinder ones much longer than either. Its snout is long and sharp pointed, and the feelers very short, consisting only of two joints; but the belly is black and hairy.

The *compressed water* BUG or BOAT FLIE, is near an inch in length, and is somewhat broader and more depressed than the former. The head and legs are yellow, but the breast and external wings are brown, with many fine slender transverse streaks, of a pale yellow colour. The under part of the body is yellowish, and the eyes are black.

The *grey water* BUG or BOAT FLIE, is extremely small, being not half so big as a louse, and is all over of a whitish grey. The back is flattish, with a line running along the middle, and the fore legs remarkably short, but those behind are extremely long in proportion; the feelers are also very short.

The other species are the great black water Bug of the *East-Indies*. The black and white smaller water Bug. The broader brown water Bug. The little yellowish streaked water Bug.

The NEPA or *water* SCORPION, has a bended snout, feelers like lobsters claws, four cruciated wings, and four feet. *Linnaeus* has only two sorts, the pond water Scorpion, and the water Bug.

The *water* SCORPION is a large insect, being near an inch in length, and about half an inch in breadth. Its body is nearly oval, but very flat and thin, and its tail long and pointed. The head is small, and the feelers appear like legs, resembling
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the claws of a Lobster, or Scorpion, but they have no sharp points. The breast is somewhat sharp underneath, and the tail is formed of two threads, which are easily parted; and the legs are slender; the body consists of several joints, and the vent is remarkably large. The snout is long and sharp, and the external wings are of a deep blackish olive colour; but those beneath are white, and sometimes reddish. It is common in ponds, and is an enemy to other water insects.

The *water* SCORPION *with a serrated body*, is a third part of an inch long, and broader in proportion than the former species. The back is somewhat raised, and of a pale brown colour, with a small tincture of olive; the head is small, with black eyes, and the whole edge of the body is finely serrated; but the claws are smaller in proportion than in the former. It is to be met with in streams that are pretty swift.

The CHERMES or PLANT BUG, has the snout in its breast, the hinder part of the belly pointed, four wings placed on the sides, and feet proper for leaping. *Linnaeus* has eight sorts, namely, that of the Elm, that of the Maple, that of the Beach, that of the Alder, that of the Fir, that of the Willow, that of the Ash, and that of the Nettle. Besides these, he mentions another, supposed to breed in the head of the Ceraistes or horned Serpent.

The *fir-tree* BUG, is of an oblong shape, and whitish colour, with a small head, and eyes pretty large and prominent, of a brown colour, and a little speck of black between them. The feelers are very small, and there is a sort of down near the tail; the wings are thin and whitish. When they are hid in the leaves or branches of the fir-tree, they make a prominence that looks like a strawberry.

The *grass* BUG is pretty large, considering the kind, and has a body a little depressed and broad; but its head is very blunt. The breast is grey, and variegated with white lines; but the feelers are white, except at the top, where they are blackish. It pretty much resembles a Grasshopper, or rather a Cricket, only the wings are not cruciated.

Besides these, other authors take notice of the apple-tree Bug, and the Germander Bug; and perhaps there may be one belonging to many other sorts of trees.

Linnæus takes notice of forty sorts of BUGS, to which he gives the general name of *Cimex*, the first of which he calls the *Cimex with a crooked trunk, and feelers like hairs at the ends, and an oblong black body*; this is the greater oblong dung *Cimex* of *Frysch*. This Bug feeds upon flies, and other insects, and has six feet, the hinder of which are very long, made in the form of a club, and thick near the claws. It is covered with filth, which it can easily divest itself of, and change, to deceive the eyes of the observer. It is shaped somewhat like a spider, and has a hairy furrowed body, of an ash-colour, which looks like earth, when it is dry. The head and feelers are without hair, only the last joint of the feelers is hairy. The trunk is crooked, and made like a bow.

2. The *roundish green BUG every where yellow on the edge*, has a round body, and the feelers consist of five oblong green joints. The head, breast, and wrinkles of the wings are green, and feel a little rough to the touch; the point of the breast is yellow, the upper wings white, the lower brown, the belly green, the back black, the end of the jaws is red, and consists of four joints. This insect has a tongue as long as the mouth, which is downy, and the upper jaw very short, and as sharp as an awl. It is the largest Bug that is met with in *Sweden*.

3. The *blackish BUG with a flat belly*, is found in forests, on the trunks of dry trees. It is flat, lean, larger than a common Bug, and black underneath. On the edges of the belly, on each side, there are six blunt threads of the colour of tortoise-shell, and the body and breast are dirty; the feelers consist of three joints, and the wings and their cases are of an ash-colour.

4. The *grey BUG with the margin of the belly marked with a black spot*, is the dusky wood Bug, with a short body, prominent shoulders marked with reddish yellow in the center of the cross on the back of *Ray*. It is commonly

commonly met with in autumn, on the berries of trees, to which it communicates a bad smell.

5. The *grey oval BUG*, with a breast having a blunt angle on each side, and red legs; it is of the larger kind, and has feelers that are red and black towards the base, the back grey, the point of the breast red, the edge of the belly sharp, variegated with red and black, and the feet red.

6. The *grey oval BUG* with angular points on each side the breast, and red feelers; the body is entirely grey, the feelers of a pale red, and the feet of the same colour with the body. It is like the former for shape and size.

7. The *red BUG* with two wings of a dusky colour, is found upon nettles, and other weeds. It is of the size of a common Bug, and the whole body is red, but the cases of the wings are marked in the middle with a purplish black speck; the wings are brown, the belly blackish under the cases of the wings, and there is a white line runs across the middle of the cases, near the outer edge.

8. The *oval BUG* of a blueish brass colour, with the breast marked with a small line, but the point of the corset and the cases of the wings with a red and white spot; this is called by Ray the blueish wood Bug, a little less than the rest, and more flat. This Bug is found on large plants, and has a body of a blue shining brass colour, as well as the head, breast, and cases of the wings. The male is spotted with white, and the female with red.

9. The *black oval BUG* with the cases of the wings variegated with white and black, and the wings white. This is also found upon plants, and is of the same size with the former. The back is black, the cases of the wings of the same colour, with a white spot on the edge, near the external base, and another near the point; besides there is a white spot on each side of of the corset.

10. The *oval BUG* of a whitish ash-colour, and flesh-coloured spots. The breast and the corset are of a whitish ash-colour, marked with two blackish specks;

and two brown specks, which run along the breast by the head, and terminate on the forehead.

11. The *oval grey BUG with cloudy wings, and the sides of the belly variegated with white and black.* This is one of the small sort, and the upper part of the body is grey, marked with hollow points; but the corslet towards the base is brown, the wings of a cloudy brown, the feelers almost like a club, of a blackish brown, and consisting of five joints. The back under the wings is dentated, and bordered with black and white.

12. The *grey oval BUG with whitish wings, and red sides of the belly, variegated with black.* This is like the former, for shape, colour, and size, only the lower part of the corslet is more brown; but the other colours are paler; the wings are white and transparent, and the back under them red, and towards the base there is a large black spot, with black lines on the sides of the belly.

13. The *oval BUG with livid cases of the wings, and a brown point.* It is of the size of a flea, and has the feet and feelers of a fallow colour, with a black body, and wings of the colour of water.

14. The *oval flat BUG with cloudy ash-coloured wings, and three clavated lines on the corslet, with feelers black at the point.* It is found on thistles, and has an ash-coloured head, with pale feelers, consisting of three joints, the last of which is black. The corslet is in the shape of a heart, and the belly and thighs are black, but the legs pale; the breast is black and narrow, surrounded with a white line.

15. The *roundish oval BUG variegated with black and red, and with a black head and wings.* This is one of the largest sort, and the back part of the head and breast are of a fine red colour. There are two large forked spots on the head, and the bottom of the corslet is black, marked with an oblong spot, which is forked towards the point. The cases of the wings are red, marked with two black specks, and there is an oblong black spot which runs along the inner edge. The wings and feet are black, and the

the edge of the belly is marked with a red and black spot.

16. The *red oblong BUG without spots, and the breast angular on each side*, is one of the largest sort; and the body is red, but not shining, with the breast of a rhomboidal figure.

17. The *green oblong BUG with the corslet marked with a yellow spot, in the shape of a heart, and the cases of the wings with a double black spot*. It is found in forests, and has a black head, with the breast yellow on the fore-edge, and black on the inner. The cases of the wings are of a yellowish green, and the wings themselves whitish, and a green belly, with a white line running along its length on each side.

18. The *oblong BUG variegated with red and black, having yellow wings marked with white spots*. It is twice as big as the former, and the body is red on the upper side, with the head red on the middle, and black on each side; but the fore and back part of the breast are black; the lower part of the corslet black on the middle, red on the sides, and a black spot in the shape of a heart, towards the upper side. There is an unequal black streak runs across the cases of the wings, and the wings themselves are brown, spotted with white. The feelers and the feet are black.

19. The *oblong BUG variegated with white and black, and brown wings without spots*. It has a black head, red on the middle, and a red breast, with the forepart black, and the hinder marked with two angular spots. The cases of the wings are red, with a black spot on the middle of each, and two on the middle of the back. The point of the corslet is black, and the upper part red, and the feelers and feet black.

20. The *grey BUG with the corslet marked with a spot in the shape of a heart, and the cases of the wings with a brown point*. The cases of the wings are grey, the body of a bright brown, and the wings white.

21. The *oblong BUG of a green colour, with the corslet marked with a green spot in the shape of a heart, and the cases of the wings with a rusty brown spot*. It

is common in gardens, is smaller than the former, and more oblong. The feet are green, the feelers brown, composed of four joints, and the head and breast are brown, with a green belly, marked behind with seven or eight brown spots that cross it, and underneath with as many spots of the same colour.

22. The *oblong grey BUG without spots, and feelers like bristles*. The feelers have an end like a club, and the feet are of a pale colour.

23. The *oblong BUG clouded with white and brown*, is found upon the trunks of poplar trees. The feelers are of the length of the body, and the black and white legs are long, with broad wings.

24. The *oblong rusty brown BUG with the cases of the wings streaked with a blood-colour, and the wings variegated with white and brown*. The head and breast are red above, and the cases of the wings are of a pale red, with blood-coloured streaks. The feelers are almost as long as the body, and there are white spots behind the wings, which are brown, and marked with a cross.

25. The *oblong black BUG with red legs, and the wings and their cases variegated with white and brown*. The head, breast, and belly, are black, the feelers black above, and red below. The cases of the wings are marked with a dark brown spot.

26. The *BUG with the cases of the wings marked with yellow, with red legs, and the forward thighs thick and dentated*. It is found on pine-trees, and there are slender black feelers consisting of four joints; the head is black and pointed, and the breast black, but red behind; the belly is of a rusty brown colour.

27. The *oblong black BUG with the cases of the wings spotted with white*. It is quite black, except the feet, which are pale, and there are small and black spots on the cases of the wings.

28. The *black oblong BUG with brownish-grey cases of the wings, marked with rhomboidal black spots*. It is found upon pine-trees.

29. The

29. The oblong black BUG with yellow feet and cases of the wings, and bristly feelers.

30. The oblong black BUG with the cases of the wings marked with small furrowed lines, and the wings spotted with yellow behind. It is found on the sea-shore, and leaps like a grasshopper. The feelers are small, and composed of six joints.

31. The black oblong BUG with feelers terminating in a hair, is found in meadows, and is larger than the former, but does not leap.

32. The oblong black BUG with oblong cases of the wings, black before, and white behind; it is found among sand, and the cases of the wings are black before, white behind, ash-coloured on the sides, and speckled with black.

33. The oblong whitish BUG with white sides, is found in pastures. The cases of the wings are streaked, and are whiter on the sides than elsewhere, and the feelers are small; and composed of three joints.

34. The oblong black BUG with the cases of the wings variegated with yellow and brown. It is found on the elm-tree, and is like the former, only the last joint of the feelers is white at the base.

35. The oblong purplish yellow BUG with black feelers, and a white line on the breast. It is found in the fields, and has a black head, a small black line before the eyes, and one that is white on the middle of the forehead; the back part of the breast is black, and the sides are white, and has a white line along the back. The cases of the wings are of a rusty colour, and are longer than in other kinds.

36. The oblong blackish BUG with white cases of the wings, livid feelers, and the lowest joint black. It is found upon plants, and has the sides of the breast white, marked with three white longitudinal lines. The feelers are livid, and consist of four joints, but the end of the jaws is white, and the lower wings of a shining blue, and the upper are brown, with a white edge.

37. The linear BUG black above, with the fore feet very short. It is called by some a Tipula, and a long

water Bug by Ray. The bottom of the belly is white, and it runs along the water very swiftly.

38. The *linear black BUG with flat feet, and those before very short*. This is also called a *Tipula* by some, and it runs very swiftly on the surface of the water.

39. The *linear whitish BUG with very long feet and clavated thighs*. It differs from most other Bugs in the shape of the body, which is as strait as a line, and the legs are longer than the body, with thighs towards the knees, in the shape of clubs.

40. The BUG *with clavated feelers, the cases of the wings and edge of the breast speckled in the form of a net*. The edge of the cases of the wings is dentated and pointed.

The APHIS or PLANT LOUSE, has a bended snout, two horns on the hinder part of the body, four erect wings, and feet proper for walking. *Linnaeus* has sixteen sorts, namely, that of the Currant-bush; that of the Elm-tree; that of the Elder; that of the Maple; that of the Lime-tree; that of the Birch; that of the Pine; that of the Rose; that of the Parsnip; that of the Dock; that of the *Carduus Benedictus*; that of Mug-wort; that of Saw-wort; that of Chick-weed; that of the Lilly, and that of the Cabbage.

The Currant LOUSE is about the size of a common louse, and of a brownish-green colour. The legs are green, and the joints of the knees commonly stand up above the body, and are brown; the feelers are slender, strait, and have a joint, at which they are bent near the head, and are of a black colour. The hinder part of the breast is blackish, and the sides of the body are variegated with small black spots; the wings are erect and whitish, only they have a few black veins, and two of them are very small, but the vent is prominent, and has two bristly appendages shorter than the wings.

This is sufficient to give a specimen of their shape, for as they belong to particular trees and plants, they may be readily seen thereon when the leaves are in perfection. There are doubtless many more than those

those already mentioned, which belong to particular trees.

The COCCUS, so called by *Linnaeus*, has the trunk on its breast, and the body is hairy or downy behind.

The COCCUS of the berry-bearing *Ilex*, a sort of an oak, is what is known in the druggists shops, by the name of KERMES. It appears to be a membranaceous bladder, of the size of a pea, smooth, and shining, and of a brownish red colour, covered with very fine down or ash-coloured powder, swelling with reddish eggs or insects, which being rubbed with the fingers, pour out a crimson liquor. It is only met with in pretty hot countries, in the months of *May* and *June*. In *March* there is first perceived a sort of insect less than a millet-feed, and of an oblong oval form, only a little narrower towards the tail. The upper part is convex, red, and marked with exceeding minute golden specks, and a few transverse wrinkles. It has six feet, and two moveable feelers, which almost equal the length of the body; it has also black eyes, and a double tail of the same length as the body. It adheres to the trunk, branches, and leaves of the tree, and becomes torpid and immoveable, swelling or growing bigger very sensibly. If at that time its body is beheld with a microscope, it appears of a crimson colour, shining with golden specks, and lying in a sort of whitish down, which in some places of the back, under and about the belly, rises up in flocks like a sort of nest. The back rises very high, and is round, and in the forepart of the body, which is instead of a head, three protuberances are perceived, of which the middle is thickish and roundish, but those on the sides more slender and crooked about the middle.

In the month of *April*, this insect becomes of the size and shape of a pea, and its membrane or skin is firmer, and the down, which at the beginning lay in bands on the skin, covers the whole surface like a sort of powder, and then it seems to be no longer an animal, but a bladder full of pale and watery blood.

About the middle or end of *May*, the inner part of the bladder, under the belly of the animalcula, is

furnished with oval grains, about half the size of white poppy seeds, of a pale reddish colour, speckled with gold. They consist of a thin, white, transparent skin, full of a pale reddish liquor. They are about two thousand in number on each bladder, and the eggs of the former insect, which being shaken off, becomes exactly the same as those that run about the branches and leaves of the *Ilex*. In the following spring, they fix themselves in the divisions of the trunk and branches, where they afterwards lay their eggs. When this insect has attained its proper size, the skin of the belly or lower part, is pulled up towards the back, leaving a vacant space between the belly and the down, insomuch that they have the appearance of Hog-lice half rolled up. It is in this space that they lay their eggs, which done, the animal dies, and is dried up. They live upon the juice of the leaves, which they suck in with the snouts or trunks.

They are of two sexes, and the females have been hitherto described; but the males are very distinct from the former, and are a sort of small flies like gnats, with six feet, of which the four forward are short, and the two backward long, divided into four joints, and armed with three crooked nails. There are two feelers on the head a line and a half long, which are moveable, streaked, and articulated. The tail at the back part of the body is half a line long, and forked. The whole body is covered with two transparent wings, and they leap about in the manner of fleas. The harvest of the *Kermes* is greater or less, in proportion to the severity of the winter; and the women gather them before sun-rising, tearing them off with their nails; for fear there should be any loss from the hatching of the insects, they sprinkle them with vinegar, and lay them in the sun to dry, where they acquire a red colour.

There is another sort of *KERMES* mentioned by other authors, which the country people call worms, and which as they affirm, lay whitish eggs, from which proceed insects of the same colour, full of silver specks. It seems to be an insect of the same species as the former, little differing from the red *Kermes*.

There

There is another blackish KERMES, found near *Leghorn* in *Tuscany*, upon the dwarf *Ilex*, like the red kind, only when it comes to maturity, it is full of a whitish liquor, and eggs; from these a sort of insects proceed, not unlike the true Kermes, but whitish. Hence it appears there are several kinds of Kermes, which only differ in colour; but the red only is used in medicine, and for dying. Doctor *Lisler* has found an insect analogous to this, on the twigs of the cherry, and other trees; for it cannot be said to be the same.

COCHINEAL, or the grains of the Indian fig, as they appear in our shops, when brought from *America*, are of an irregular shape, convex on one side, and a little concave on the other; but are both marked with transverse streaks or wrinkles. They are of a scarlet colour within, and without of a blackish red, and sometimes of a white reddish ash-colour, which are accounted the best; and they are brought to us from *Mexico*. They have been a long while taken for fruit, but they are now known to be insects adhering to the prickly pear-tree or shrub.

The COCHINEAL INSECT, is of an oval form, of the size of a small pea, with six feet, and a snout or trunk, and brings forth its young alive, and is nourished by sucking the juice of the plant. Its body consists of several rings, and when it is once fixed on the plant, it continues immoveable, being subject to no change. Some pretend there are two sorts, the one domestic, which is best, and the other wild, that is of a vivid colour, however they appear to be the same, only with this difference; that the wild feed upon uncultivated trees, without any assistance; whereas the domestick are carefully at a stated season, removed to cultivated trees, where they feed upon a purer juice. Those who take care of these insects, place them on the prickly pear-plant, in a certain order, and are very industrious in defending them from other insects; for if any other kind come among them, they take care to brush them off with foxes tails.

Towards the end of the year, when the rains and cold weather are coming on, which are fatal to these insects,

insects, they take off the leaves or branches covered with cochineal, that have not attained their utmost degree of perfection, and keep them in their houses till the winter is past. These leaves are very thick and juicy, and supply them with sufficient nourishment, while they remain within doors. When the milder weather returns, and these animals are about to exclude their young, the natives make them nests, like those of birds, but less, of tree-moss, or soft hay, or the down of cocoa-nuts, placing twelve in every nest. These they fix on the thorns of the prickly pear-plant, and in three or four days time, they bring forth their young, which leave their nests in a few days, and creep upon the branches of the plant, till they find a proper place to rest in taking their nourishment; and when the females are fecundated by the males, they produce a new offspring; so that they have a harvest, as it were thrice a year.

When the native *Americans* have gathered the cochineal, they put them into holes in the ground, where they kill them with boiling water, and afterwards dry them in the sun, or in an oven, or lay them upon hot plates. From the various methods of killing them, arise the different colours which they appear in when brought to us. While they are living, they seem to be sprinkled over with a white powder, which they lose as soon as the boiling water is poured upon them. Those that are dried upon hot places, are the blackest. What we call cochineal, are only the females; for the males are a sort of fly, as in the Kermes. They are used both for dying, and in medicine, and are said to have much the same virtue as the Kermes; though they are now seldom used alone, but are mixed with other things, for the sake of the colour.

The *Polish* SCARLET GRAIN, is when full grown, of the size of a small pepper-corn, and is of a roundish shape, there being but little sign of an animal. It sticks to the root of the tree on which it feeds, and is of a deep purple colour, tinged with blue. It lies in a rough cup, somewhat resembling that of an acorn, when they are gathered for use. They seem to be ex-
crecences

crefences upon the root where they produce their young, which at first are evidently real insects, having small, and somewhat longish flattish bodies, which consist of several segments; and they have six legs, which are short and slender, and two fine feelers. They are also of a purple colour, but not so deep as that of the parent. When these are grown to their full size, they fix themselves to the root of the plant, and appear as above described. The young ones are bred in the case or skins of the old ones, after they are dead. The male is a flie with two wings, as in the kinds already mentioned.

The *Polish* COCHINEAL is a sort of Kermes found at the roots of the tree called Polonian knawel, which are full of a purple juice, and worms of the same colour. This plant is very common in the *Ukrain*, especially in the most desert places. The *Armenians* and the *Turks* dye the wool, silk, and hair therewith, as well as the mane and tails of their horses.

These insects are placed by *Linnaeus* in the number of those with half wings, that have the mouth placed in the breast, and the belly hairy below; however it is only the male that has wings.

The GALL INSECTS are bred in a sort of bodies, adhering to a kind of oak in *Asia*, which differ with regard to their colour, size, roughness, smoothness, and shape, and which we call galls. They are not fruit as some have imagined, but preternatural tumors, owing to the wounds given to the buds, leaves, and twigs of the tree, by a kind of insects wherein they breed and lay their eggs. When the Galls are ripe and opened while fresh, a sort of worms are found therein, sometimes one, and sometimes more, near the center in cells, which after some time turn to flies. They make themselves a passage out, by eating the substance of the gall, and making a round hole therein, they get abroad and fly away. However we do not meet with any author that has given a minute description of them.

The *green stove* BUG is a small insect of an oval flat shape, which firmly adheres to the bark or leaves of trees. The back is a little prominent, and its belly

belly hollowed ; and the forepart is blunt, but that behind forked. It appears in a kind of shell or covering, which incloses the body of the insect ; it has six very slender legs, and the eyes small and black, and the feelers very slender. It is of a greenish colour, and can thrust out its legs at pleasure, sometimes moving about though slowly ; however it generally adheres to the leaf of the tree, continuing in the same place, and sucking out the juice. The male is a small fly, and not nearly so big as the female, having a slender oblong body, and long legs. The feelers are short, and the wings white. The female is common here in *England*, on the orange and lemon trees preserved in stoves in green-houses ; and is probably the same which *Linnaeus* calls the Coccus of the citron tree, or the shielded Louse.

The *water COCCUS* has a body of an oval figure, rounded on the back, and flat on the belly ; and its colour is brown. It thrusts out a sort of white hairy beard from its hinder part, which is cloven in two, and near it there is placed a blunt tubercle, and towards the other extremity another that is blunt. It is common on the leaves of water-plants, and shews its legs but very seldom, which are slender, and somewhat downy. The male is a small fly, with silky whitish wings, spotted with brown.

The *COCCUS of the birch-tree*, is larger than the former, and has an oblong body, somewhat downy, which is composed of several rings or joints. It is of a deep dusky olive-colour, with short legs, and very slender feelers. It is common on several trees in woods, where it fixes to the division of the branches. The male is a little fly with dusky brown wings.

The *COCCUS of insects* is very small, and is found on the bodies of the larger kind of Beetles, where it is fixed almost during its whole life. The body is of an oval shape, with a sharp edge ; and is somewhat convex, and of a reddish brown colour. The surface of the whole body is smooth, but not glossy, and the legs are very short, as well as the feelers, which are scarce visible.

Besides

Besides these *Linnaeus* has the COCCUS of the common Moufe-ear; that of Canary-grafs; and that of the Birch tree; and there are probably other kinds not yet discovered.

The THRIPS, so called by *Linnaeus*, has little or no snout, and the body is of a linear shape, with four strait wings lying on the back.

The THRIPS *with blueish wings and a black body*, is not so big as a flea, and its wings must consequently be small and delicate. It has six legs, two near the neck, and four on the breast; the feelers are slender, black, and consist of six joints, the external wings are of a greyish colour, and hairy at the extremities, and at the edges. It flies very seldom, but runs very swiftly, twisting its body into various shapes.

The *black bodied* THRIPS, is about the size of a Louse, and has an oblong slender body. The external wings are very beautiful, variegated with nine alternate transverse streaks of black and white, there being three of each colour. It is found on the flowers of the larger hawk-weeds, and runs very swift, but seldom flies.

The THRIPS *with a brown body, and snow-white wings*, is of the same size as the former. Its brown appearance is owing to the wings, for the colour of the body is coal black. The legs are short, and the feelers very slender, consisting of five joints. It is sometimes found on the *Bermudas* cedars, which are planted in our gardens.

C H A P. IV.

Of Insects with membranaceous wings, which are four in number, and reticulated with veins.

THE PANORPA, so called by *Linnaeus*, is the Scorpion Flie. That taken notice of by *Moufet*, is about the size of a common flie, and of the colour of honey, only the top joint of the tail is black, and armed with a double sting. The wings are like those

of the Grasshopper, and its walk is like that of a crab. That which other authors call a Scorpion Flie, has an oblong roundish body, and a small head, and a hard horny oblong snout, bending downwards. The feelers are bristly, black, and consist of thirty joints. The back is brown, the sides yellow, and the wings white, with some dusky spots disposed in transverse rows, forming a sort of line. The tail is articulated, and is terminated by a weapon resembling that of a Scorpion. This is doubtless the same insect with that of *Moufet*. *Linnaeus* says that it has a horny cylindric snout, and a shelly tail.

The *RAPHIDIA* or *sharp-tailed Flie*, has a horny flattish head, and a bristly sharp tail, and is of the same size as the Scorpion Flie, pretty much resembling it in shape. The head is black, smooth, and narrow on the hinder part, and the breast is narrow, rounded, and black. The feelers are slender, white, and consist of a great number of joints; the body is slender, oblong, and of a brown colour, variegated with transverse white lines. The wings are thin and membranaceous, being reticulated, and having each an oblong brown spot towards the edge. From the hinder part of the body of the female, there grows a long, sharp, slender, and bended weapon. It is common in the meadows near the waters, in *July*.

The *CHRYSOPS* or *GOLDEN-EYE*, by some called the Stinking Flie, is a very beautiful insect, and is about three quarters of an inch in length. Its body is very slender, and of a greenish yellow colour; the wings are very large and transparent, except the larger ribs or fibres that are of a fine green, which are pretty numerous. The eyes are very large, and have the appearance of gold; but when this insect is crushed, it sends forth an intolerable stench, for which reason it is called the stinking flie. It is produced from a worm that feeds upon the plant-lice, upon which account it is named the plant-louse Lion.

The *FORMICA LEO*, or *ANT LION*, is of the length of the common hog-louse, but somewhat broader; and it has a pretty long head, and a roundish body, which becomes a little narrower towards the tail.

tail. The colour is a dirty grey, speckled with black, and the body is composed of several flat rings, which slip one upon another. There are six feet, four of which are fixed to the breast, and two to the neck. The head is small and flat, and before there are two little smooth horns or feelers, which are hard, two lines in length, and crooked at the ends. At the bases of the feelers, there are two small black lively eyes, by which it can see the smallest object. Other animals have wings or feet, which enable them to advance towards their prey, but this can only run backwards, for it would sooner die than take the least step towards it; for which reason the prey must come to it, or rather into the snare provided for it; which is the only means this insect has to live.

It chuses a dry sandy place, at the foot of a wall, or under some shelter, in order to preserve its work from the rain. The driest sand is the most proper for it, because any other would defeat its labour. When it goes about to dig the hole where it takes its prey, it begins to bend its hinder part, which is pointed, and begins to work upon the sand backwards, making after several attempts, a circular furrow, whose diameter is always equal to the depth of the hole or pit. On the edge of this first furrow it digs a second, then a third, and afterwards others which are always less than those preceding; then it begins to sink deeper and deeper into the sand, which it throws with its horns or feelers towards the edges, and farther, marching always backwards in a spiral line, in proportion as it sinks into the sand. The repeated motions of its head, throw the sand out of the circle, till the pit is quite made. It always describes a perfect circle, and traces a spiral line without compasses; and the pit itself resembles the inside of a funnel turned upside down.

When this insect is newly hatched, the first pit it makes is very small; but as it grows bigger, it makes them larger, one of which is about two inches and upwards in diameter, and about as much deep. The work being finished, it places itself in ambuscade, hiding itself at the bottom under the sand, in such a manner,

manner, that its two horns exactly embrace the point, which is the bottom and middle of the pit. It then waits for its prey; and if by misfortune, a hog louse, an ant, or other insect, begins to walk round the edge of the precipice, which is made shelving on purpose to make them fall into the trap, which they generally do, the Ant-Lion never fails to seize upon them. When the fall of a few grains of sand gives notice of the approach of its prey, it begins to shake the bottom of the sand, which never fails to fall down together with the prey. But if the prey is so nimble, as to run or fly away speedily, it shoots up the sand, which falls down again like hail upon it, and it being blinded and overwhelmed therewith, it is dragged by the motion of the sand to the center of the hole, where it falls between the two feelers or nippers of the enemy, and is soon buried in the sand, where the Ant-Lion feeds upon it. When there remains nothing but the shell of the body, this insect takes it up with its feelers, and throws it at least six inches from the edge of the pit; and then it goes to work again, to repair the damage that has been done. It is wonderful to consider that this insect will wait patiently for its prey, sometimes a week, or even a month, without stirring from its place, and consequently without eating. Some of these that have been kept in a box with sand, have lived six months and upwards, without feeding at all. However it must be owned, that those that feed, become much larger, and more strong.

When the ANT-LION attains a certain age, in which it is to change into another form, then it leaves off making pits; but it continues to make furrows in the sand, though in an irregular manner, probably with a design to put itself in a sweat; after which it hides itself under the sand. Either the sweat, or a gummy liquor that proceeds from the body, unites the grains of sand, which form a sort of crust all over it, and then it appears like a ball, half an inch in diameter; but so as to leave room enough for the insect to move, but it must be observed, that the gummy liquor also condenses into a thread, finer than
those

those of the silk-worm, which it first fixes to one place, then to another, crossing and recrossing it in such a manner, as to line the inside of its retreat with a fine silky stuff work, of a pearl colour, extremely delicate, and perfectly beautiful. But though the work is so curious and commodious on the inside, without it appears to be nothing but sand, insomuch it cannot easily be distinguished from that which lies next it, and so it escapes the search of birds, that might otherwise prey upon it.

This insect continues thus shut up for six weeks, or two months, and gradually parts with its eyes, its feelers, its feet, and its skin; and all the slough falls to the bottom of the ball like a rag. Then there remains a Nymph, which has other legs, other feet, and other entrails; as also wings which are wrapped up in a skin, which seems to be nothing else but a liquor dried on its outside, in the same manner as it happens to all sorts of Butterflies. When the members of this new insect have acquired the necessary consistence and vigour, it tears its lodging, and breaks through its wall. For this purpose it has two teeth, like those of Grasshoppers, with which it eats through, and enlarges the opening, till it gets quite out. Its body which is turned like a screw, takes up no more than the space of a quarter of an inch; but when it is unfolded, it becomes half an inch in length; then its fore wings likewise unfold, and in two minutes time, become longer than the body. In short it becomes a large and beautiful Flie, laying aside its barbarity, and rapacious disposition. It has then a long slender body, of a brown colour, a small head, with large bright eyes, and long, slender, pale, brown legs, with four large reticulated wings. It greatly resembles the Golden Eye in all things, except its colour, which is not quite so agreeable. It is common in most parts of *Europe*. There are other insects a-kin to this, which only differ in their size and colour; but the progress of their metamorphosis has not been described.

The SUMMER FLIE has a prominent palate, with two feelers on each side, which are twice as long

long as the body, and blueish-black wings. The body is oblong, and of a dusky brown; but his legs, which are slender, are of a dusky greyish black. While it is a worm, it may be frequently seen at the bottoms of small clear brooks, hid in a case of straw; and when it turns to a flie, it comes out of the water, and roves over or about the same streams. That mentioned by *Moufet*, has four wings, of a brown colour, an oblong body, and two short feelers, with a forked tail, or rather with two bristles proceeding from it. However there are a great many others of this kind, which leave sufficient room for curious enquirers to enlarge the history of these insects.

Linnaeus takes notice of several kinds of the Water Flies, and he calls the first, The *black Phryganea with white wings, streaked and speckled with white*. This flie has four wings, and is of the size of the Scorpion Flie; the wings are longer than the body, white, pointed, and streaked with brown veins. It is found in dirty splashy paths.

2. The PHRYGANEÆ or WATER FLIE, *with testaceous wings, and nervous streaks*; the feelers are placed forwards. It is found in the same places as the former.

3. The grey PHRYGANEÆ *with the upper wings clouded, and marked with a black spot in the margin*. It is of a middle size, and is found on waters.

4. The PHRYGANEÆ *with ash-coloured testaceous wings, and two longitudinal black lines, with a white point*.

5. The PHRYGANEÆ *with deflexed flat wings of a yellowish colour, and marked on the edge with a rhomboidal white spot*.

6. The PHRYGANEÆ *with dusky wings, and a double yellow spot on the edges*.

7. The PHRYGANEÆ *with reticulated wings, without a weapon in the tail, and yellow edges on the breast*. This keeps very still upon the waters.

8. The PHRYGANEÆ *with wings reticulated with veins, and a brown tail*. It is called in the *Upsal* transactions, the Summer Flie, with a tail that has two hairs, and ash-coloured wings reticulated with veins.

veins. It is a large water Flie, which appears in summer.

9. The PHRYGANEA *with blueish-black wings, and feelers twice as long as the body.* It is called by Ray a small four winged flie, with very long feelers, in proportion to the body. It is found fluttering among the reeds, and in cloudy weather great swarms of them may be seen in the air.

10. The PHRYGANEA *with cloudy upper wings, and feelers three times as long as the body.*

11. The leaping PHRYGANEA *with feelers as long as the body, and the wings marked with a green and white spot.*

12. The black PHRYGANEA *with incumbent cloudy ash-coloured wings, and three blunt hairs at the tail.* It may be met with every where in the beginning of the spring.

13. The dusky PHRYGANEA *without spots,* is found at Fahlun in Sweden.

The EPHEMERA is a Flie so called, because it has been said to live but a day, which is in some sense true; though there are a sort that never enjoy the benefit of the sun at all; for they do not come into the world till after the sun is set, and die before its rising. They are in general very pretty flies, and might be ranked among Butterflies, on account of their shape and their wings. These last are shorter and broader in proportion, than those of the common flies, and have a large base; but they differ from those of Butterflies, in not being covered with the dust that renders them opaque; for they are very transparent, and very thin. They have four wings, the uppermost of which are much the largest. When this insect is at rest, it generally lays its wings one over the other on the back; and the body is long, being formed of six rings, that are larger at the origin than near the extremity, and from this a tail proceeds, that is longer than all the rest of the flie, and consists sometimes of three threads of an equal length, and sometimes of two long threads, and one short.

All Ephemera's were at first worms, and then Aurelia's; and under these forms they grow very slowly

slowly in the water; for *Swammerdam* thinks that some of this kind continue three years under the water. Mr. *Reaumur* has known them that have been two years there, and many that have been one. But when the flies that proceed from these worms, come to be inhabitants of the air, they all die almost immediately, though Mr. *Reaumur* asserts, that some flies of this name live for several Days.

The insect that is to become the fly called EPHE-MERA, has six scaly legs, fixed on the corslet, which in some of these kinds is double, or as it were, divided into two parts. The head is triangular, and a little flattened above and below; the eyes, which are placed before, may be distinguished by their largeness and colour. They are brown in most of these insects, and near the base of each, there is a feeler on the inner side; the mouth is furnished with teeth, and the body consists of six rings; that next the corslet is the largest, and they grow less and less to the end; and the last ring is the shortest, from which the three threads proceed, which are as long as the whole body.

These insects live in different places, for some have fixed habitations, and some wander about. Those that have fixed habitations, lye in holes on the surface of the earth, under the water of rivers and slow streams. One of these seldom leaves its hole, unless through necessity, and then it makes another. Those that wander about, sometimes swim, and sometimes creep on bodies that are under the water; sometimes they hide themselves among the rushes, or under pieces of wood, and at other times become quiet and still on the same bodies.

Among those that don't change their place, there are a sort of tufts on each side, which some have taken for fins; but Mr. *Reaumur* found by the help of a microscope, that they are the gills of this insect, which he affirms to be a real fish. The number of the gills is not the same in different kinds, for *Swammerdam* tells us, there are six on each side, and *Reaumur* seven.

While these insects continue in the state of worms, they are of a whitish flesh-colour, and the *Aurelia's*,
when

when they have been just transformed, are the same ; but when they are ready to become flies, they turn to a pretty strong yellow, and the corset is brown. The *Ephemera's* of *Holland* appear about *St. John's* day, when clouds of them may be seen ; whereas they do not appear about *Paris* till the middle of *August*. Some make their appearance about six o'clock, that is about two hours before sun-set, while others are not seen till the sun is just ready to disappear.

Though the lives of these flies are so short, they have sufficient time to perform the end of their production ; for they are no sooner metamorphosed into flies but they begin to lay their eggs, which some do in rivers, and others on any substance that they meet with ; and they are said to lay more at a time than any any other insect whatever ; for each bunch of eggs is said to consist of three hundred and fifty, and there are generally two bunches.

There are several sorts of flies belonging to this class, that live several days, as was before observed ; one kind of which are in a condition different from all other flies, for they have still another case or skin to get rid of. These are to be seen in the fields, and in woods distant from any water ; but it is more common to find them among those that are nearest. Some of these may be seen sticking upon walls and trees, and often with the head downwards, without changing place, or having any sensible motion ; for they wait for the moment when they shall be divested of their last incommodious garment ; but sometimes this does not happen till twenty-four hours are expired.

Linnaeus places them among flies that have nervous wings, and takes notice of six different sorts. The first kind of *Ephemera* has wings spotted with brown, the tail consisting of three threads ; and this is found near lakes.

2. The second has white wings that are streaked, and has a forked tail. It is called in the transactions of *Upsal*, the *Ephemera* with wings of a whitish flesh-colour. They are seen fluttering in swarms by the sides of waters.

3. The

3. The EPHEMERA with white streaked wings, may be distinguished from all others of this kind, by that mark only.

4. The brown EPHEMERA with a tail consisting of two threads, with white wings.

5. The EPHEMERA with white wings, having a thick blackish edge, and a tail consisting of two threads. It is called in the Upsal transactions, the least Ephemera with white wings.

6. The black EPHEMERA with white lower wings.

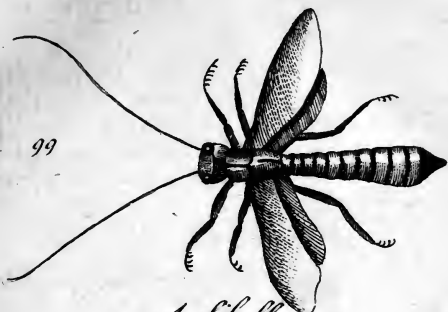
The EPHEMERA with white reticulated wings, and two hairs at the tail, is a pretty large fly, with an oblong slender whitish body, except towards the tail, where it is brown. The head is small, and on its top there are two prominences, which have the appearances of eyes, but are really placed above them. The breast is compressed, and the two hairs of the tail are twice as long as the body; and between them there are two short and crooked ones; the legs are white as snow, but those before are longer than the rest. It is commonly seen flying over waters in the summer months.

The EPHEMERA with streaked wings, is a small fly, with an oblong slender brownish body, and a blunt tail without hairs. The wings are large, white, and streaked, and so formed, as to appear like network. There are two prominent tubercles on the head that are smaller than the eyes, and the male has a black breast, and a transparent body; but that of the female is of a reddish brown.

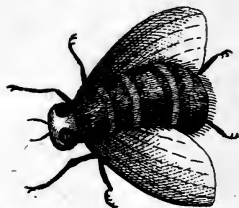
The brown EPHEMERA is about the size of a Gnat, and has an oblong slender body, of a dusky brown, with a black breast, and long and slender legs. The wings are large and transparent, and somewhat of a whitish colour; and the tubercles above the eyes are very large, being of a deep blueish black; there are also two hairs at the tail, which are as long as the body.

The LIBELLULA, so called by *Linnaeus*, is a sort of a water Fly, for which reason they are called
water

99



A Libella.



173

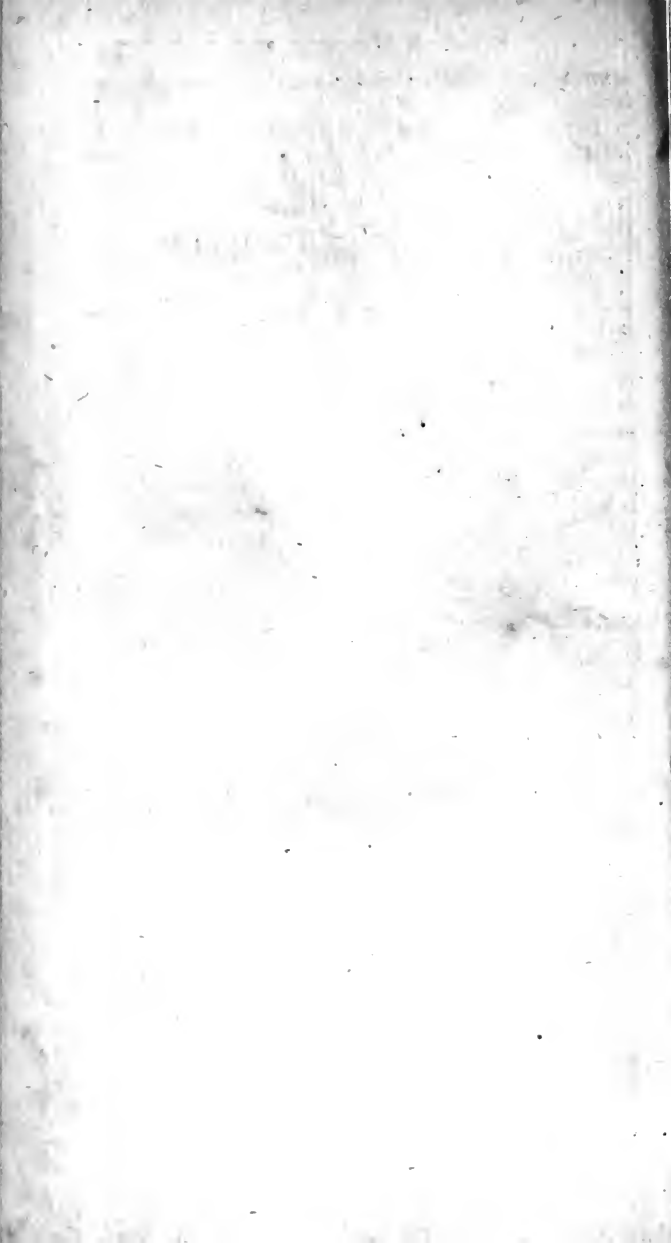
*Dragon Flies.
or Breezes.*



93



Tailed Fly



water Nymphs by the *Germans*, and sometimes Dragon Flies.

The *blueish green-bodied* LIBELLULA is a beautiful insect, and has a body almost an inch in length, which is of a fine green, with a blueish cast. The head is large, as well as the eyes, which are prominent; and the legs are slender and black. The wings are brownish, with a yellowish tincture, and have each an oblong white spot near the edge. The male has a blue body, and blueish wings, and is commonly seen flying over waters.

The *red bodied* LIBELLULA has a body nearly as long as the former; but it is more slender, and of a bright red colour, with a large head, and large prominent eyes. The legs are slender, and there are some black lines near the segments of the belly; but the wings are pellucid and brownish, and have each a brown spot near the edge. It is common about fish-ponds.

The LIBELLULA *with a double spot on the edge of each wing*, is near an inch and a half long, and considerably thick; but it is larger at the two extremities than in the middle. The breast is thick, of a greyish colour, and hairy on the upper part; the wings are yellowish towards the base, and whitish elsewhere, except the double spots, which are of a dusky brown. The body itself is of a shining green, and a little hairy on the sides, and the tail has two appendages. It is common about rivers.

Linnaeus likewise divides these insects into the middle sized, the small, and the great.

1. The first of the middle sized is called by the author the LIBELLULA *with a silky shining body, and wings of a yellowish dusky colour*. It is termed by *Ray* the middle sized Libella with a blueish-green body, and dun wings without spots. It frequents the sides of rivers, and the colour is blue, inclining a little to black; the wings are of a yellowish brown, without any speck on the external edges of the wings, which all other kinds are marked with, except the two following.

F

2. The

2. The LIBELLULA *with a blue shining body, and wings of a blueish-green, dusky at the point, and without spots on the edge.* It is called by Ray the middle sized Libella, with a blue body, and the greatest part of the wings of a blackish blue. This likewise frequents rivers, and is of the size and shape of the former, but the wings are of a blackish-blue, with the points of a pale brown, and the tail horny at the end.

3. The LIBELLULA *with a greenish-blue body, dusky wings, and a white spot upon the edge.* It is termed by Ray the middle sized Libella, with a green body, and wings of a dunnish colour, marked with small spots, that are white near the extream angle. The body is of a green shining colour, with black feet and brown wings, which are marked on the edges with an oblong white spot. Some think it is the female of the former.

4. The LIBELLULA *with a silky shining body, and the wings of a dusky gold colour, marked with a black spot.* It is termed by Ray the middle sized Libella, with a body partly green, and partly blue, and the wings marked in the middle with very large blueish-black spots. The body is of a bright blue, the feet black, and half the wings next the point, of a blueish-black, with points of a gilt brown; the other half of the wings near the base, are of a gold colour.

Of the LIBELLULA of the last kind are,

1. *That with a silky body, and the wings marked on the edge with a dusky spot.* It is called by Ray the lesser Libella with reticulated wings, a green back, and whitish furrows. This flie flutters on the sides of marshes, and has a back of the colour of copper, with gilded shining wings, marked on the edge with a rhomboidal brown speck. The wings are composed of two nerves, which are particular to this insect; and the breast, belly and sides, are of a livid colour; the eyes are of an ash-colour, but brown above, and the head, as far as the back, is of the colour of copper. The feelers are black, short, and thick at the last joint.

2. The

2. The LIBELLULA *with a flesh-coloured body, and wings with a dusky spot on the edges.* It is termed by Ray the middle sized Libella, with two black spots near the incisures. It is very like the former, both in size and shape; but near the furrows of the belly there are black lines or characters, and a brown spot on the edge of the wings.

3. The LIBELLULA *with a silky body, and the edge of the wings marked with a black spot,* is named by Ray the Libella with a blueish livid body. It has white wings, and the upper part of the body is of a greenish shining blue, without mixture.

4. The LIBELLULA *with a blue body variegated with ash-colour, and a black spot on the edges of the wings;* Ray terms it the lesser Libella with short wings, and a blue body, marked with transverse black spots. It is of the same size and shape as the three former, and the wings are white; the joints of the belly, viewed before, are of an ash colour, and behind of a shining blue.

Of the large kind of LIBELLULA, there are,

1. *That with a double spot on the edges of the wings,* called by Ray the greatest Libella, with a long, shining, slender, smooth, greenish belly, at the beginning, and swelling near the end. It is distinguished from the rest, by having two spots on the wings, that are white, but yellow towards the base, and black underneath the yellow colour.

2. The LIBELLULA *with white wings, but yellow at the base;* it is named by Ray the greatest Libella, with a broad, short, yellow belly. It is yellow on the back, but black underneath; and on each side there are two oblique yellow lines. The forehead is green, the eyes grey, the feet black, and the wings of a rusty colour at the base.

3. The LIBELLULA *with a dusky body, and white wings,* is called by Ray the greatest Libella with a yellow narrow body, and no dusky spots at the root of the wings. The body is black, the wings white, with a reddish brown speck on the edges, and the vent without any appendage.

4. The LIBELLULA *with yellow sides and white wings*, is commonly seen on waters, and the sides of the breast and belly are of a yellow colour; the specks on the edges of the wings are of a brown rusty colour.

5. The LIBELLULA *with a green shining breast, yellow lines, pale wings, and a black belly*. It is termed by Ray the great Libella with a short blue belly. The head and breast are of a shining green, the eyes brown, and there are two yellow lines on the sides of the breast; but the wings are whitish-yellow at the base, and the marginal spot is brown.

6. The LIBELLULA *of a gilded green, with pale wings and black feet*, is like the former, only it differs from it in the male, which has a dentated tail, and in the female, whose tail consists of leaves, in the shape of a lance.

7. The grey LIBELLULA *with yellowish wings, and the sides of the breast marked with yellow lines, with a tail consisting of two leaves*, it is called by Ray the great Libellula with a long slender belly, and yellowish wings.

8. The LIBELLULA *with the breast of a yellowish green, with black lines, and a blackish belly, with yellow marks*.



CHAP V.

Of mealy-winged insects, with a spiral mouth.

A BUTTERFLY is a flying insect with feet and wings, some of which proceed from Worms, and others from Caterpillars, or rather from Aurelia's, into which the Caterpillars have been changed. Their vivacity, their beautiful appearance, and their surprising variety of colours, cause them to be highly valued by naturalists, and most curious persons. Some delight in the sunshine, and others seem to avoid it, for which reason they are divided into two sorts, the diurnal and the nocturnal; the last of which are usually

usually called Moths. All kinds of plants have their particular Caterpillars and Butterflies, as hath been observed long ago. *Swammerdam* has described an hundred and fourteen kinds of Moths, and the *Aurelias*, from whence they proceed, and *Aldrovandus* an hundred and eighteen. *Moufet* has given the figures of eighty-six; *Hoffnegel* of fifty, and *Goedard* of seventy-seven diurnal Butterflies.

The external parts of BUTTERFLIES are their wings, their eyes, their feelers, and their trunks, all which shall be taken notice of in their order. They have all four wings, quite different from those of flies and other winged insects; for they are covered with a sort of dust or meal, which sticks to the fingers of those that touch them; whereas the wings of flies are transparent, and seem to consist of a kind of gauze; likewise the wings of Butterflies are opaque, which is owing to the powder wherewith they are covered, and which paints them with all sorts of beautiful colours. The wings of Butterflies of different kinds, have on the same wing different kinds of powder or meal, in different places. Their wings are composed of several thick nerves, which render the construction very strong, though light. They with ease are enabled to support themselves a long while in the air, though their flying is not very graceful. When they design to fly to a considerable distance, they ascend and descend alternately, as well as go sometimes to the right hand, and sometimes to the left. By this method of flying, they often avoid the pursuit of birds, that are always ready to catch them.

The body to which these wings are fixed, are semi-transparent, and almost without any colour, or at least the colour is the same throughout. The meal with which the wings are covered, appears to be so many small feathers through a microscope, though some call them scales. These are sometimes blue, red, yellow, black, or white. Many of these last shine like silver, or rather mother of pearl. The other parts of these insects are principally three, which carry or contain all the rest. The head is the first. That which is called the body in large animals, may

in Butterflies be divided into two distinct parts, the anterior and the posterior. The first is the corset, which may be looked upon as the breast, and the second is the body, properly so called, because it contains the intestines, and the parts of generation.

On the heads of Butterflies are the eyes, the feelers, and the trunk; but the eyes have not in all exactly the same external form; however they are all nearly the portion of a sphere, and in some it is half, but in others the most considerable part. Some have them large, and others small, in proportion to their heads. The outward coat of the eyes, which by its position and consistence, may be called the cornea, has a sort of lustre, in which may often be seen all the colours of the rainbow. But the colour which is the ground of the rest, is black in some, grey in others, brown in many, and in divers of a gold colour, or very shining bronze, which has sometimes a red, sometimes a yellow, and at other times a greenish cast. The cornea has the appearance of a multiplying glass, for it has a great number of sides. *Leeuwenhoeck* pretends that there are 3140 on the cornea of a Beetle, and above 6000 on that of a Flie. *Puget* has counted 17325 on each cornea of a Butterfly. *Malpighi* takes these segments to be so many eyes, insomuch that these insects, instead of having two, like larger animals, have the vast number just mentioned. The cornea is full of small eminences, which are looked upon as so many crystals, and each crystal, according to modern observations, has all the requisites of a compleat eye. However *de la Hire* has doubted, and even denied, that they are real eyes.

Almost all sorts of flying insects have two sorts of horns on their heads, which differ in their structure from those of large animals, and these are commonly called feelers. But there is a great deal of variety in their form and construction, which yield in part a characteristic of the several kinds and classes. In general the feelers differ from horns, in being moveable at their base, and in having a great number of joints, by which means the insect is enabled to turn them

them every way, or to all sides. Those of Butterflies are placed at the top of the head, pretty near the external edge of each eye. They are divided into six kinds, which differ from each other in their shape.

Those of the first kind are of an equal thickness or diameter, from the root to their end, being almost cylindrick, but they terminate in a large head, nearly resembling that of a club; for which reason they are said to be clavated; or rather they may be said to be like the head of a nail, because they do not grow gradually thick to the end, but have a head as it were placed thereon. Some of these heads are shaped like an olive, which is the most common sort of this class; others have heads half as long again as an olive, that is of a truncated olive. Feelers of this kind, beheld through a microscope, appear to be covered with hair; though some of them are smooth. A great number of diurnal Butterflies that settle upon flowers, have feelers of this first kind.

The feelers of the second kind are commonly more short, in proportion to the body of the Butterfly, than those of the former. The true characteristic of these, is to grow gradually bigger from the root to the extremity, at least as far as the point in which they terminate, which is placed on the lower side, and from which proceeds a kind of tuft, composed of several threads. These properly represent the club of *Hercules*, and these belong to those Butterflies which flutter over flowers, and do not settle thereon, and whose wings make a buzzing noise as they fly.

The third sort of feelers are more broad than thick, whereas in others they are more thick than broad. Like the former, they increase in diameter, in proportion as they recede from the head; and they are in the form of rams horns. These sort of Butterflies are very common in meadows.

The fourth sort of feelers terminate in a sharp point, like those of the second kind; but they are different from them, as well as from others, in increasing suddenly a little above the root, and in keeping that thickness nearly to the end, where they turn a little,

and terminate in a point, which sometimes has another point, composed of several threads, extremely small. Through a microscope may be seen on these feelers, two rows of hair, and they belong to several kinds of the large Butterflies. They are thick, and yet short, in proportion to the length of the body. These are called by *Reaumur* prismatick feelers, because through the greatest part of the extent, they are in shape almost like a prism ; however on one of these sides there is a furrow.

The fifth kind of feelers are thicker at the roots than elsewhere, and their diameters grow gradually less, till they terminate in a point. Some of these are short, and others long, in proportion to the length of the body.

The sixth sort of feelers are of a more singular structure, and are called feathered feelers ; for to the naked eye, they appear to have a stem, from whence on each side, there proceeds a sort of threads, disposed like the webs of feathers, and they grow gradually smaller to the end ; and they are not so closely set as in feathers. These serve to distinguish the sexes in the Butterflies to which they belong ; for those of the males are more beautiful than those of the females, and have longer webs. The great beautiful peacock Butterfly, yields an instance of this kind. All these several sorts of feelers are moveable at the root, and some of them lye down on the body, while others are carried upright, and others again bear them sometimes upright, and at other times lay them down. Some Butterflies carry their feathered feelers like the ears of hares. Besides their being moveable at the base, some can bend them more or less, and turn them every way, which is owing to the great number of joints of which they consist. As for the use of these feelers, it is very uncertain ; for some would have them to guard the eyes, which cannot be the case, because they are generally smallest at the root ; others think they are designed to clear the eyes ; and others again, that they serve like the staves of blind people, to give them notice when they are going to strike their heads again any object. But

Reaumur

Reaumur imagines that they are the organs of some sense or other, and particularly of smelling; but this is nothing but a conjecture. Some of these feelers appear like hollow tubes, and others are of the consistence of horn on the inside, and some of these have even a kind of a gloss. In some they are brown, in others black, and in others again they are yellow.

The use of the trunk is better known than that of the feelers; for this is employed by many to suck out the juice of flowers. However this is not the case with all, for some have no sensible trunk, as for instance, the silk-worm. The trunk of the Butterflies of those that are provided with any, is seated exactly between the eyes, and when these insects do not seek their nourishment, it is rolled up like a curl; each turn, as in watches, surrounding that which goes before. Some are so short they form but one turn and a half, and others two turns. Those of the middle size consist of three turns and a half, while the longest form eight or ten turns. When it is rolled up, there is but one part of the circumference that is to be seen. A Butterfly, when this trunk is made use of, flies round some flower, and settles thereon, or near it, for some moments, and then the trunk is thrust out, either wholly or in part; after this it is thrust quite out into the flower, to the very bottom of the cup, let it be never so deep. This being done seven or eight times, the Butterfly then passes to another flower. It hovers over those that they find agreeable to their taste in the manner of birds of prey. The substance of the trunk seems to be a kind of plate, more broad than thick, and of a substance not unlike horn; it consists of two equal parts, which are like each other in all respects. There is some variety in the colour of these trunks, for some of them are black, others reddish, or of a chesnut colour, others of the colour of fillemot, and others again of a bright yellow. Some are covered with hair on their lower surface, others are entirely without, and others have some on their sides. The trunks likewise differ in their figure and their inward structure. The trunks in the shape of a cord are shorter and thicker than others,

and have only a single canal on the inside. The corset is the forepart of the Butterfly, and is more solid than the rest, because the fore wings are fixed thereon. It likewise supports all the motions, and is composed of several pieces of thick scales, so firmly united together, that they have no manner of play. The legs are likewise placed on the corset, which are six in number in every kind ; though some make use only of four, either for walking or standing upon ; for the two fore legs are not designed for these purposes ; but the other four have each a foot, which terminates in hooks. Each foot is covered with hair, which makes it look like the end of the cord of a furred tippet. They often keep the two fore legs applied to their bodies, where the long hair conceals them so much, that it is sometimes difficult to know whether they have any such legs or not, till the other four are pulled off.

The body is the hinder part of the Butterfly, and is composed of rings, of which the upper part at least is evidently shelly or cartilaginous. The shape of which proceeds from the assemblage of these rings, and is of a kind of olive, which is more or less long in different Butterflies. These rings are often concealed under long hair or feathers ; but besides these hairs or feathers, they are covered with scales, like those of the wings. The upper circumference of the edge of each ring that receives the edge of the following ring, is most rough, with pointed scales.

The *diurnal* BUTTERFLIES may be easily distinguished from the nocturnal or moths, especially by the shape of their feelers ; for all those that have clavated feelers, are of the diurnal kind ; for none that bear these, are ever seen to flutter about a candle in the nighttime. There are also other feelers that may serve to distinguish the diurnal Butterflies, and these are those of the second kind ; but those that have feelers like rams horns, are generally thought not to belong to diurnal Butterflies. Moths have also feelers of the remaining kinds, that is a fourth, fifth, and sixth ; and the Moths which fly into houses in the night time, and burn themselves in candles, have al-
ways

ways feelers of one of these three kinds. However there are Butterflies with these sort of feelers, that are seen flying in the day time in the woods ; but *Reaumur* has observed these to be the males that were seeking after the females, which sat very quietly and still upon the leaves of trees ; therefore the best distinction of a Moth, is, that it is never seen flying from flower to flower in the day time.

The class of diurnal BUTTERFLIES is not near so numerous as the nocturnal or Moths. *Reaumur* has subdivided them into four species, the first of which consist of those that have clavated feelers, and keep the plane of their wings perpendicular to that of position, and whose lower wings are applied close to the under part of the body ; these likewise stand and walk with each of their six legs. The white Butterfly spotted with black, is an instance of this kind.

The second species consists of those that have their wings perpendicular to the plane of position, and whose lower edges likewise only embrace the lower part of the body ; but then they only settle upon four legs, for there are never more to be seen, either when they walk or are at rest. They generally keep their fore legs folded up ; and several kinds of the prickly Caterpillars produce Butterflies of this class, and particularly the prickly Caterpillar of the nettle.

The third class is composed of Butterflies that carry their wings erect, and have the same sort of feelers as the former, and they make use of but four legs, like those last mentioned ; but they have none that terminate like the ends of the cords of tippets ; for they are made like the other legs, but so very small, they can hardly be seen. A Butterfly that is very common in the meadows and fields, towards the end of *June*, and all *July*, is of this class. There are very small Butterflies that resemble the former, in the colour of their wings, and belong to the same class ; as also other kinds, that have their wings spotted with black and white, in the shape of the squares of a chess-board.

The fourth class likewise contains Butterflies that have clavated feelers, and that hold their wings perpendicular

pendicular to the plane of position, but have the edges of the lower wings turned up, so as to embrace and cover the upper part of the body, while all the rest is naked. Besides each lower wing has a long appendage near the external end of the base, and a part whose point, reaches much beyond the rest of the body. This part seems to form a tail, and therefore this insect is by some called the tailed Butterfly. However there are Butterflies that want these appendages, and yet have their lower wings so bent, as to embrace the upper part of the body. They have six real legs, and are generally seen towards the end of *July*.

The fifth class consists of those which have clavated feelers, and ~~six~~ true legs ; but when they are at rest, generally keep their wings parallel to the plain of position or at least never raise them high enough for the two upper wings to meet each other above the body. There is one Butterfly of this class, which proceeds from a smooth Caterpillar of marsh-mallows.

The BUTTERFLIES of the sixth class are characterized from having clavated feelers, that increase in thickness from the root to the point. These fly about almost continually in the day time, hovering over flowers, and thrusting in their trunks to suck out the juice. The noise that they make with their wings, is the reason that some call them buzzing Butterflies; but *Beaumont* places them in the same class as *fly* Butterflies, because their wings are not so entirely covered with meal, as to be quite opaque, for they are transparent, at least in some places.

BUTTERFLIES of the seventh class, are those with feelers like rams horns ; such as the Butterfly that is very common in meadows, but flies little in the day time, and is usually on the stocks of plants. *Merian* would have it to be a Moth. *Ray* places it among the diurnal Butterflies, as well as *Reaumur*. He also makes another class of those Butterflies, which have feelers like conical threads.

The *nocturnal* BUTTERFLIES or MOTHS, as has been before observed, are much more numerous than the diurnal, and they generally fly in the night,
or

or at least when night is coming on. *Reaumur* divides them into seven classes, each of which contain several different species. Many of this kind have no trunk; and indeed some have no occasion for any, for they never eat during the short time they have to live. Among those that have trunks, some have them so extremely small, that they are hardly visible, and therefore they are placed among those that really have none.

In the first class of MOTHS are those that have a sort of prismatic feelers, and which are of an equal diameter from the root to the end, and make as it were, a curvilinear triangle. All this class have trunks. There are Moths in this class, that may be called drones, and many of the finest and largest of these insects belong thereto. The moth which proceeds from a Caterpillar that feeds upon spurge belongs to this class. The length and the shape of their trunks, serve to distinguish the species of this kind of Moths.

MOTHS of the second class, have feelers consisting of conic threads, or those that rather from the root to the extremities, decrease insensibly in their diameter, and terminate in a pretty fine point. These as well as the former, are provided with a trunk.

MOTHS of the third class have the same feelers as the former, but they are without a trunk.

The characteristic of the fourth class, is to have feelers with beards, as well as a trunk.

MOTHS of the fifth class, have feelers with beards, but no trunk. These five classes are characterized by their feelers and trunks, and the species are distinguished from each other by the carriage of their wings. *Reaumur* divides them into ten different sorts.

The sixth class comprehends those whose females have scarce any visible wings. Among these are the Moths that have tufts near the head in the form of feelers. The Caterpillars that *Reaumur* calls surveyors, supply a great number of females of this class. These, as he observes, are better characterized than the former, because they have wings that somewhat resemble those of Birds; for they seem to be composed of real feathers. They are all very little; but the structure of their wings, has caused *Reaumur* to think they

they deserve to be regarded. One of their characteristics is their having feelers like conic threads. They do not fly in the day time, though the metamorphosis of the Caterpillar, proceeds in the same manner as those of diurnal Butterflies. There are three species of these, which may be readily distinguished from each other; for the first are extremely white, and they commonly settle upon six legs, of which the hinder pair are longer than those before. The second species of feathered Moths is brownish, inclining to the colour of bright wood; they generally settle on the four legs that are placed forwards, and they hold the last pair, which are much the longest, sometimes near the sides, and sometimes under the body, where they form a sort of tail, after crossing each other behind. The third kind of feathered Moths, keep their wings always displayed, and they are always very small. They are of a brown colour, which is sometimes lighter, and sometimes deeper, mixed with small spots. This brown however has a golden cast, and each of the upper wings is composed of eight feathers, and each of the lower of four.

With regard to the colours of Butterflies, there are some that have their wings all of the same colour, and others that have a pair of wings of a different colour from the other pair. The colours on the upper part of the same wing, are also often different from those below. The wings of some are almost of the same colour, without the least mixture; while others seem to be composed of more than one. Some have a border of a different colour from the rest, and others have a few spots different from the colour of the ground. Some have spots that are round, and composed of different colours, clouded and disposed in different circular streaks, that have the same centre, and imitate the form of eyes. Others have their wings full of spots of different colours, which are undulated in some, and radiated in others. Some have their wings as it were tintured with gold and silver, sometimes with great profusion, and sometimes very artificially. Some look like mother of pearl, or have spots of the same; and others again have spaces in
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their wings that are almost transparent ; in short, there is scarce any conceivable variety that is not to be found in the colour and shape of their wings. There are male and female Butterflies of every kind or species, which may be readily distinguished from each other ; for as among other insects, the females are larger and thicker than the males. The bodies of the male are more small and slender, and that of the females more thick and round. The back part of the first is more pointed than the others ; however this difference in the diurnal Butterflies, is not so considerable as in Moths ; for the females of some of these, have a body as long again as the males, and thicker in proportion.

The females of a great number of Moths, seem to have assumed that form for no other reason, but to fecundate their eggs, and to lay them ; for this is all that passes during the short time of their lives ; for as soon as they deposite their eggs, they die, without taking any nourishment, or seeking for any. Of this kind are the Moths that proceeds from silk worms. As for the male Butterflies, they are very lively and active when they proceed from their aurelias ; for they immediately fly about every where, as it were in search of the females. Of this sort are the Butterflies that are seen flying in the woods in swarms, in the open day, though they have all the other characteristics of Moths. Their females seem to be as sluggish, heavy, and idle, as these are light, lively, and active. They make no use of their wings, though they are large ; for they are always at rest, and wait for the coming of the males. The male does not settle upon the female, but places his body by the side of hers, and though he is not so long, they cause however their hinder parts to meet, insomuch that the head of the male is generally about the middle of the body of the female. The male is generally of the right side, and the end of one of his wings covers the end, or part of the end of the wing of the female, by means of which disposition, their coupling is performed in obscurity. It continues for
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half an hour, and sometimes an hour; and the female begins laying her eggs as soon as this is over.

The females of these Butterflies, and those of many other kinds, as was just observed, make no use of their wings for flying; and the Moths of silk worms, as well male as female, do the same; but their wings are not so large as the former. During the coupling of some Butterflies, the body of the male makes an angle with that of the female, which is sometimes acute, sometimes obtuse, and sometimes right; but other Butterflies perform this in the same manner as most quadrupedes.

The eggs of the female Butterflies are disposed like a bed of chaplets, and the vessels that contain them are called by *Malpighy* the trunks and branches of the ovary in which the eggs are formed, and where they increase. Each trunk, says he, contains above sixty-four; so that every silk worm lays five hundred and forty eggs, or upwards. The eggs of great numbers of Butterflies, are of the same shape as those of Birds, though some are exactly round, and others are like flatted spheres, and others again in the shape of casks. Besides many other different forms. The colour of the eggs newly laid, are whitish, or of a whitish yellow, and some of them shine like mother of pearl. But there are a great many other colours, as different sorts of blues, greens, and reds. The covering of the eggs, though solid, is thin and transparent, and in proportion as the Caterpillar grows within the egg, the colours change, and are distributed differently; only there are some that have a thicker covering, and these generally keep the same colour. Each egg contains only one Caterpillar; and these eggs are deposited upon plants and trees, whose leaves are proper for the nourishment of the Caterpillars when formed.

All the eggs of Butterflies are attached to the leaves by a sort of size or glew, and there is one sort well known to gardeners, wherein this is very visible, and is often seen on the shoots of apple, pear, and plum-trees. These eggs are placed in the form of bracelets, consisting from two hundred to three hundred

hundred and fifty in each, and generally surround the shoot like a ring upon a finger. Some Butterflies secure their eggs from the injuries of the air, by covering them with a sort of hair on all sides, in such manner, that the eggs are not visible through them. Some of these nests are red, and others of a coffee-colour; and when the covering is taken off, the round eggs will appear, that shine like mother of pearl. Many Moths, and some Butterflies, make their nests in this manner, and particularly those of oak-buds, or more properly the eggs, which produce Caterpillars that feed thereon. We shall now come to particulars.

As the SILK-WORMS produces a sort of Moth, it will not be improper in this place, to give an account of that curious insect. There are two methods of bringing them up; for they may be left to grow and run at liberty on the mulberry-trees, from which they receive their nourishment; or they may be kept in a place built for that purpose, feeding them every day with fresh leaves. The first method is used in *China, Tonquin*, and other hot countries. The Silk Worms proceed from a sort of Caterpillar which makes silk, and chooses on a mulberry-tree places proper to lay their eggs in, to which they fix them with a kind of glew, that most kind of insects are provided with for different occasions. These eggs continue during the autumn and the winter, in the same places where they were laid; and the manner in which they are situated and fixed to the tree, keeps them out of the power of the hardest frost, though it should kill the mulberry-tree itself.

The insect never proceeds from the egg, till nature has provided its nourishment, that is, when the leaves begin to proceed out of their buds. When these appear, the Worms pierce the shells, and crawl upon the leaves, becoming larger by little and little; and after some months they lay upon the tree small bundles of silk, which appear like so many golden apples painted on a fine green ground. This method of breeding them is certainly the best for their health, and creates the least trouble; but the changes of the weather.

weather in our climates, renders it subject to many inconveniencies, which have no remedy. It is true, that by the assistance of nets, or otherwise, they may be preserved from the insults of birds ; but the severe cold weather, which often succeeds the first heats, as well as the rain and high winds, will destroy them all ; and therefore those that are willing to breed them here, must place them in a warm shelter, proper for that purpose.

They commonly chuse a room placed to the south, that the sun may shine through the windows that are well glazed, so as not to admit the least air. The walls must likewise be very well built, and the planks of the floors exceeding close, so as not to admit neither mice nor birds, nor even so much as an insect. In the middle there should be four pillars erected, or four wooden posts, so placed, as to form a pretty large square. Between these there must be different stories, made with ozier hurdles ; and under each hurdle there must be a floor, with an upright border all round. These hurdles and floors must hang upon-pullies, so as to be placed or taken down at pleasure.

When the worms are hatched, some tender mulberry leaves must be provided, and placed in the cloth or paper in the box in which the eggs were laid, and which are large enough to hold a great number. When they have acquired some strength, they must be distributed on beds of leaves, in the different stories of the square in the middle of the room, round which a person may freely pass on every side. They will fix themselves to the leaves, and afterwards to the sticks of the hurdles, when the leaves are devoured. They have then a thread, by which they can suspend themselves on occasion, to prevent any shock by a fall. Care must be taken that fresh leaves be brought every morning, which must be strewed very gently and equally ; and then the Silk Worms will forsake the remainder of the old leaves, which must be carefully taken away, without any worms upon them. Every thing must be kept very clean, for nothing hurts these insects so much as moisture and uncleanness. For this reason, leaves must be gathered when
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the weather is dry, and they must be kept in a dry place, to avoid being troubled with drying the leaves by the fire, or making all the Silk Worms fast, which will do a great deal of damage in a little time ; for as these small animals have but a short time to live, they make use of every moment, and feed almost continually to the last metamorphosis, after which they live for some time without eating. When the mulberry leaves fail, they may be supplied with those of lettuce ; but they will not relish the change of food very well, for which reason the silk will not be so good.

However they must not live entirely without air ; for it must be let into the middle of the room on a sunshiny day, and the floors must be kept quite clean, as well as the whole room ; for these things being well done, contribute greatly to their health and encrease.

The Worm after it proceeds from the egg, is extremely small, and of a black colour ; but the head is of a more shining black than the rest of the body. Some days after they begin to turn whitish, or of an ash coloured grey. Afterwards its garment begins to be dirty, and quite stiff, and then the insect throws it off, and appears clothed a-new. It then becomes large and much whiter, though it has a greenish cast. After some days, which are more or less, according to the different heat of the climate, or according to the quality of the nourishment, it leaves off eating, and seems to sleep for the space of two days ; then it begins to stir, and put itself into violent motions, becoming almost red as it were by the efforts it makes. Their skin becomes wrinkled, and falls off in plaits, and thus he gets rid of it a second time, and throws it on one side with its feet. All these changes are made in three weeks or a month's time, and now it begins to feed again ; but appears like a quite different animal, in head, colour, and shape, varying greatly from what they were before.

In a few days time it seems to fall asleep again, and when it awakes, it again changes its cloathing. It then continues feeding again for some time ; but seeming at length to be weary of the world, and its pleasures,

pleasures, it forsakes its food and company, and prepares a retreat for itself, building it with its own silken threads ; that is, it weaves a small cell, of a very fine structure, and extraordinary beauty.

The SILK WORM has under its mouth two holes, from which proceed a sort of gum ; and these it makes use of as it were for distaffs, which continually supply matter with which it spins the silk. It fixes this gummy substance upon any thing at pleasure, which comes out at two drops at a time, and then it draws its head back, insomuch that it spins two threads at the same time ; for the gum immediately loses its fluidity, and acquires a proper consistence to support and wrap up the worm in due time. Then it unites both the threads of silk, sticking them to each other with its two fore feet ; and to fix it now to one place, then to another, it makes use of a sort of fingers that the fore feet are provided with ; and thus it continues till there is enough spun for its habitation, which is placed in the most regular order ; only on the inside there is a sort of down, which consists of those parts of the silken threads, that did not come to perfection. In this lodging the insect becomes a nymph, or a sort of cod, without head, feet, or any other distinct part, only there are several rings, which decrease towards their extremities, and which have some motion when they are pressed.

This Nymph contains the body of the Moth ; that is the wings, the feet, the eyes, the feelers, and every thing else, which however cannot be distinguished from each other while it continues in that state ; but in fifteen days time they are all distinct from each other. However to preserve the silk, they take care to kill the Worm, by exposing it to the sun before the Moth comes to perfection ; then they take away the down, and throw the cods of the silk into hot water, and stir it with a sort of rod, to take off the heads or beginnings of the silk ; then they put it through small rings, to stop the cod from proceeding farther, when they fix the silk to wind it off. They generally take eight of the silken threads together, more or less, according as they would have the silk
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more or less strong. During this the cods are kept under water, till after the silk is wound off. However they do not take off all, for the latter parts grow weak, and are of a bad colour. As to the length of the silk thus taken off, it has been found to have been nine hundred twenty-four feet, on one, and nine hundred and thirty on another; and yet one of these, though of so great a length, weighed but two grains and a half.

After what has been said, it will be worth while to take a view of the intestines of this animal, whose body consists of several rings, each of which has an elasticity or spring. It has also hooks to fix itself in any commodious place, besides a skull to defend the substance of the brain, from whence proceeds the spinal marrow that runs along the back of the Worm, from one end to the other. In the mouth they have two rows of teeth, which move to the right and left, and not upwards and downwards, as in other animals. The beating of the heart may be felt very distinctly, for which reason, we may conclude it is designed to circulate the fluids through the body. From the head to the tail there runs a kind of small cord or nerve, which may be called the spine, because it consists of knots, and contains a substance like that of the brain. This spine being placed in the middle of the body, throughout its length, supports the heart and the lungs. The heart is a pipe which runs the length of the Worm, which consists of several cells, if they may be so called, which are wide in the middle, and narrow when they unite again. The lungs are a double chain, which is extended on both sides, and is composed of several rings, which answer to the holes or pores on the outside of the body of this worm. It is with these holes that the air enters into the lungs, and assists by its dilation and spring, the circulation of the chyle, or the fluid which nourishes the Worm. If a little oil be put on the head, the back, or the belly of this insect, it will not kill him; but if it be poured on the sides, it will stop up the pores that open to the lungs, through which the air enters; and then the Worm will fall immediately into convulsions,
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and expire, unless the oil be instantly wiped off. Between the heart and the lungs are the stomach and guts, which are surrounded with almost innumerable turnings and windings, and a small long bag, which contains a sort of gum of the colour of a marygold; and this is the matter of which it makes the silk.

The male and female Moths, which proceed from the Silk Worm, differ from each other in several respects, for the male is more lively, though not so large as the female, which may perhaps be owing to this latter's being full of a great number of eggs, which she lays in a few days time, and are of a straw colour; but at the approach of spring, they become blueish, and at length of a greyish ash-colour. The feelers of the females are clavated, and of the others ferrated; but their bodies are whitish, and nearly of the same shape, only the hinder part of that of the female is a great deal thicker. The external wings of both, are marked with two yellowish transverse lines, the one of which is near the body, and the other towards the extremities. The hinder part of the body is divided into several rings, and they both have large prominent eyes, which are blackish.

The *largest* MOTHS have bellies of the colour of sand, as well as the inner sides of the wings; their eyes are blue, their heads livid, and between their eyes there are two dusky feelers, marked with transverse spiral lines, much like a rope. On the shoulders there is a sort of a scapulary, of a sandy colour, at the end of which there are two black spots, which run across each other, and may more properly be said to be one. The back is blue, and the two external wings very large, and variegated with white spots; the undermost wings are less, of the colour of honey, and marked with dusky streaks and large spots. The thighs and legs are large, of a dark colour, and are furnished with two black forked claws. It makes a great noise when it flies, and is so little able to distinguish objects, that it will fly against shining rotten wood, and other things of that kind.

The second MOTH of the larger kind, though not quite so big as the former, is more beautifully variegated

variegated with colours, which are of the brightest sort, insomuch that some call it the queen of the Moths, as the former is said to be the king. Some have resembled its colours to pearls, jewels, and the like; the joints are so extremely bright. The body is covered over with a sort of a down, not unlike the fur of a marten, or rather of an ermine. The head is small, the eyes large and prominent, and the feelers are like two feathers, of the colour of box-wood. The four wings are large, and painted with eyes, not unlike those of a peacock's tail, for they consist of various colours; but that which may be called the pupil is black, but the other parts of it are tinged with circles and semicircles of white, black, yellow, and flame colours. The external wings are whitish from the roots to the edges, only they are marked with black veins and specks. The undermost wings are of a dusky colour, and they have only one eye each, like those of the upper; but they are adorned with three borders, the first of which is plain, the middle one dentated, and they are both of a flame-colour; the outermost is whitish, and appears as if it were sowed on. The legs and thighs are very strong and hairy, and of the same colour as the rest of the body; in short it is so beautiful, that no words are sufficient to describe it.

The third sort has a large hairy body, of a blackish colour, and each is adorned with an eye, of which the pupil is black, surrounded with a dusky circle, to which a white semicircle is joined. The wings are variegated with several marks of a violet-colour, and the outer borders of the wings are of an ash-colour, like that of an eagle. The head is very short and small, and the eyes placed on each side are black, only they have a white pupil; between these are two short slender feelers, of a dusky colour. It proceeds from a hairy Caterpillar.

The fourth sort has a large head, of a dusky colour, with two short blackish feelers. The neck is adorned with a red spot, the breast is hairy, square, and brown; and part of the shoulders of a fiery red; but the breast is of a violet-colour, and is divided into five or six black rings.

rings. The feet are as black as pitch, the wings brownish, and variegated with blackish veins lengthways.

The fifth kind has a whitish head, blackish eyes, and feelers of a yellowish colour; the external wings are long, and the colour consists of brown and white; but the undermost have a tincture of red. The shoulders are of a deep black, and the rest of the body nearly of the colour of a rose, with seven black circles, which meet at a whitish line, that runs through the middle of the belly.

The sixth has a hairy head and shoulders, and the external wings are of a dusky white, variegated with blood-red streaks. The eyes seem to hang out of the head, and are of a blueish violet-colour; the internal wings are of a flesh-colour, and have an eye in the middle of each, with a black pupil, about which is a shining violet purple; the body is of the colour of hung beef, and is marked with six round spots as black as ink.

The seventh has white external wings, undulated and variegated with dusky spots. The neck is red, and seems to be surrounded with a sort of a skin, which hangs down upon the back like a cowl. The head is red, with eyes of a pearl-colour, and feelers of a flame-colour. The undermost wings are reddish, and marked with three small black spots. The feet are red, as well as the belly, and it has seven furrows, of a deep red, running transversely.

The eighth is all over brown, except all the extremity of the wings, which are of the colour of box-wood, as well as the middle of the feelers.

The ninth is like the former, only the outward parts of the wings are of a dark sand colour. The feelers are broad, and of a whitish-brown, and the middle of the external wings are brown, only they are marked with a round white spot.

The tenth is of the same size as the former, and is all over of a dusky white colour, except in the middle of the wings, which are marked with a spot that is altogether white; and the pupil of the eye is extremely black.

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The eleventh has a bunchy head, with slender feelers, and the body and outer part of the wings are of a clay colour.

The twelfth is of a sort of an ash-colour, with black wings, a little spotted, and the eyes are extremely black, with a white shining pupil.

The thirteenth has very short feelers, and the whole body yellowish, except the eyes; and the wings are whitish.

The fourteenth is of several colours, and the feelers which are black, seem to be composed of a great number of joints; the eyes and feet are also black. The shoulders seem to be adorned with a sort of feathers, five in number, of which one on each side, next the middle, is marked with three black spots. The wings are white, and variegated with yellow, blue, and black spots; the body is of a blackish-blue, and consists of several joints, which are whitish on the sides. It has a tail that it thrusts out or draws in at pleasure, which terminates in a sharp point, and is of a yellow colour, with articulations. The whole body seems to be sprinkled with powder, and it lays a great number of yellowish eggs, which proceed from the abovementioned tail; and after it has laid them, it draws it in.

The fifteenth has two slender black feelers, and a hairy head, and shoulders of a brown colour; but the neck is red, adorned with a sort of necklace or ring; and the thighs are also reddish. The extremities of the external wings are undulated with brown and white, and the internal are quite red, except where there are black spots. The body is of a light red, only on the borders there are six black spots placed in a circle.

The sixteenth is a very beautiful insect, being of a blood-red colour above, and of a greenish yellow beneath. The lower part of the shoulders is adorned with five curious red lines or streaks; as are also seven spots on the middle of the back. The wings are red, marked with transverse spots, or rather shades, which run in a line lengthways, and are terminated by another which is whitish.

The seventeenth when the wings are close to the body, seems to be brown; but the underneath wings, when extended, are of a flesh-colour, only they have a blackish border near the edges. It has oblong horns, and a trunk which seems to be folded up. The shoulders are hoary, and marked with a sandy-coloured spot, as are the sides, and all the joints of the body.

The eighteenth has feelers variegated with black and white, but the head is as black as pitch; and the snout is crooked, turning upwards. The iris of the eyes are whitish, the neck crimson, the shoulders hairy, and seem to be covered with a black mantle; the external wings are variegated with black and white stripes; but the undermost are red, only they are adorned here and there with black spots. The body is of a deep black, as well as the feet, and on each side of the body there are seven blood-red spots. There is another a kin to this, and has feelers of a deep black, and the middle of the shoulders streaked with a pearl-colour; but in other respects it is much the same. All these are of the large kind.

MOTHS of the middle size are,

1. All over whitish, only the external wings are marked with a few black spots; but the internal are speckled with red, not unlike the small-pox when they first appear, only the middle of each is whitish. The eyes are exceeding black, but the feet and feelers of a sort of yellow. Instead of a nose it has a hair, which seems to be turned much like a cork-screw.

2. The body of this is all over hairy, and of a chestnut colour, as well as the external wings; only these last are adorned alternately, with black and white borders, and a yellowish eye. The feelers are yellow, and speckled with black; the internal wings are of the colour of a marygold, only they have eyes and borders like the uppermost.

3. This has four wings, the outermost of which are embellished with blue lines, which run lengthways, upon a dusky ground, and they are marked in the middle with two round blackish spots. The line that runs along the edge of the wings, are of a yellowish

lowish colour, as well as the feelers ; but the body and head are blackish. The eyes are exceeding white, and the shoulders and sides are adorned with four black lines on each side, that run obliquely.

4. This has two feelers of the colour of a crane, and the body is black, with grey sides ; the wings are yellowish, and marked with many black spots, not unlike those of a serpent, being broadish above, and roundish below. The edges of the wings are dentated and thorny, like those of Batts, and are of a black colour, and near them there are six pearl-coloured spots on each side.

5. This is of a fire-red colour, only there are whitish red spots on the surface of the wings.

6. This has coal black feelers, and a body with white eyes. The undermost wings are also of a black colour, but the uppermost are adorned with gold-coloured hairs and spots ; as also with other broad spots of a black colour, with a silver speck in the middle ; the outermost wings are variegated with crooked streaks, as black as jet, and beneath them there is a gold colour, which gives them the appearance of embroidery.

7. This has broad feelers, and a body of a greenish black colour ; the roots of the wings are reddish, and the other parts are yellowish ; only on each wing there seems to be a sort of a square black plate, which looks as if it was laid thereon ; but their extremities are marked with a shining gold-coloured line.

8. This has four branched feelers, two of which are very long and broad at the extremities. The body is like that of the former, and the wings are of an ash-colour, chequered with black ; likewise on the outer edges there are spots of the same colour, placed at equal distances.

9. The head, eyes, feelers, body, and internal wings of this, are of a sandy, or almost gold colour ; but the shoulders and external wings are blackish, only there is a very black stripe runs near the extremities, adorned on each side with ash-coloured lines.

10. This has a yellowish body, with a few black spots from the neck to the tail on the back and sides.

The eyes, feelers and feet, are of a jet-black, and the external wings white, with yellow borders, and large narrow black spots.

11. This seems at first sight to be of a milk white colour, only there are black specks here and there, which give this insect a very beautiful appearance. The shoulders are downy and whitish, and the back and body of a yellowish colour, consisting of several joints, and marked with eight black specks. The eyes are large and prominent, between which the hairy feelers arise. It flies by night in meadows and pasture-grounds.

12. This has such very long wings that they rather hinder than help its flight, and the feelers are extremely short; the eyes are small, and as black as jet; but the rest of the body is whitish, with a sort of yellowish veins, and a little down here and there.

13. The whole body of this, except the black eyes, is of a blackish colour, and the feelers are long, the body hairy, and the wings of the same colour with the body, only near the edges, they have a greenish cast, and shine like glass.

14. This is a beautiful species, though almost all the body is of a sandy colour. It has strong feelers, in proportion to the bulk of the body, which are of a black colour, and shaped like bulls horns. The eyes are black and large, the head short, and the neck thick. The external wings are adorned with irregular black specks, and the middle of the back is marked with five black spots, representing the heads of carnations.

15. The wings of this are almost all over of a sort of an ash-colour, and it is entirely without feelers; the eyes are blackish, the back yellowish, and marked with five dusky specks.

16. This is of the same colour with the former, only there is a tawny transverse spot or stripe on the external wings. It is every where else of a uniform colour, except the eyes, which are black. It has a long articulated body, and four long narrow wings, with six feet, of which the two hindmost are twice as long as the rest; the feelers are slender, but of a great length.



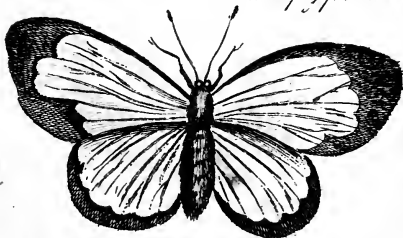
The Black Butterfly of the West Indies.



The transparent Winged Butterfly of the West Indies.



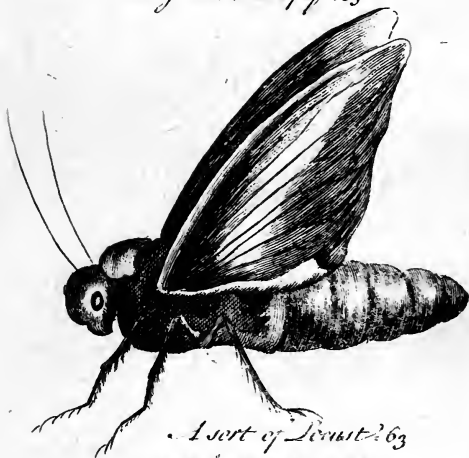
The Black and White Butterfly from China.



The Yellow Butterfly of China.



The great Butterfly. 125



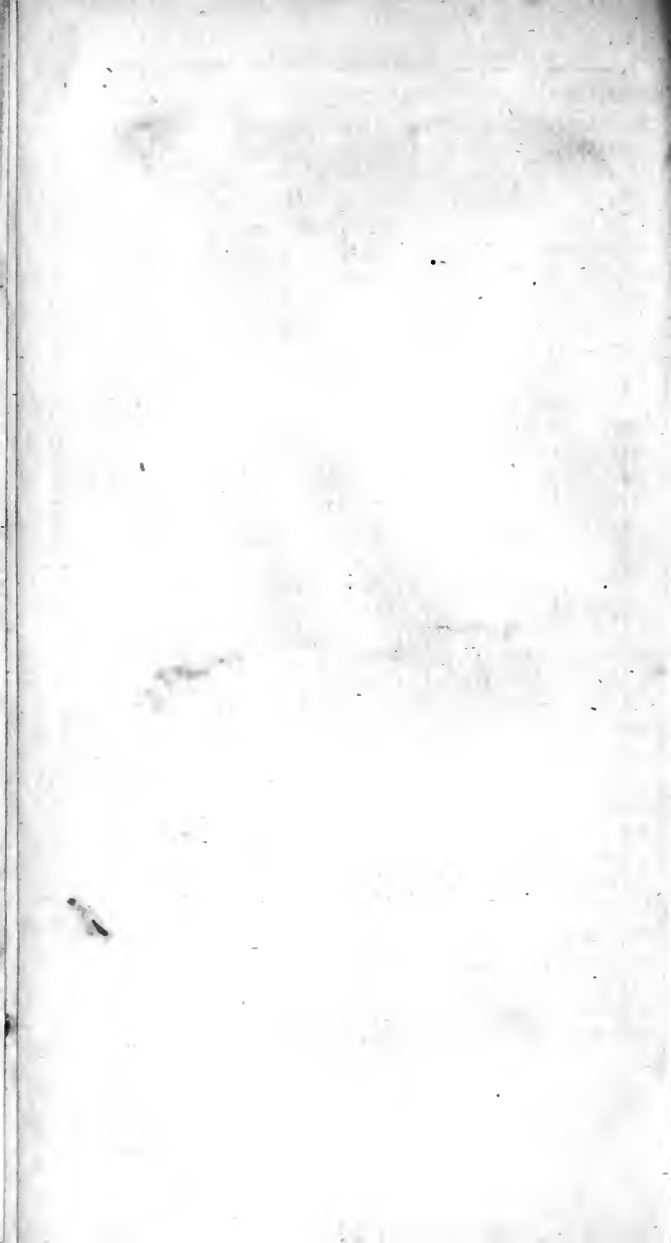
A sort of Tortricid. 63



The Nettle Caterpillar. 224



The Crown-foot Caterpillar. 230



Of the least sort of MOTHS, one is of an extraordinary structure, having only four jet-black feet; the external wings are blue, and larger than the internal, which are yellowish; the body also is yellow, and so large, that the wings will hardly cover it. The feelers are full of specks, and the eyes, except the white pupil, are blackish, the head, and the trunk, which is long, slender, and folded up, are yellowish.

2. This is of a blue-green colour, and has a small body, and blackish feet and feelers.

3. This has the shoulders and wings of a greenish colour, but the body is of a yellowish-brown; the external wings are adorned with a white border, and whitish brown spots. The head is very little, and the feet and feelers are of an ash-colour.

In houses we often find a sort of MOTHS, of a small size, and of a silver colour, speckled with black, which fly about the candles. These are the first mentioned, that eat woollen cloths and stuffs, and indeed the only ones amongst us, that are usually called Moths. The *Latin* name of the rest is *Phalæna*, and they are only called Moths in *English*, for want of a more significant word.

There are a great number of BUTTERFLIES, but not so many as Moths, the largest of which is eight inches wide, when the wings are extended, and four inches long from the head to the horns, which are remarkable at the ends of the wings. As for the rest, they are all much less, and we shall now give a description of some, and refer to the Caterpillars for the rest. They have the same characteristics of the Moths, namely *four mealy wings, and the mouth or trunk is generally spiral*.

1. The great BUTTERFLY abovementioned, is variegated with yellow and black, the darkest places in the female of the last colour, and all the rest yellow, except the globous extremities of the internal wings, which are of a sky-colour, and appear like so many sapphires; and the eyes are of a gold colour, being remarkably large and roundish.

2. The BUTTERFLY *with black eyes and long feelers*, is nearly as large as the former, and is variegated with red and black, except the larger eyes, near the ends of the lower wings, which have a pupil of a flame-colour, and a ruddy semicircle near them.

3. The third kind is nearly of the same colour as the former, only the outward jags or appendages of the internal wings are of a blue colour like wood; as well as the three spinthers which are on their hollow part.

4. The queen of the BUTTERFLIES, so called by some, because it has as it were four diamonds on the external wings, surrounded with shining hyacinths, or at least fancyfull people call them such; and indeed they are very bright and shining, and seem to sparkle; by which marks this may be distinguished from every other sort.

5. The *ruddy-headed BUTTERFLY with feet and feelers of the same colour, and the eyes like hyacinths*, has a blackish-blue back, and a yellowish belly. The wings near the base are of a bright yellow, from whence they become more dull; but the outermost parts are of the colour of rusty iron, or rather of a blackish-brown, marked with three yellow spots. When the other sides of the wings are viewed, the uppermost are of a faintish mixture of green and yellow, marked with six or eight remarkable spots. The internal wings are of a grass-green; and marked with two white spots; but the belly and face are yellowish; this insect proceeds from a whitish Caterpillar, marked with brownish spines or prickles.

6. The BUTTERFLY *with the upper wings blackish on the outside*, hath a dull reddish stripe, running obliquely through the middle part to the edge; and their extremities have a border marked with milk-white spots, and the very edges are a little jagged; but on the inside the border is of a finer and deeper colour, and near the root it is blueish. The lower wings are all over of a dusky-brown on the outside, except a reddish streak, speckled with black on the borders, and there are four spots, two of which are double, variegated

variegated with divers colours ; but within they are of a blackish purple-colour, changing at the extremities to a very dull red. The body is black, but the eyes, feelers, and feet, are all of a dusky brownish colour.

7. The *black-bodied* BUTTERFLY has two white spots between every joint of the back, and the wings are of a reddish yellow, marked with black spots, and others that are white. There is a border on the external or lower parts, a little denticulated, and on the border itself there are twenty spots like studs, of a blueish-black colour, which are extremely bright and shining.

8. The BUTTERFLY *with an undulated body*, has wings variegated with red, yellow, and brown colours, but they are not bright, though they are soft to the touch.

9. The *ash-coloured* BUTTERFLY has wings, which on the inner surface are somewhat of the colour of *Indian galls* ; the eyes are of a jet-black, and the feelers full of knots or joints.

10. The *black-bodied* BUTTERFLY, has the shoulders covered with a sort of yellow down, as well as all the head, and the feelers are also yellowish as far as the head ; near which there is a blackish-red spot. Round the external part of the wings there is a border, that seems to be beset with pearls, at equal distances, but within they are spotted with black. The inner part of the lower wings is of a shining greenish-white, sprinkled with specks of a silver-colour. The spots that seem to be pearls on the outside underneath, look like silver, or at least somewhat like it.

11. The BUTTERFLY *with the external wings of a flame-colour, marked with six black spots*, has the root of the undermost of a fiery-red colour, which higher becomes paler. The body is rough, with a brownish sort of hairs, and the feelers and feet are of the same colour.

12. The BUTTERFLY *with wings of a blood-red colour, marked with black spots, and rays or threads, that shine like gold round about the edges*, has a body of

a blackish-purple, and the eyes of a gold-colour ; but the feet and feelers are blackish.

13. The BUTTERFLY *with a black body and wings, with points on the edges*, have them adorned with a sort of golden studs, that are black in the middle. The eyes are small, as black as pitch, and set in a head that seems to be gilded with gold ; but the feelers are speckled with white and black, and are clavated at the end.

14. The BUTTERFLY *with a whitish-black body beset with hairs*, has black eyes, with a whitish pupil. About the eyes there is a smooth circle, almost of a snow-white colour ; but the feelers are like those of the former, and the outer surface of the wings is of a flame-colour, marked with gold-coloured lines, and there are dentated black lines on the border. Towards the extremities there are three large silver-coloured spots, placed almost in a triangle. The internal surface seems to be adorned with several golden scales and studs, placed one upon another, like the guttered tiles of the roof of a house. At the extremities of the wings there is also a golden line, insomuch that they make an appearance somewhat like those of a peacock. The legs and feet are a little blackish, and the trunk or snout, consists of a spiral line, or string.

15. The BUTTERFLY *with a blueish body above, and ash-coloured below*, and has wings that terminate in spines, having the edges almost like those of Batts, and they are marked without with dusky lines, that intersect each other, but within there are six blackish studs. The trunk or snout of this also consists of a spiral thread, that curls like the tendril of a vine.

16. The BUTTERFLY *with a yellowish red back*, has the upper surface of the external wings of a darkish green, marked with whitish and yellowish spots and spaces ; the internal wings are entirely red, only they are marked with ten black spots. The belly is adorned with eight shining yellow scales, and on the back near the tail, and the tail is like a grain of Barley. The shoulders are hairy, and have a spot like

like a half-moon on the lower part; the eyes are reddish, with a silver-coloured pupil.

The *yellow and orange-winged* BUTTERFLY has but a little down on the wings, for they appear transparent on the yellow parts; the body is of a dusky colour underneath, and browner above; the ground of the upper wings is yellow and orange, mixed together in shades, and the under wings are orange. They are all variegated, spotted, and bordered with black, and the under sides of the wings have white spots round their borders. It was brought from the *West-Indies*.

The *black* BUTTERFLY has the body and ground-work of the wings of a very black velvet-colour on the upper sides; but beneath the black is more rusty. Mr. *Edwards* has two of these, the biggest of which has a large irregular white spot on each of the upper wings, and on the under wings there are seven fine red longish spots on each, besides six little red half-moons between the points of the scalloping of the wings, and there are also four white spots on the body. The lesser Butterfly has a cloud of broken spots, of a yellowish colour, on the upper wings, and longish red spots on the lower, much like those of the larger Butterfly; but the small half-moons between the scallops are white. They were brought from the *West-Indies*.

The *yellow* Butterfly has a reddish head, and a dusky body, with wings of a bright yellow, irregularly bordered with black; the under side of the body and wings are wholly yellow. It was brought from *China*.

The *little black and white* BUTTERFLY was brought from *China*, and has the upper side of the wings of a black dusky colour, with cream-coloured oblique bars across them. The head and beginning of the body are of a bright red, but the remainder, and the tail, are of a fine blue, which runs a little into the black of the longer wings, where they join to the body; the under side is coloured, and marked in the same manner as the upper, except that the colours are a little fainter.

The ATLAS, so called by the *Dutch*, is a Butterfly of *Surinam*, and has the hinder part of the wings beneath of a fine blue, but above they are striped with blue and white, mixed with brown. On the outside of the wings there are three circles or spots, which are black, yellow, and brown, and seem to be enamelled. It proceeds from a large red Caterpillar.

The *small* ATLAS is another beautiful Butterfly of *Surinam*, the under part of whose upper wings are of a fine bright oker colour, and the other pair of a fine blue. The under part of the body is streaked with yellow, brown, white, and black. It proceeds from a brown Caterpillar, that feeds upon the leaves of the banana tree.

The BUTTERFLIES of a middle size, are,

1. That with a palish yellow coloured body, with yellowish eyes, and dun feelers. The internal wings are each marked with a deep yellow spot on the outside, but within they are of the colour of faded grass, with a brown spot. The back is of a blackish green, and the belly yellowish. It proceeds from a Caterpillar of a shining gold colour.

2. The BUTTERFLY *with lead-coloured wings, inclining to black on the surface, and marked here and there with dusky spots*, has a body of the same colour, and the wings are serrated on their upper edges, with a sort of sharp prickles. In general it makes a very dismal appearance.

3. The BUTTERFLY *with a dusky body, and black eyes*, has blackish feelers, and the wings are thorny on the edges; but the outer wings is of a palish yellow colour, marked with three black spots or spaces; the internal wings near the root, are of a dusky colour, but pale in the middle, and nearer the ends chequered with whitish lines.

4. The BUTTERFLY *with a black body, and a whitish belly, face, and breast*, has feelers of a blackish yellow, and four blackish wings marked with ridges, which terminate in points of a shining reddish colour. When it sits upon flowers, and lifts up its wings, the first pair seem to be adorned with an elegant yellow shield,

shield, whose center is pale, and the boss as black as pitch, with the outer circle of a citron colour.

5. The *livid-bodied* BUTTERFLY has feelers of the same colour, and fiery red eyes; but the shoulders are pale and rough, with a sort of hair or down; and the head and wings are pale.

6. The *sandy-winged* BUTTERFLY has a black back, and a brownish belly, with black eyes that have whitish pupils. The feelers are as black as a crow, and the upper surface of the wings are of a dull weasel colour.

7. The BUTTERFLY *with a black shining body*, has wings like the stone called the pyrites, that is, the inside of it, and their borders are sprinkled with black spots. The feelers are speckled with white, and the sparkling golden eyes are seated in a coal-black forehead.

8. The BUTTERFLY *with a black shining body, and feelers of a reddish-yellow colour*, has wings that seem to be embroidered, being variegated with several colours, and spots of several shapes, but they are not very bright, though they appear agreeable enough.

9. The BUTTERFLY *with a dusky white body, and prominent black eyes*, has the external wings variegated with dusky yellow spots, and their back part is painted with a sort of a black shield, in the middle of which there is a spot as white as ivory. The internal wings have four of these shields, with a yellowish circle, of which the middle two are plain, but those on the sides small and dull. Their insides are of a smoaky colour, and they seem to be composed of six plates, artificially joined together.

10. The BUTTERFLY *with a reddish-yellow body, and a milk-white head*, has wings variegated with white, dusky, and black spots. The sides are of a reddish-yellow colour, and there are nine or ten black spots between the joints of the body.

11. The BUTTERFLY *with a dark brown body, and flame-coloured wings*, has a broad, and as it were, a feathered tail, and narrower wings than other Butterflies; the nose is crooked, like the beak of an Eagle, and the belly is of a hoary colour. The
feelers

feelers are strong, large, and of the same colour with the wings, and the eyes are prominent and black, only the pupil is white.

12. The BUTTERFLY *with an ash-coloured body with a black tail*, is of the same shape with the former, but the black back has a silver cast, and the long wings are of a dusky colour, spotted with black. The lower wings are of a dull yellowish colour; both these are extremely swift in flying, and more so than any other insect of this kind, except that which follows.

13. The BUTTERFLY *with white wings, marked with five or six dusky spots*, has the middle of the back, which is yellow, marked with a spot as black as jet, and on each side there are two downy tubercles. The rump is covered with a sort of blackish down, and the shoulders are of a yellowish moss-colour. It flies more swiftly than any bird.

Of the *small BUTTERFLIES* there is,

1. That *with a blackish body, and branched feelers*, which has the internal wings of a deep red colour, and the external of a bright purple, variegated with red and black.

2. The BUTTERFLY *with a speckled dusky body*, has three purple feet on each side, and a curled snout. The base of the wings is of a silver colour, which turns to a blueish purple on the other parts; and the upper are adorned with two whitish black studs. There are four small feelers on the head, besides two others that are very long.

3. The BUTTERFLY *with wings full of eyes, and coloured like a Peacock's tail*, makes a very beautiful appearance, especially when beheld in the sun. It may easily be distinguished from all other Butterflies, by the beautiful variegations and colours of the wings.

4. The BUTTERFLY *with a body variegated with dusky and white streaks*, has a greenish-blue shining head, and coal-black eyes, with exceeding white pupils. When it is flying, the wings seem to be of a dull purple-colour, mixed with a lively blue; but the

the insides are adorned with eyes, which are not very beautiful.

5. The BUTTERFLY *with a grey body*, has the upper wings of a brightish green at the roots, and in the middle of a yellowish grey; but the lower wings are of a blackish green at the root, and the other parts white; their insides are variegated with an unpleasant green, and the eyes are blackish, as well as the head and feelers.

6. The *Asb-coloured* BUTTERFLY *with bunched shoulders*, has a body full of joints, narrow wings of a dark-grey colour, variegated with blood-red spots, but the feet, head, and feelers, are of the same colour with the body.

7. The BUTTERFLY *with faint yellow wings, variegated with dusky and green spots*, has exceeding black eyes, but every where else it is of a yellowish colour.

8. This sort has all the wings resembling sea-shells, that are variegated with white and brown, and they are rounded at the extremities; but in the middle there are several irregular lines that meet each other. For a more extensive account of Butterflies, *see* Caterpillars.

C H A P. V.

Of flying insects with four membranaceous wings.

THE TENTHREDO is distinguished from others of this kind, by the female having a serrated weapon or sting at the tail, and the worm from which it proceeds, has several feet. *Linnaeus* distinguishes them into that with clavated feelers; that of the willow-tree; that of the poplar-tree; that of fig-wort; that of the rose; and that of the birds cherry-tree.

The *black* TENTHREDO *with clavated feelers*, is nearly of the size of a Hornet, and the body is black and hairy, only the third, fourth, and fifth joints, are
of

of an iron-grey. The wings are thin and transparent, and the legs black, but the feet are yellow within, and the feelers are yellow, except at the lowest joint, which is black. There are a few dark grey nerves in the wings, and the wings themselves are of a brownish tincture towards the outer edge. The worm it proceeds from, is smooth and green, only there is a black list down the back, edged with yellow; it has twenty-eight legs, and often rolls itself up.

The *black TENTHREDO with feelers that have eleven joints*, is of the size of a common Flie, and the wings have several veins; there are two black spots, on the uppermost of which, that nearest the breast, is in the shape of a half-moon, but the other is round, and near it, towards the top, there is one that is white.

The *yellow-legged TENTHREDO* is not much larger than a Flea, though the slender feelers are composed of ten joints. The head and breast are black, and bunched, and the body is of an oval shape, of an iron-grey below, and black towards the vent. The wings are larger than the body, of a whitish colour, and without spots.

The other species of the TENTHREDO are,

1. The *black TENTHREDO with clavated feelers, an oval body, and iron-grey wings.*

2. The *black TENTHREDO with iron-grey legs, and a small horn at the vent.*

3. The *black TENTHREDO with iron-grey legs, and a depressed sharp point at the vent.*

4. The *TENTHREDO with feelers consisting of seven joints, with a yellow body, with the head and middle of the breast black; as also an oval spot on the wings.*

5. The *TENTHREDO with feelers consisting of seven joints, and a yellow body, but black on the hinder part.*

6. The *TENTHREDO with feelers consisting of seven joints, and a yellow body, and a black streak on the wings.*

7. The *yellow TENTHREDO with an iron-grey spot on each wing.*

8. The

8. The black TENTHREDO with yellow legs, and yellow marks on the breast.

9. The black TENTHREDO with short feelers.

10. The TENTHREDO of the willow, which proceeds from a worm of a blueish-green, and has the breast and tail yellow.

11. The black TENTHREDO with feelers that consist of seven joints, and has the edges almost, and the segments of the body, yellow.

12. The TENTHREDO with feelers consisting of seven joints, and a black back, marked with pale, transverse, crooked lines.

13. The TENTHREDO with feelers consisting of eighteen joints, and iron-grey legs, the hinder pair being variegated with black and white.

14. The TENTHREDO with black feelers, consisting of twelve joints, and the body is of an iron-grey below, and the legs yellow.

15. The TENTHREDO with a brassy-green breast, and the body of a gold yellow colour.

16. The brassy-blue TENTHREDO with legs of a pale colour.

17. The black TENTHREDO with the upper part of the breast greenish, and the legs proper for hopping.

18. The TENTHREDO with a shining green breast, and a brown body, having a pale belt at the base, and yellow legs.

19. The TENTHREDO with a black body, and yellow legs.

20. The black TENTHREDO with white legs.

21. The TENTHREDO proceeding from the gall of the willow leaf.

22. The TENTHREDO proceeding from the gall of the beach leaf.

23. The TENTHREDO proceeding from the gall of the Ilex. This has been spoken of before among the Moths.

24. The TENTHREDO proceeding from the gall of ground-ivy.

25. The TENTHREDO proceeding from the gall of the hairy hawk-weed. *Linnaeus* calls these insects

sects that proceed from galls, Cynips, of which he makes five kinds.

The ICHNEUMON FLIE is distinguished from others, by having a weapon with three forks at the tail, and are,

1. The *common* ICHNEUMON FLIE *with red legs*, has a long, slender, black body, and the head, breast, feelers, and weapon at the tail, are of the same colour ; but the legs are reddish, long, and slender, and the wings are transparent, only there is a black spot near the edge. The weapon at the tail is longer than the body, and consists of three parts like hairs, the two outermost of which are black, and the middlemost red. It is called by *Ray* the Wasp Ichneumon, with a slender, longish body, and three very long bristles at the tail.

2. The *yellowish* WASP ICHNEUMON *with large wings*, is all over of the same colour, and the body is of a crooked shape, but narrow at the base ; the feelers are equal to the body in length, and are composed of a great number of joints ; the eyes are large and black.

3. The ICHNEUMON FLIE *with silver-coloured wings*, has an oblong black body, only it is of a blackish red in the middle, and it has two black feelers ; the wings are marked near the upper edge with a blackish spot, and the legs are reddish, and at the tail there are three long hairs, and it flies very swiftly. This is nearly like that first described.

4. The *whitish* ICHNEUMON FLIE is all over white, except four black spots on the wings, of which the outermost are greatest, and the innermost least. It keeps its wings when sitting, erect, and has six feet, whereof the four legs are fixed to the body, and the pair before which are greater and black, take their rise close to the neck. It has two globous prominent black eyes, and two black short feelers. The body is slender, round, and as long as the breadth of a man's finger, and it has three bristles at the tail, as long as the body, which in flying it keeps of a triangular form. It appears in *May* and *June*, before
and

and after rain. It uses the fore feet as feelers, and seems to extend them as such.

5. The ICHNEUMON FLIE *with silver wings and a black body*, has a forked and crooked mouth, or snout, and on the forehead there are two short horns or feelers. It has four legs or feet, and the pair under the breast are slender and short; but the rest below are stronger. The tail is oblong, with two short hairs, and another in the middle, which is much longer.

6. The ICHNEUMON FLIE *with a black body and tail*, has an oblong body, and two wings somewhat shorter than the body, with feet or legs of a saffron colour. The tail is equal in length to the rest of the body, and it is a very uncommon Flie.

7. The ICHNEUMON called the COTTON FLIE, because it makes a web of the substance of cotton, of the size of a pigeon's egg, and is common among the grass in the autumn.

8. The ICHNEUMON FLIE whose worm feeds on the flesh of the Caterpillar of the cabbage, being bred within its body.

9. The ICHNEUMON FLIE *with a hairy blueish black body*.

10. The ICHNEUMON FLIE *with shelly thighs, and the feelers white in the middle*.

11. The black ICHNEUMON FLIE *with iron-grey legs, and feelers of the same colour*.

12. The black ICHNEUMON FLIE, *with shelly legs, and feelers pale on the under part*.

13. The black ICHNEUMON FLIE *with the binder legs of an iron-grey, and the rest black, and the feelers white in the middle*.

14. The black ICHNEUMON FLIE *with the legs and top of the breast white*.

15. The black ICHNEUMON FLIE *with reddish legs, and a pale forehead*.

16. The black ICHNEUMON FLIE *with reddish legs, only the top of those behind are black, and the feelers white in the middle*.

17. The

17. The black ICHNEUMON FLIE with iron-grey legs, only the hinder pair are variegated with black and white.

18. The black ICHNEUMON FLIE with red legs, a white forehead, and white spots on the body.

19. The black ICHNEUMON FLIE with black legs, and four white spots on each side of the body.

20. The ICHNEUMON FLIE with the body and legs of an iron-grey, and the middle of the feelers white.

21. The ICHNEUMON FLIE with the body and legs of an iron-grey, and a white ring on the feelers.

22. The yellow ICHNEUMON FLIE with the extremity of the body black.

23. The ICHNEUMON FLIE with an iron-grey body, only it is black at the extremity, and there is a white circle on the feelers.

24. The ICHNEUMON FLIE with black feelers, and the body of an iron-grey, but black at the extremity.

25. The entirely iron-grey ICHNEUMON FLIE.

26. The iron-grey ICHNEUMON FLIE, with the extremity of the body, and the lower part of the breast black.

27. The yellow-bodied ICHNEUMON FLIE, that is yellow on the fore part, and black behind, with black joints of the legs.

28. The black and yellow ICHNEUMON FLIE, having the body yellow on the fore part.

29. The black ICHNEUMON FLIE with the fore part of the body of an iron-grey, and the top of the breast yellow.

30. The black ICHNEUMON FLIE with brown wings, and the forward segments of the body of a reddish colour.

31. The ICHNEUMON FLIE with the body of an iron-grey before, and black behind, and four white spots thereon.

32. The ICHNEUMON FLIE with the fore part of the body of an iron-grey, and the hinder part black, with five yellow spots thereon, and the feelers whitish on one side.

33. The ICHNEUMON FLIE with the fore part of the body of an iron-grey, and the hinder black, without

without spots; but the feelers are marked with a white circle.

34. The ICHNEUMON FLIE *with the fore part of the body of an iron-grey, and the hinder black, with yellowish incisures, and a white circle on the feelers.*

35. The red and black ICHNEUMON FLIE, *the middle of the body and the fore legs being reddish, and the lower part of those behind white.*

36. The black ICHNEUMON FLIE *with the second and third segments of the body yellow, as well as the legs.*

37. The black ICHNEUMON FLIE *with white wings, and a double transverse line on each.*

38. The long slender-bodied ICHNEUMON FLIE *with bristly feelers as long as the body, and clavated legs.*

39. The brassy-green elegant ICHNEUMON FLIE *with black spiral feelers.*

40. The great black ICHNEUMON FLIE *with the extremity of the body red.*



C H A P. VI.

Of Insects of the BEE, or WASP kind, that have stings in their tails.

THE HORNET is twice as big as a common WASP, though it is much of the same shape, and it has four wings, but those above are twice as large as those below. They are fixed to shoulders of a dark brown and reddish chesnut-colour, and with which they fly very swiftly. They have six feet or legs, of the same colour with the breast and shoulders, and an oblong and saffron-coloured head. The eyes are prominent, and in the shape of a half-moon, between which there are two feelers not unlike sickles. The belly, or back part of the body, is joined to the shoulders by a sort of thread, and the middle of its fore part is of a dark brown colour, and marked with a saffron-coloured belt; the hinder part is all of a saffron-colour; only it is variegated with eight brown specks

specks or spots, as also with a small triangle, and on the joints of the body on each side, by which joints it can contract or extend itself at pleasure. Near the belly there are four black spots on each side, and the tail is armed with a long, robust, venomous sting. It makes a greater noise in flying than a Wasp, and is a dangerous sort of an insect. It is pretended that nine of them are sufficient to kill a man or a horse; but this seems to be doubtful. They begin to appear at the rising of the dog-star, and when that rages, they are most malignant. However the best way is to avoid them as much as possible, for they only grow more angry and fierce when disturbed or pursued. They are said to have a leader like the Bees, there being generally several of them together, and they commonly have a retreat in the holes of poor land, where they have a sort of a hive. They do not live above two years, and they lye hid all the winter, like other insects, sometimes in the trunks of hollow trees, and sometimes at the roots, where they make their nests, and build cells, whose mouths always turn downward, by which means they are preserved in some sense from rain. The cells have all six angles, and on the outside they seem to be composed of films like those of birch-bark. They hunt other flying insects, and as some say, very small birds, which they sting in the head, and so kill them, then take off their heads, carrying the bodies to their nests, and feed upon them. However many of them die in the winter, because they do not lay up a stock of food like other insects of this kind.

There is a sort of HORNET in the *East-Indies*, that have a claw like a pincher or nipper of a crab, with which they pinch so hard, that they will not let go their hold, unless their heads are cut off. Besides these, there are several others, which differ in bigness and shape, some being above five inches long, and of a dark brown colour. They have two pair of wings, and the uppermost is harder than the lowermost. They feed upon herbs, and the fruits of trees, but not all alike indifferently, for they choose those that are agreeable to their taste.

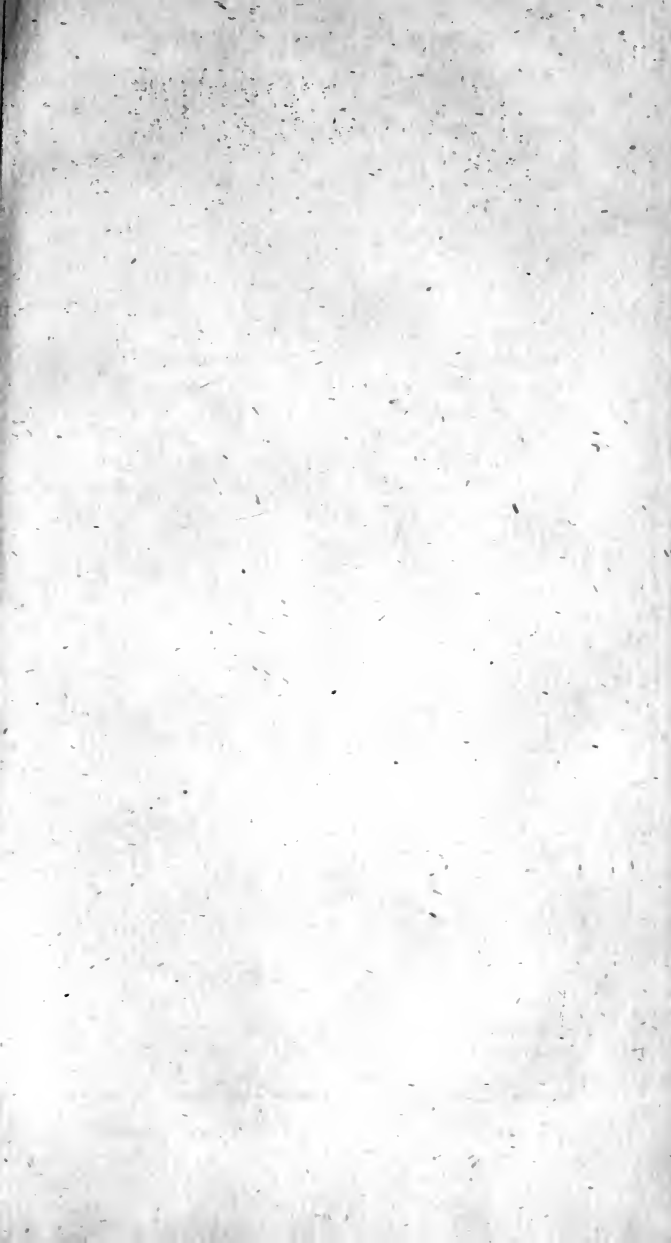
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The *common* BEE is of three kinds, though they belong to the same hive ; that is, the labouring Bees, which make up by far the greatest part, and seem to be neither male nor female, and these have a trunk for working, and a stink to annoy an enemy. The second sort are the drones, they are of a darker colour, and longer and more thick by one third, than the former ; these are supposed to be the males, and there is above an hundred of them, or upwards, in a hive of seven or eight thousand Bees. The third sort is much stronger, and of a greater length than the drones themselves, and is armed with a sting like other Bees. There is only one of them in a hive, or at least but one to each swarm ; that is, the number of young Bees that proceed from the hive from time to time, and go to settle elsewhere. This has been formerly said to be the king, but it has been lately called the queen, as it certainly is, for she has been seen, by means of a glass hive, to lay eggs. As for the drones, they are not foreigners, as some have supposed, because they are bred in the same hive with the rest, though they have cells proper to themselves. They have all a honey-bag in their bellies, like the rest ; but there is no small pipe or canal which runs from the bag to the neck, by which means, the bulk of the Bees deposit their honey in the magazine ; for if you press a Bee never so little, the honey will come out by this pipe, which it will not do in the drone ; and consequently it brings nothing to the common stock. It is well fed, never works, nor goes into the fields, but it wanders about the hive at full liberty. Its having no sting, perhaps may be owing to the want of an enemy to defend itself against. However we may conclude from this, that they are not entirely useless ; and perhaps their business is to impregnate the queen. She seldom goes abroad, but when she is attended with a larger sort of Bees, which are probably the drones. She has been observed to go from cell to cell, and deposit an egg in each, having first observed whether they were empty or not ; she visits about ten or twelve of these cells every time she lays her eggs ; and she is said to lay six or seven thousand
of

of them before she has done. In this manner she becomes the mother and grandmother, of eighteen-thousand young ones, the same summer.

Thus it appears, that the drones are designed for the multiplication of their kind; however when the summer is past, and the queens have done breeding, then the other Bees use the drones ill, and drive them away from the hives, that they may not be a burthen to the rest, since they then would do nothing but eat. They likewise fall upon the young drones that are not yet hatched, pull them out of their cells, kill them, and throw them out of the hives. It is to no purpose for the drones to struggle, for if they will not go away freely, they take them by the wings and shoulders, and thrust them out, not leaving but a very few behind, and those of a small kind, that they may not devour too much of the honey, and these are kept only for the next year's use; for this is observable, that the queen is full of eggs in the beginning of the spring, though the drones are then not much different from other Bees in the size. As for the drones that are driven away, they either die with hunger, are killed by the rain, or are devoured by birds; and sometimes the ground will be almost covered with them near the hives.

A BEE consists of two parts, united by a sort of a thread, in one of which is the head and breast, and in the other the belly. The head is armed with two jaws and a trunk. These jaws, or rather nippers, play in opening and shutting, to the right and left, and they are used instead of hands, to take up the wax to knead it, and to throw out whatever is useless. One of these is as long again as the other, and the longest is a little thicker on one side, but becomes less gradually to the other end; it is a little crooked or bent about the middle, and it is surrounded at the base with four hollow branches, like the pieces of a reed cut into four parts; the other is more thick, but very short, with branches that are hardly visible, they being very close to each other; in the first there is a trunk designed for labour, and in the second there is another, folded up in its sheath; and by the first trunk,



Queen Bee.



Drone.



Working Bee.



Females



Females



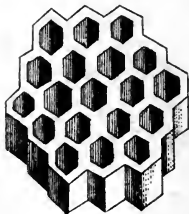
Working Wasp.



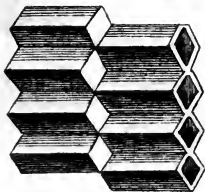
Males



Comb.



Comb.



trunk, a Bee can gather more honey in a day, than a hundred chemists in a hundred years. It is long pointed, supple; and moveable every way, and the Bee can thrust it to the bottom of the cup of the flower, notwithstanding the leaves of it, and the stamina are in the way, where it sucks out the honey, and carries it to the hive. But as this trunk, if it were always extended, would be incommodious, and might be broken by a thousand accidents; it is composed of two pieces, united by a spring or a joint, in such a manner, that after it has performed its work, it may be shortened, or rather folded up, and so preserved from danger, by the help of four strong scales, two of which lye immediately upon it, and the two others, which are larger, and more hollow, covers them all.

The middle of the body of the BEE is furnished with six legs or paws, and four wings, of which two are large, and two small. It is all over covered with hair, which serves to retain the particles of wax which fall from the top of the stamina to the bottom of the cups; at the end of each claw there are two small hooks, which by the help of a microscope, appear to be like two sickles, proceeding from the same handle, having the points opposite to each other. These crooked nails, which are useful to support the Bee upon many occasions, lye upon two spongy cushions, to render their common walking more soft and easy. The belly of the Bee is divided into six rings, which sometimes shorten the body, by slipping one over another; the inside of the belly consists of four parts, the intestines, the honey-bag, the venom, and the sting. The intestines serve for the digestion of the food, as in all other animals, and the honey-bag is as transparent as crystal, containing the honey that the Bee has sucked from the flowers, of which the greatest part is carried to the hive, and poured into the cells of the honey-comb, and the remainder serves the Bee for nourishment; that in the hive being to serve for winter provision. The bladder of venom or gall, is at the root of the sting, of which the Bee lets fall some drops through a pipe, into the wound made by

by the sting, that it may have a worse effect. The sting is composed of three parts, namely, of the sheath and the two darts; the sheath terminates in a very fine point, only there is an opening a little below it, through which the venom passes. Both the darts have several small points or barbs, like those of a fish-hook, which renders the sting more painful, and hinders the darts from slipping out again; or at least not without much difficulty to the Bee. The sheath itself has a sharp point, and makes the first wound, which is followed by that of the darts, and the pouring out the venomous fluid. This sheath is connected to pretty strong muscles, by which it is drawn back, unless the sting sticks too fast, and then it is drawn out of the body of the Bee along with it. The pain caused by the wound, is attended with a little swelling, which will continue several days, unless the sting be immediately taken out, and the wound be enlarged.

While the BEES have room enough in their hives, they remain quietly together, but when it becomes too little, then the old Bees continue in them, and the young sally out to go and seek a settlement; if they should refuse it, bloody battles would ensue, and therefore the young ones are generally wise enough to submit. The young Bees thus going out to seek new quarters, are called a swarm, and they have a queen at their head; and they fly about, buzzing in the air, all in a company, pretty close together, till perhaps they settle on the trunk, or the branch of a tree, or in the large hole of a wall, or in some hollow tree, or hive, which the country people seldom fail laying in their way, after they have rubbed it with thyme, or other odoriferous herbs. When they move from place to place, the queen always leads the way, and enters first into the hole they design for their abode, and all the rest follow her. The owners often let them know there is a lodging provided for them, by the sounding of a bell, or of a brass kettle, which makes such an impression upon them, for perhaps they take it for thunder, that will be followed by a great storm, that they immediately consider with attention,

tention, the place that is provided for them, and they immediately enter in. Then some one takes up the hive very gently, and places it upon a bench, or some such thing, where the bottom may be so close, that no insects, or vapours from the ground, can enter in. There is always a small hole left at the bottom of the hive, for them to go in and out.

The substance they build their cells with, is nothing else but the wax which is gathered from the different sort of flowers; and the design of their work, is a lodging for themselves and their young. When they begin to work in their hives, they divide themselves into four companies, one of which roves in the fields in search of materials, and the others employ themselves in laying out the bottom and partitions of their cells, others make the inside smooth from the corners or angles, take away the superfluous wax, and bring the work to perfection. The fourth company bring food for the rest, that they may not leave their work; but they give nothing to those that go into the fields in search of wax, because they may provide food for themselves. It is really very wonderful to see them at work, and how they manage and lay the wax with their jaws. They often change their employment, those that have been at work, being permitted to go abroad, and those that have been in the fields already, take their places; and doubtless these sort of changes is a great alleviation to their labour. They have some sort of signs by which they understand each other; for when any one wants food, it bends down its trunk to the Bee from whom it is expected, which opens its honey-bag, and lets some drops fall into its trunk, which at that time is opened wider, on purpose to receive it. The diligence of this labour is so great, that in a day's time, they are able to make cells which lie upon each other, numerous enough to contain three thousand Bees.

These cells are composed in a more exact proportion than those of Wasps; for in these, their bottoms terminate in a point designed to receive the egg, which perhaps could not be so certainly hatched, if it was laid upon a broad bottom. The bottoms of

these cells are composed of little triangular panes, which when united together, terminate in a point, and lie exactly upon the extremities of other panes of the same shape, in the opposite cells. These lodgings are composed of a double row of cells, which touch at the bottom, and are suspended perpendicularly, with a space between each two, large enough to give the Bees a free passage in and out, and narrow enough to preserve the necessary heat. All the cells are defended by a border, which makes the door a little less than the inside of the shell, which renders their works stronger, and is the more necessary, as Bees will live seven or eight years. Their houses or cells, do not become weak by length of time, since each egg first turns to a maggot, and then into a Bee, at which time the outward covering is left behind, and united close to the sides of the shell, insomuch that they become more substantial every year. They have cells that serve for several purposes, namely, to lay their young in, for their wax, and for their honey.

BEES gather two sorts of wax, one of which is coarse, and the other fine ; this last is the vegetable oil of flowers, and is found among the mealy matter that lies about the stamina. The coarser sort is bitter, and with this they stop up all the holes and crannies of their hives ; so that if any insect endeavours to eat their way through them, they must be disgusted at the bitterness of the wax. The finest wax is as necessary to them as the honey itself, for with this they make the lodgings, with this they cover the cells of the maggots, or of their young, and in this they make magazines for their honey ; and they always have a stock of it ready, when the increase of their number renders it necessary for them to make new cells. They sometimes roll themselves in the flowers, and take up the wax with the hair of their bodies, for it will stick to it ; but the most common way is to take up the particles of it with their jaws and fore paws, and after uniting it together into small parcels, they thrust them one after another, by the help of their middle paws, into cavities of those behind, which
are

are made like spoons to receive the wax, and the hair that lines them, serves to keep it from falling off, till they get to their hives. When a young Bee breaks through the covering of its prison, two old ones come and take up the superfluous wax, and repair the border of the cell with it very neatly, and then take up the remainder, and carry it to their magazine.

It was formerly thought that the honey was gathered from the leaves of trees, when what they call a honey dew was fallen thereon; but experience has since taught us better; for there is a great deal of difference between this and the real honey, which is the finest part of the sap of plants, that sweats through its pores, and thickens at the bottoms of the flowers; and as the pores are more open in the summer time, than any other, so also some flowers are more covered with this gummy juice, than the rest; for which reason the Bees are always briskest in the hottest days of the summer, and are most employed in the gathering the honey.

Of late Mr. *White*, a clergyman, has found out a method for the preservation of Bees, by what he calls Bee-boxes; and he acknowledges he has been almost forty years in bringing them to perfection. These must be made in the shape of a die, and each board of which they consist, must measure about eight inches and a half on the inside. The boards must be strong and dry, and at the bottom must be an opening, four inches long, and only half an inch high, that is so low as to exclude a mouse. In the upper part behind must be fixed a piece of crown glass, five inches long, and three broad, which must be covered with a shutter, to be opened at pleasure. At the two ends of the box, a space is to be left, near an inch wide at the top, and more than an inch wide at the bottom; the two ends are made by pieces of slit deal, shooting into the edges of the front and back boards. The boxes have no bottom-board, but there must be a stick across them, from end to end, about three inches from the bottom, to support the combs. There must also be a board to cover the end, which as it is to be

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moveable,

moveable, must be tied on with tape, fastened by pegs fixed in the box, and turned round at pleasure.

When the BEES are to be hived, two boxes must be tied together, the ends having the passages of communication left open where they join, being covered with end-boards at the two outer ends. When the Bees are entered, the box must be covered with a linnen-cloth, and green branches; but the placing of the boxes is of much less importance than is generally thought, because they will thrive even on the north side of a high tower; for if the shutter of the window be kept close, and the sun fenced off, they will not suffer much inconvenience. They bear cold with little injury; but the hot sun in the summer months, melts their wax, and in winter hinders them from sleeping, and makes them consume the stores the sooner. The boxes are to be placed on stages, one above another, with a cover over head, and a board before them, to shelter them from the sun. When the Bees are hived, it will be proper to look through the glass, to see in which of the boxes they are settled; which known, the mouth is to be stopped, that they may pass only through the empty box. When they have filled one, they will begin to work in the second, and then a third must be added, by taking off the end-board, which they will have fastened with wax; and putting the new one close, with an open passage, the mouths of the two end boxes must be stopped, that they may go in and out only at the middlemost. About the middle of *August* you must uncover the glasses, and peep into the hives. Those Bees that have filled three boxes, may without any danger lose one. About three in the afternoon, therefore observe the end box, in which there are fewest Bees; open the mouth, and divide it from the middlemost, by sliding a plate of tin between them. The communication being thus stopped, the Bees in the single box will fly out in about two hours, leaving the box empty, and join their fellows; the end board must be then laid on the end of the two boxes, and they may be left till next spring.

By

Mill-Beetle.



Humble-Bee.

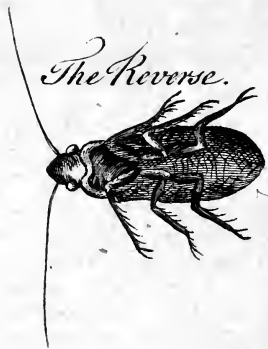
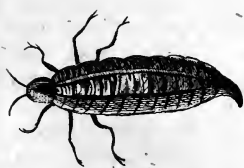


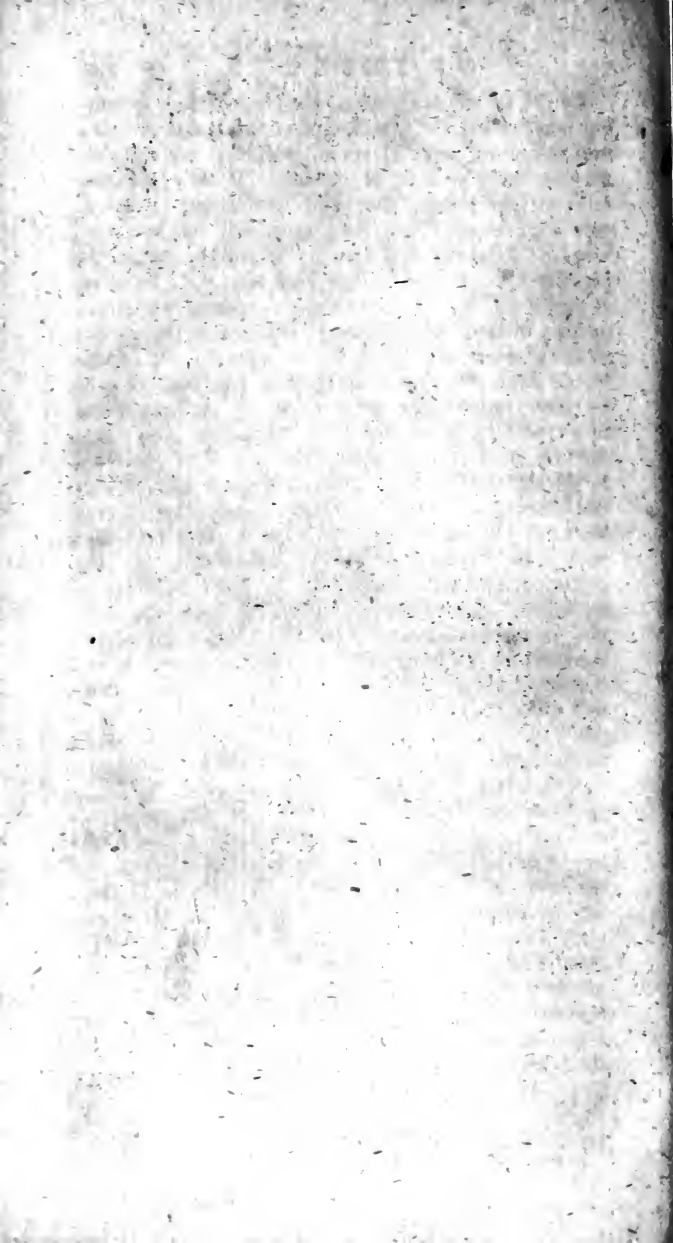
Mill Beetle without Wings.

Three Cicindela.



The Reverse.





By the use of these boxes, the time of their swarming may be known, for Bees do not leave their habitations but for want of room, which by this method, may be more or less, at pleasure. If they are confined to two boxes, they will swarm early; but if they are allowed three, the swarm will be late and longer. After the first swarm, it will be proper to prevent a second, by adding box after box, as often as they are filled. Such colonies as require four boxes to keep them from swarming, will admit the master to take two of the boxes in the autumn. If Moths should happen to spin their Webs in any box, it must be either taken away, or cleansed. It has been found by experience, that when Bees swarm late, and wanting provisions of their own, they cannot be preserved by giving them honey, because it either corrupts, or the crude wax, called Bee-bread, is necessary to their support. When the two colonies therefore are weak, there is no way to preserve them; for they must either perish, or one must be supplied by the destruction of the other. It has been imagined by some, that Bees may be multiplied without end, and that consequently there are no limits to their products or profits arising therefrom; and yet it is certain, that a few years will produce as great a flock, as any country can maintain; for one place will yield only a certain quantity of honey, though one much more than another.

The HUMBLE BEE is the largest of all the Bees, being near three quarters of an inch long, and a third of an inch broad; the body is black and hairy, only the back part about the vent is white, and the fore part is a little yellow. This sort build their nest in holes of the ground, of dry leaves, mixed with wax, and it is pierced on all sides like a sponge. Each Humble Bee, makes with wax a little cell, about the size of a large pea, and when it is cut through the middle, it appears to be round and hollow, like an egg-shell. They join several of these shells together, in such a manner, that they appear like a bunch of grapes. The females, which have the appearance of Wasps, are very few, and they lay their eggs in the open shells, after which the rest

cover them, or stop them up with wax. It is uncertain whether they have a queen or not; but there is one much larger than the rest, without wings, and without hair, and all over black, like polished ebony. This goes and views all the works from time to time, and enters into the cells, as if it wanted to see whether every thing is done right. In the morning the young Humble Bees are very idle, and seem not at all inclined to go to work, till one of the largest, about seven in the morning, thrusts half of his body out of a hole designed for that purpose, and seated on the top of the nest, where it beats its wings for a quarter of an hour together, and makes a great noise, till all the rest are put in motion. The Humble Bees gather honey as well as the common Bees, but it is not so fine, nor so good; for their combs, they make use of the shells from whence the young Humble Bees proceeded, and they close the open parts with wax. One part of these Bees continue flying constantly about the nests, in the same manner as the drones of the common Bee, and are probably the males of this kind; but however this is not very certain.

The *green and yellow BEE* is the most beautiful of this kind, and is of the shape of the common Bee, but smaller. The head and breast are of a bright fine blue, with a small mixture of green; and the body is of a fine glossy yellow, and seems to be gilded; the breast, and the last segment but one of the body, are dentated behind, and the feelers are black, and consist of twelve joints.

The *WOOD BEES* are larger than the females of the common Bee, and their bodies are of a blueish-black, smooth and shining. Their fore wings are of a deep violet-colour, and their bodies are flatter than those of drones; on the sides, on the hinder part of their bodies, and on the breast, there are long black hairs. Their trunks are like those of the common Bee.

These *BEES* are not common, and yet there is scarce a garden but some of them may be seen in different seasons of the year; they first appear when the winter is over, and they fly near the walls, ex-
posed

posed to the sun when it shines. They make their nests in some piece of wood fit for their use, and then they begin to hollow it; but it must be observed, that they never do it in trees that are standing, and the reason is plain, for the wood they make choice of is half rotten. The holes are not made directly forward, but turning to one side, and they are as large at the entrance, as to admit a man's middle finger, and they are sometimes twelve or fifteen inches long. On the inside there are three or four of these long holes, and the instruments they make use of are their teeth, and it is here that they lay their eggs. The cavity is divided into about twelve cells, which have no communication with each other, and in each of these they lay an egg, about which they put a sort of paste for their nourishment.

When they turn to Worms, they are very white, and are like those of common Bees, and the nymphs that proceed therefrom, are at first white, and afterwards grow brown, and then blackish by degrees. The females only perform all the work, and the males have no sting. The paste is made of the meal that they gather from the stamina of flowers. These Bees feed upon a sort of Lice, of a reddish-brown colour, and no bigger than the head of a small pea.

MASON-BEES make their cells with a sort of mortar, made of earth, which they build against a wall that is exposed to the sun. The mortar that they make them with, becomes as hard as a stone, which perhaps may be one reason why they prefer stone walls to any other. These are made to lay their eggs in, and these undergo the same metamorphosis as those of common Bees; but each nest or lodging consists of several cells, each to contain a single egg. Some of these Bees are red, others black, but they are all nearly of the same size, being as long as drones, but not so thick. The *black* MASON-BEES are armed with a sting, but the red have none, and these are the males, and they never perform any work. The liquid that makes the mortar, proceeds from their mouths, and it serves to glew one particle of earth to another; on the outside their nests are rough, but

within extremely smooth, and each cell is about an inch high, and near half an inch in diameter, and to these she brings the food that is necessary for the young; which is a sort of paste, like that of the Wood-Bees. There are about seven or eight cells in each nest, generally speaking, for sometimes there are but three or four, and they are placed one over another. If the nests remain unhurt, or want but little repairs, they make use of them the next year, and sometimes they will serve two or three times successively: They begin to build in the middle of *April*, and some have not done till the end of *June*. Though their houses are so strong, they are not quite safe, for they have several enemies, particularly a Worm, with strong teeth, with which they make holes in the nest, and devour the brood.

There are other BEES of this kind, that do not make their houses so strong, the reason of which is, they are always sheltered in places that will keep out the rain. They make choice of stones, with holes therein, that are not too large, and whose entrance will just allow them a passage thereinto; but if it should chance to be too large, they stop up part of it with mortar, and make the hole exactly round.

These are all over downy, and of two colours, for the down on the body is a kind of orange, and that on the breast-plate black, the trunk is small, and made like that of common Bees; but the teeth resemble the blades of scissars, only they are serrated. They have two horns or feelers, placed on the fore part of their heads, but they are not flexible. Their paste is more liquid than that of the former, and they always stop up the holes of the cell with the same sort of earth wherewith their nests are built.

There are several BEES that build their nests in the earth, wherein they make cylindrick holes, five or six inches deep, and sometimes near a foot, but the mouths of them are narrow, that is just big enough to admit the Bee. It is wonderful to behold how patiently they work, for they carry the earth always grain by grain, laying them on the sides, and making therewith a little hillock. Sometimes the walks of a garden

have

have been found full of these holes, from one end to the other. Some of these Bees make them directly downward, and others almost horizontally; and others again in fat sand, but near the bottom they are always more smooth and even than elsewhere; they lay up provisions for their young, like the former sorts, but it is of a different nature, for it has the appearance of corn, and has a sweetish taste.

Some of these BEES are not so big as small House-Flies, and others are as large as common BEES. Some are of a longish shape, and others short; those that make their nests in the allies of gardens, are small, but have the appearance of common Bees. Among those that make their nest in sand, there are some black, with wings of a deep violet-colour, and which have a little whitish down or hair, on the inside of their thighs. There are other Bees as large as the former, that are entirely black, except at the sides, on which there is a row of white tufts.

The BEE FLIE is a sort of species by itself, it being of a nature between a Bee and a common Flie, and it feeds its brood with a sort of a sweet paste. The trunk differs from that of the common Bee, for its greatest part is hid in a sort of shelly sheath; and when it is thrust out of it, it is accompanied with a sort of threads, four in number; but when it is not used, it lies under the teeth. Under these there is a sort of a fleshy seat, which is the real tongue of this Flie, with which it licks the trunk. The body is longer than that of any other Bee, and the rings that compose the trunk nearest the breast-plate, are reddish on the upper part. They make their nests in the earth, nine or ten inches deep; and some of these Flies are armed with a sting, which are the females; but the males, which are larger, have none.

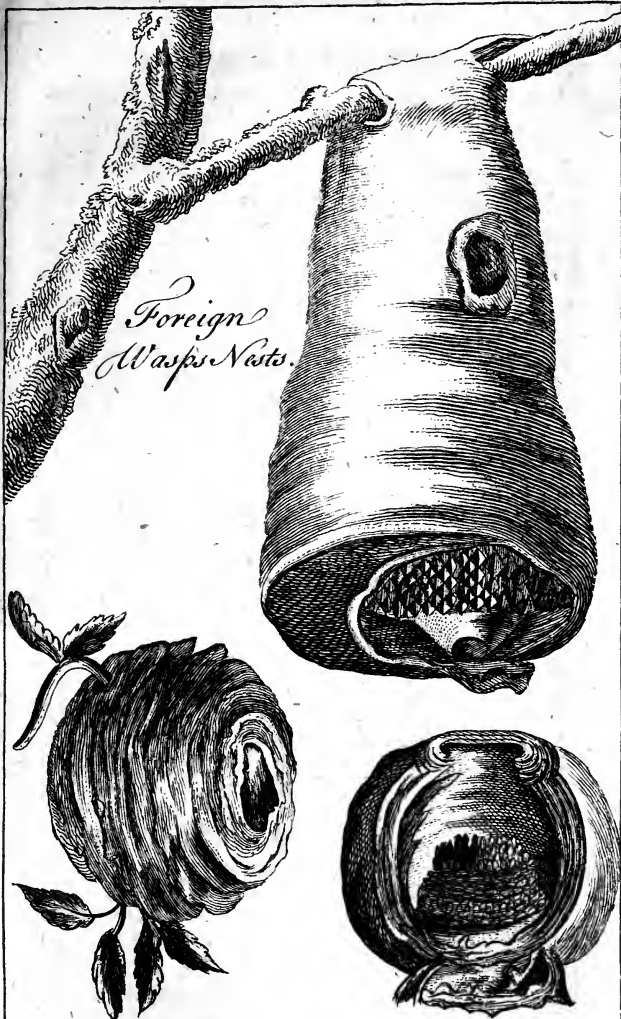
The *Leaf-cutting* BEES, make their nests and lay their eggs among bits of leaves, very artificially placed in holes of the earth, sometimes in the fields, and sometimes in gardens, which are of the length of a tooth-pick case. They make the bits of leaves of a roundish form, and they line the inside of their nests therewith, which they afterwards line with paste of a

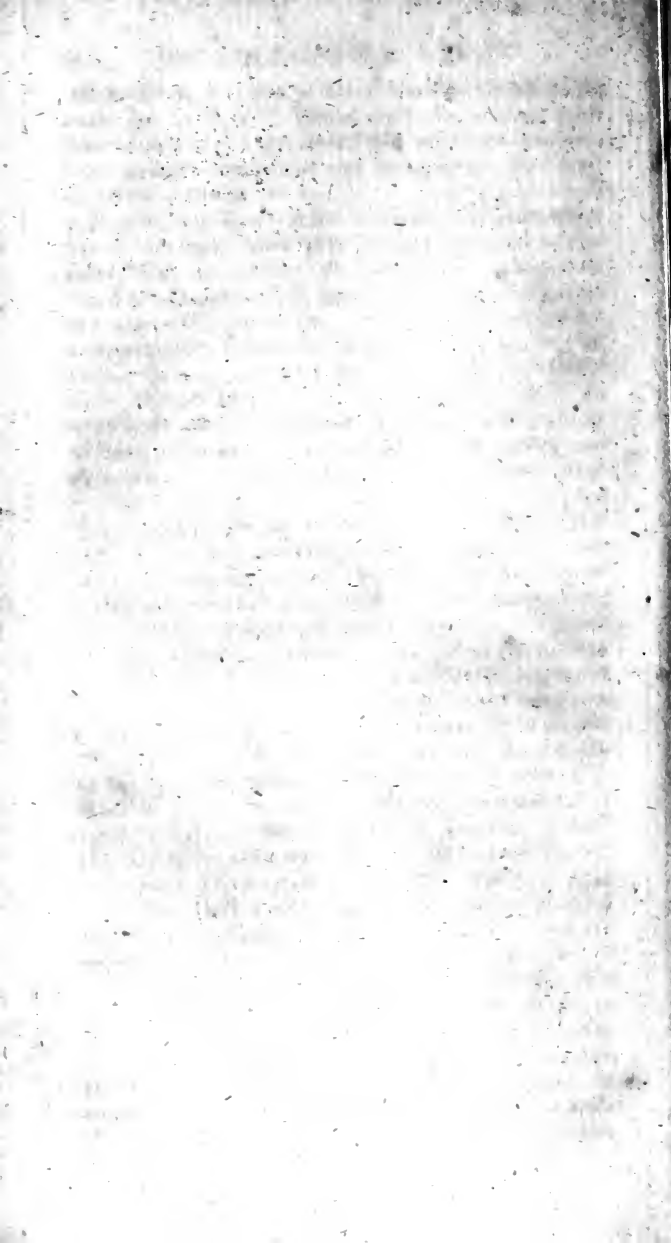
reddish colour, and it is of a sweetish taste, but somewhat inclinable to the acid. All these Bees are short, and they are of several species. Those that build their nests with chesnut-leaves, are as big as drones, but those that make use of Rose-tree leaves, are smaller than the common Bees, and they have not down enough on their bodies to hide their shining. The upper part of their bodies are of a brownish-black, but on each side, there is a border of hair, almost white, made by a row of tufts. The end of the body is of a blackish-brown, as well above as below; but the three rings next to it, are covered on the belly part, with long hairs, of a cinnamon-colour, and those of the corslet are brown; there are likewise some that are yellow on the fore part of the head. That of the chesnut-tree is red above, but underneath of a whitish-grey.

There are one or two more species of these Bees, and all their trunks are made like those of the common Bees, only it is covered above, and on the sides, by a strong shelly case. This serves to prevent the rubbing of the trunk by the edges of the pieces of leaves, when they are cutting them off. The males are less than the females, and are more pointed behind; and when they are pressed by the fingers, there proceed therefrom six small horns, three on each side. Each of the teeth is terminated by a hook, sharp at the end, and they are ferrated on the sides. When this Bee has finished her nest, she fills it with paste, lays an egg, and then closes it up. When the egg is grown to a proper size, it weaves a silken shell, which sticks to the sides of the leaves in the shell. The outside of the silk is coarse, and as brown as coffee; but the inside is very fine, and white, being smooth and shining like fatten.

The WALL BEES are so called, because they make their nests in walls, of a kind of silky membrane, in the earth, with which they fill up the vacuities between the small stones found in walls. They consist of several cells, placed end to end, and in the shape of womens thimbles. Though the webs of these membranes are very close, yet they are transparent, and of a whitish colour. It is thought they spin these webs with a gluey

*Foreign
Wasps Nests.*





gluey substance, out of their bodies, much in the same manner as a Silk-worm. They are less than common Bees, but like them, have a corslet of red hair, and the rings of their bodies are brown, bordered with white hair. They are in shape like the leaf-cutting Bees, and the trunk is different from that of the common Bee, it being more short and thick, and is larger at the end, than elsewhere, and a little cloven. There are transverse rays or streaks, that are formed by short hair on the upper part; and there is longish hair that borders the turn of the hollow part. The males and females are all of the same size; but the former are without a sting. The feet of these Bees are very proper to dig the earth, for they have two points, one at the end, and another that is more short, insomuch that they make a sort of a fork with unequal prongs.

The TAPESTRY BEES are so called, from lining their nests with a sort of tapestry, which they get from the flowers of the wild poppy, newly blown, placing bits thereof at very small distances from each other. The places where they chuse to build their nests in the earth, are by the sides of highways, and the paths in corn fields. It is more hairy than the common Bee, but much of the same colour, only shorter in proportion; when their nest is finished, it fills it with paste like some of the former.

There are several sorts of foreign BEES, particularly those of *Gaudaloupe*, which are less by one half than the *European*, and they are more black and round. They have no sting, and they make their hives in hollow trees, where if the hole that they meet with, is too large, they make themselves a sort of a waxen house, in the shape of a pear, and in which they lodge, place their honey, and lay their eggs. Their wax is black, or at least of a deep violet-colour. They lay up their honey in waxen vessels, of the size of a pigeon's egg, and in the shape of the air-bladders of carps; and they are so joined together, that there is no space left between them. The honey is always fluid, of the consistence of oil, olive, and of the colour of amber. The wax is always too soft for
candles,

candles, and therefore they make use of it instead of corks, to stop up their bottles; and it is very good to soften corns on the feet, and warts on the hands, and when it has been applied for some time, the corns may be drawn out.

In *Ethiopia* there are little black BEES that make excellent honey, and they have no sting. In the *Canary Islands*, there are swarms of Bees on the mountains, which produce large quantities of honey, but they are of different kinds. The Bees of *Guiney* make excellent wax, and delicious honey. In *Congo* and *Angola* there are two sorts of Bees, one of which make their nest in the middle of woods, and the other on the roofs of houses. Authors and travellers take notice of several sorts of Bees, but as they are not particularly described, nothing more needs to be said about them.

The *common* WASP is remarkable for making a curious nest, in the cells of which the females lay their eggs, that is one in each, that adheres to it with a sort of gummy matter, to prevent its falling out. From this egg a sort of a maggot proceeds, which the old ones take great care of, feeding them from time to time, till it becomes large, and entirely filling up the shell. The mother, after having received and pulled the nourishment in pieces, which has been brought to her by the working Wasps, goes from cell to cell, to feed each maggot with her mouth. When they come to a certain size, they leave off eating, and begin to spin a sort of a very fine silk, and fix the first end to the entrance of the cell, then turning their heads, first on one side, and then the other, they fix the thread to different parts, and thus they make a sort of stuff, which serves as a partition to the door. After which they divest themselves of their skins, and the maggot dries up, letting its case fall to the bottom, and there remains a white nymph, which by little and little, thrusts out its legs and wings, and insensibly acquires the colour and shape of a Wasp. First it will thrust out one horn or feeler, and then the second; to which a leg succeeds, and the head begins to shew itself,

itself, till at length the whole body, perfectly formed, comes out.

The WASP thus formed, is a flying insect, with an oblong body, consisting of rings, and four membranaceous wings, and six feet or legs, of a golden yellow colour, with black spots, placed in a triangular form. Wasps do not lay up any provision for the winter, like the Bees, and therefore the males and females that before had the greatest tenderness for their brood, now kill them all, and throw them out of the nest. After this they sometimes take the air, when the sun shines, however they begin to languish, and endeavour to avoid the cold as well as they can, dispersing themselves about to find out a lodging; those that remain in the nest, are generally all destroyed with the cold, except two or three females. It hardly need to be mentioned, that Wasps have stings, for most know it by experience, one time or other.

WASPS are of three sorts, namely, the females, which are large, and at the beginning of the year very few in number; the males which are somewhat less, but more numerous, and the working Wasps, which are supposed to be neither males nor females. These are by much the least, but they make up by much the greatest part of the whole community, which sometimes consists of eight or nine thousand Wasps, that belong to one nest.

About the middle of summer, they seek out a hole that has been begun by some other animal, such as a Field-mouse or a Mole, to build their nests in; though they sometimes make them in the sides of banks, probably to avoid the rain or water that might annoy their nests. When they have chosen a proper place, they go to work with wonderful assiduity; for to make their holes, they are at the pains of taking up the earth, and carrying it to some distance. They will in a few days time, make a cavity under ground, a foot and a half high, and as much broad. While some are working in this manner, others are roving the fields, to seek out materials for their building. To prevent the earth from falling down upon them, they make a sort of a roof with their gluey substance,

to which they begin to fix the rudiments of their building, working from the top downwards, as if they were hanging a bell, which however at length they close up at the bottom. They are enabled to labour with the trunk that hangs from their mouths, and on each side there are a sort of small saws, which play to the right and the left, against each other; besides these, they have two large horns or feelers, and six legs. They cut the earth into small parcels with their saws, and carry it out with their legs or paws. The materials with which they build their nests, are bits of wood and glue. The wood they get where they can, from the rails and posts which they meet with in the fields, and elsewhere; these they saw, and divide into a multitude of small fibres, of which they take up little bundles in their claws, letting fall upon them, a few drops of gluey matter, by the help of which, they knead it as it were into a sort of paste. When they return to their nest, they lay the bundle upon that part of the building, which they would make longer or thicker. They tread it about with their trunks, and their paws, and go backwards as they work; this they repeat three or four times, till at length it becomes a small leaf, of a grey colour, much finer than any paper. This done, the same Wasp returns to the fields to collect a second bundle, repeating the same several times, making as many leaves therewith, which it lays one upon another. Other working Wasps come and make other leaves in their turns, laying them upon the former, till at length they finish the large roof, which is to secure them from the tumbling in of the earth.

However they do not do all this in the dark, for they make a hole in the ground, besides the entrance, to see what they are about; and they leave spaces between the rows of the cells, which are divided from each other into a sort of stories, supported by several rows of pillars. The first is supported by the second, the second by the third, and so on. The cells are made all equal to each other, and quite close, being all level in the same story; and they are covered by a sort of a flat roof, made of a thick gum or glue, and they

they are as smooth as the pavement of a room, laid with squares of marble. The Wasps can freely walk upon these stories, between the pillars, to do every thing that necessity requires. The pillars are very hard and compact, and they are larger at each end, than in the middle, not much unlike the columns of a building. They always go into the lodgings one way, and come out another, by which means they do not hinder each other in their work. All the doors, if they may be so called, open below.

They have two sorts of cells, namely, the large and the small ; the large ones are designed to lay their eggs in, that is such as produce the males and the females ; and the small are intended for the eggs of the working Wasp. There are about forty pillars between every two stages, and sometimes more ; every cell has six sides, which are so joined together, that there is not the least space or room between them. They are always fond of making their nests in the neighbourhood of Bees, which is done with an intention to rob the hives of the latter, at least when they are too strong for the Bees, with which they have often fierce battles. When there is no honey to be had, they seek for the best sort of fruits, and they are never mistaken in their choice ; however they are fondest of sweet things, for which reason they are often seen in grocers shops, sometimes in cities, as well as country towns. They sometimes feed upon flesh, and will carry bits away half as big as themselves, which they take to their nests for the nourishment of their brood. Sometimes butchers that cannot easily drive them away, will lay for them a piece of ox's liver, which they love better than any other flesh, because it is without fibres. However they receive some advantage from it, for while the Wasps are about their stalls, no other Flie of any kind, dares to come near them ; for the Wasps would hunt them, and give them no quarter. They are great enemies to all sorts of Flies, and they sometimes kill the Bees themselves, and afterwards eat them, being not contented with stealing their honey.

The

The WASPS of the islands of the *West-Indies*, are as thick as Bees, but twice as long; they are of a grey colour, striped with yellow, and are armed with a very dangerous sting. They make their cells in the manner of a honey-comb, in which the Wasps are hatched and bred. They generally hang them by threads, composed of the same matter as the cells, to the branches of trees, and to the caves of houses, which are very low in those parts. In some of those islands they are so very numerous, that the length of two feet of the caves, hardly appears without the cells of the Wasps. There are such numbers of them all along the sides of the rivers, that a man who walks near them, ought to take a great deal of care to avoid them; for if he does not, the Wasps will be sure to fall upon him, and sting him unmercifully. The sting, as in Bees, is accompanied with a venomous fluid, and causes such extream pains, that some who have felt it, say they should rather chuse to be stung by a Scorpion. It also occasions a swelling that will last three or four days; and if a person happens to be stung with one in the face, it so disfigures it, that his acquaintance will hardly know him.

In the island of *Granada* the nests of the Wasps are of a very singular structure; for they hang to the branches of trees like fruit, particularly pears, as large as a man's head. They are small on the upper part, and thick on the lower. The inside is divided into three round stories full of cells, like those of honey-combs.

Linnaeus has fourteen insects, to which he gives the general name of Wasps.

1. The HORNET, which has already been particularly described. As also,

2. The common WASP.

3. The black WASP with five yellow streaks on the belly. This is very common, and the feelers are black; and in the form of a club, with the last joint below yellow. There are two yellow spots on the sides of the base of the jaws, and two others at the point of the upper lip, two in the forehead, one between the horns, two on the middle of the back, and one on each

each wing, the base of the breast is marked with a yellow line, and all the legs and segments of the belly are of the same colour.

4. The *black WASP with the base of the breast yellowish, and the belly marked with four yellow streaks*; the feelers are almost like clubs, and from the back to the base of the breast, there are two spots, in the shape of a triangle. The belly is surrounded with four yellow streaks, and the legs are also yellow.

5. The *black WASP with the point of the breast and the base yellowish, and the belly marked with four yellow streaks*. This is less than the common Wasp, and the body and feelers are black; from the back to the edge of the breast before, is a small yellow line, and on the middle of the breast there is a yellow speck. The feet are black, and the thighs red.

6. The *black WASP with four yellow streaks on the belly*, has a black body and yellow legs, and the belly surrounded with several yellow lines, and the feelers are short and black, but yellow at the base.

7. The *black WASP with four streaks on the belly, every where yellow*. This is less than the common Wasp, and has black feelers, that are broad in the middle. The breast is black, and speckled with yellow. The first joint of the belly is black, marked on each side with a yellow spot. The second, third, fourth, and fifth segments are also black, but there is yellow all round the edges. The feet are black, with a pale colour here and there, and it hides itself in the sand.

8. The *smooth black WASP marked on the belly with three yellow lines*. This is of the middle size, and all over black, except on the forehead, where there is a white spot. The belly has three segments, which are yellow at the edges, two of which are near each other, and the third at a distance.

9. The *smooth black WASP with three yellow streaks on the belly*, the third of which is remote from the other two. The feelers are black, only they are yellow at the base, and near the head there is two yellow spots. The second segment of the belly is marked with an oval spot on each side, and the fourth is marked

marked with a yellow line, but interrupted behind. The fifth is marked with a fallow-coloured contiguous line, and the belly below is quite black. The legs are yellow on the outside, and fallow-coloured within, but the feet and thighs are black. It is as long as the common Flie, but not so broad.

10. The WASP *with a black breast and a yellow line*, has also the belly with black segments, that are yellow on the edges, and the first and second are of a rusty colour. It is of the size of a common Wasp, with a black head and yellow jaws, besides a yellow speck between the feelers. There is a yellow line on each side the head, and the six segments of the belly are black, except the edges, which are yellow. The legs are of a rusty colour, and the feelers are black.

11. The WASP *with the feet and jaws yellow, with the incisures of the belly smooth and black on the edges*. The eyes, mouth, and feet are yellow, and the breast and belly black. The wings are of a sea-green colour, and veiny; but the breast is hairy. There is a yellow spot near each wing, and the upper jaw is flexible, pointed, and hollow. It is of the size of a Hornet.

12. The *black WASP with yellow jaws and feet*, is not so large as a common Flie, and the colour is quite black, except the feet and jaws.

13. The *black WASP with yellow feet and forehead*, is of the size of the former.

14. The *black WASP with the first joint of the belly like a funnel*. It is of the size of the common Bee, and is all over black, except the edges of the segments of the belly, which are yellow. The breast is black, only there is a yellow spot at the base, and another on each wing.



C H A P VII.

Of Insects of the ANT kind.

THE ANT is an insect that keeps together in companies like the Bees, and maintain a sort of a republic, governed by laws. The nest is not exactly square, but longer one way than the other, and in it there are a sort of paths, which lead to different magazines. Some of the Ants are employed in making the ground firm, by mixing it with a sort of glue, for fear it should crumble, and fall down upon their heads. They may be sometimes seen to gather several twigs, which serve them for rafters, which they place over the paths, to support the covering; they lay others across them, and upon them rushes, weeds, and dried grass, which they heap up into a double declivity, which serves to turn off the water from their magazines. Some of these serve to lay up their provisions in, and in others they lay their eggs.

As for the provisions, they lay up every thing that is fit for them to eat; and you may often see one loaded with pippin, or grain of fruit, another with a dead Flie, and several together with the carcase of a May-bug, or other insect. If they meet with any they cannot bring away, they eat it upon the spot, or at least so much of it, as may reduce it to a bulk small enough for them to carry. They do not run about where they please, at all adventures; for some of them are sent abroad to make discoveries; and if they bring back news they have met with a pear, or a sugar-loaf, or a pot of sweetmeats, they will run from the bottom of the garden, as high as the third story of a house, to come at it. They all follow each other in the same path, without wandering to the right or the left; but in the fields they are more at their liberty, and are allowed to run about in search of game. There is a sort of green Flie, that does a great

great deal of mischief among the flowers, and which curl up the leaves of peach and pear-trees; and these are surrounded with a sort of glue, or honey, which the Ants hunt after very greedily; for they touch neither the plant nor the Flies themselves; however this is sometimes thought to be done by the Ants, which raises them a great many enemies, who endeavour to destroy them, though they are really innocent of the fact.

Next to this, their greatest passion is to lay up hoards of wheat, and other corn, and for fear the corn should sprout by the moisture of the subterraneous cells, they gnaw off the end which would produce the blade. The Ants are often seen pushing along grains of wheat, or barley, much larger than themselves.

The ANTS after having spent the summer in labour, keep close in the winter, enjoying the provisions that they have laid up. However some think they sleep in the winter, like other insects, and that they do not lay in the corn for winter provisions, but to provide a store that is necessary to feed their brood with. They feed them as soon as they proceed from the eggs, with incessant care, which employs the whole company. The young ones, when they proceed from the egg, are no larger than grains of sand. After they have been fed for some time, they weave themselves a covering of white or yellow stuff, and then they leave off eating, and become Chrysalides; many people, while they are in this state, take them for Ant's eggs. But they are in reality the nymphs from whence the young Ants proceed.

In *Africa*, and particularly in *Guiney*, the Ants are exceeding troublesome, and do a great deal of mischief. They make their nests twice as high as a man, of earth in the fields; besides which they build large nests in high trees, from which places they advance to the *European* settlements, in such prodigious swarms, that they frequently oblige the inhabitants to quit their beds in the night time. They will sometimes attack a living sheep, which in a night's time, they will reduce to a perfect skeleton, leaving not the
least

least thing except the bones. It is common for them to serve domestic fowls in the same manner, and even the rats themselves cannot escape them. If you place a Worm or a Beetle, only where one or two Ants are, they will immediately depart, and bring with them above an hundred; after which they seize their prey, and march off with it in good order. These Ants are of various sorts, some great, others small, some black, and others red; the sting of this last is very painful, and causes an inflammation; the white are as transparent as crystal, and have such strong teeth, that in a night's time, they will eat their way through a thick wooden chest, and make it as full of holes, as if it had been penetrated by hail shot.

There are also several sorts of Ants in the *East-Indies*, whose numbers are prodigious; some of them are exceeding large, and of a ruddy colour, inclining to black, and some have wings, but others have none. They are very pernicious to the fruits of the earth, and do a great deal of mischief in houses, unless great care is taken to prevent them. It is remarkable, that if one Ant meets another that is laden, it always gives way to let it pass freely.

1. The HORSE-ANT is the largest of this kind in *England*, being twice as big as the common sort; it has a black head, and has a breast of a dusky iron-grey colour, only it is black towards the hinder part, and white at the other extremity. The legs are iron-grey, and the scale which is placed between the body and the breast is of a roundish oval figure, pointed at the top, and undivided; the body is brown, and consists of five segments. It is usually met with in hollow trees.

2. The *red* ANT is smaller than the common sort, having a small head, and a large breast; and the scale which separates that from the body, is of a roundish shape, and slightly dentated. The legs are slender, and the wings are very thin, and of a brownish colour. It is met with in dry pastures, on the leaves and stalks of the smaller weeds.

3. The

3. The *black* ANT is neither so large as the common sort, nor so small as the red Ant, its head is large, in proportion to the body, and the breast is flattened, being at some distance from the hinder part. The scale that separates them, is of an oval shape, and undivided on the edges; the legs are longer and slenderer than in the other kinds. It is met with in heaths, and in dry pastures.

4. The *common* ANT is of a dark-brown, or reddish colour, with long legs, on the hindermost of which it will raise itself, as if it wanted to see at a distance. It has a large head, at the upper end of which there are two prominent eyes, like those of a Flie, but smaller. On the snout there are two horns or feelers, and beyond them two indented jaws, which open side ways, very wide, and at the ends of them there are teeth, which slide on the side of each other, when the mouth is shut. With these it is able to hold a body three times its own weight. It has six legs, shaped like those of a Flie, and the body consists of three joints or segments, and some of them have long wings, with which they are enabled to fly where they please. The whole body is cased with a sort of armour, and when viewed through a microscope, seem covered with multitudes of small white shining bristles, and the legs, feelers, head, and middle part of the body, are furnished with hairs, that are smaller, and of a darker colour. Some have observed, that as in Bees, those that make up the great body of the Ants, are neither male nor female, these last only having wings, and the rest none. The females are the largest, the males of a middle size, and the working Ants much less than either.

5. The *American* ANT is of a very large kind, and so voracious, that they will devour all the leaves of a tree in a night's time. They have two crooked teeth, which meet each other like nippers, with which they cut the leaves of trees, and other things that they feed upon. They sometimes cut them off, and when they are fallen to the ground, they carry them to their nests to feed their brood. These Ants, when they are arrived to their full growth, shed their coats in the
same

same manner as Flies that proceed from Caterpillars, and then become winged insects, in which state they lay their eggs. They make their holes in the earth of a great depth, and build their nests very artificially. They are great enemies to all other insects, and when they rove abroad, which is always once a year, they will go into every room of a house, and kill all the Spiders, and other insects that are therein.

The *American* VELVET ANT is of the size of a Hornet, and the body is elegantly marked with black and crimson velvet. The breast is so strong and hard, that though they are trod upon by men or cattle, they receive no harm. They have a long sting in their tails, which occasions great pain and inflammation.

The ANTS of *Brazil* in *South-America*, are very numerous, and devour every thing that comes in their way, whether fruit, flesh, fish, or insects. There is also a flying Ant, an inch in length, with a triangular head, and the body separated into two parts, being only joined together by a small string. On the head there are two slender and long horns, or feelers, and their eyes are very small. On the fore part or breast, there are six legs, consisting of three joints, and they have four thin transparent wings, the hindmost of which are round, and are of a bright brown colour. They dig into the ground like moles; but they are eaten by the negroes.

There is another large ANT, resembling a Flie, whose body is separated into three distinct parts, the hindmost of which for shape and size, resembles a barley-corn; the middlemost is of an oblong shape, with six legs, each of which is near half an inch long, and consist of four joints. The fore part, or head, is pretty thick, and in the shape of a heart, with two horns or feelers, and as many black crooked teeth. The eyes round the pupils, are inclining to black, and the fore and hind parts of the head are of a bright red colour.

There is also a bright black ANT with bright rough legs, near an inch in length with a large four-square head, and prominent black eyes and teeth, with

with two horns or feelers, near half an inch long. The body of this is also separated into three parts, the foremost of which is of an oblong shape, but not very thick, with six legs, each of which is near half an inch long. The middle part is small and square, not exceeding the bigness of a louse. That behind is the largest of the three, and is of an oval figure, only it is sharp at the end. The three parts are fastened together by a sort of a string.

The *chestnut brown* ANT is also a native of *Brazil*, and has a head as large as that of other Ants, with two horns or feelers, and two tusks instead of teeth. The whole body is covered with hair, and is divided into two parts, the foremost of which has six legs, and is somewhat less than that behind. At certain seasons of the year it has four wings, the foremost of which are somewhat larger than the hindmost, but it loses them again after a certain time.

Linnaeus takes notice of four sorts of ANTS, namely, the horse Ant, the red Ant, the black Ant, and the corn Ant.



C H A P. VIII.

Of flying Insects with two wings.

THESE are commonly known by the name of Flies, and have transparent wings like gauze, and on which is no dust, as upon those of Butterflies; neither have they any cases to their wings, which distinguishes them from those of the Beetle kind. All Flies have a distinct head, a corslet, and a body; the corslet is that part on which the wings are placed, and the body contains the guts, the stomach, and the parts of generation, with the greatest number of tracheæ, that is the organs that serve for respiration. The head is connected to the corslet by a very short neck, on which it will commonly turn round, as on a pivot. *Reaumur* observes, that some Flies have two corslets, distinct from each other, of which the first is smallest, and

and the other is that to which the wings are connected. The corflet is the roundest part, and is generally strongest and thickest, though sometimes it is not so broad as the body. The *Formica Leo* and some water Moths, are metamorphosed into Flies, that have a double corflet. Many naturalists have confounded Flies with four wings, with those that have but two; besides which, they have often neglected to mention the number of wings; but *Reaumur* divides them into two general classes, that is Flies that have two wings, and Flies that have four wings; and under these he comprehends four subordinate classes. The first class comprehends Flies that have a trunk, and have neither teeth nor nippers. The second is composed of Flies that have a mouth without teeth. The third consists of Flies that have a mouth furnished with teeth; and the fourth those that have both a trunk and teeth. Among those Flies that have a mouth and teeth, there are some that have not only teeth on the outside of the mouth, but within; and these might have been placed in a fifth class.

All sorts of Flies that have two wings, belong to the first and second classes, for there are none of these that have the characteristics of the two other classes. The great blue flesh Flies; and all those that are small, that are so troublesome in houses, as well as Gnats, are of the first class; there are also Flies that resemble Gnats, which have a mouth without teeth, and these belong to the second class of two winged Flies. The Flies with four wings belonging to the third and fourth class, are very numerous; such as Bees which have a trunk, and two teeth above it, as well as all sorts of Wasps, which have a mouth and two teeth on the outside. Many sorts of Flies with four wings, belong to the second class, such as papilionaceous Flies, which proceed from different sorts of water Moths. Many sort of Flies with four wings, belong to the first class, as the Pucerons, called by some the Vine-fretters, and others a-kin to them, as well as the Grasshoppers.

Reaumur has another sort, which constitutes a fifth class, and he calls them Heads in a trunk, because

they have extremely long heads, from whence proceeds a very long snout, which is only open at the end. However he means that the place where the heads of other insects terminate, in these are prolonged, so as to form the shape of a trunk, which is stiff, and never changes its form or position, without changing the head itself. It is at the end of this lengthened part, that the teeth are placed, or at least the instruments by means of which these insects take their nourishment. One of this sort is the Scorpion Flie, so called, because the male generally keeps the back part turned up towards the back, like that of a Scorpion when it is about to sting. There is another beautiful Flie, which flutters about flowers, that is another instance of this kind.

Besides these classes *Reaumur* establishes a second rank, subordinate to the first, and whose characteristics are taken from what appears at first sight. These classes which are under the former, are characterized from the trunk, or from the mouth void of, or furnished with teeth, and having the head made in the form of a trunk. These are three in number, the first of which are Flies, with a short body, and more broad than thick; the second is those that have a long body, and the third is the Flies, whether long or short, that have the bodies joined to the corset by a single thread.

In order to characterize the kind of Flies which ought to be placed under these classes, *Reaumur* particularly attends to the constant varieties which may be taken from the carriage of their wings, the shape of the feelers, the carriage of their trunks, of the other external parts of the body, and more especially from the hinder parts. Flies of different kinds, may be considered while they are at rest, or while they are creeping, as well as in the different carriage of their wings, which is very evident in Butterflies. But there are more Flies that carry their wings parallel to the plane of position, than there are that keep them in inclined directions.

Among those that carry their wings parallel to this plane, some hold them like oars. Their direction is perpen-

perpendicular to the length of the body, which is not covered by them at all. Of this kind are many of the long water Flies, and of those that have two wings, besides some kinds of Tipulæ. Other Flies carry their wings in such a manner, that they cover one part of the body, and not the other, whether the the Flie has two wings or four, unless one of the upper wings sensibly intrenches upon the other upper wing. Among the Flies with two wings, the blue flesh Flies, and the common house Flies, are instances of this kind.

The wings of several sorts of Flies, cross each other over the body, and when this is done more or less, there arises differences easy to be observed. The wings of several Flies that cross the body, are roundish, and are not exactly parallel to the plane of position. The wing that is the uppermost, is more elevated over the line on the middle of the body, than on the sides. Thus the wings of those are disposed, which proceed from bastard Caterpillars. Some Flies have wings placed on the back, one against another, and they are in a plane perpendicular to that of the position. Several sorts of small long water Flies, and several sorts of Pucerons, carry their wings in this manner. This is also observable in the Flie called the Ephemera.

The wings of several other Flies, are applied obliquely against the sides, and they meet over the body, at their inner edge, forming a sort of a roof. Such is the manner of the small Lion Puceron. Other Flies have their wings likewise applied to the sides, but then they bend down over the back, making almost a flat roof; as, many of the Flies, which in their first state, were water Moths. Lastly, other Flies keep their wings obliquely to the plane of position, and in such a manner, that they meet under their bellies.

Other varieties in Flies, proceed from the texture of their wings. They are generally like a sort of fine gauze, for they have every where a nearly equal tincture and transparency; however the wings of several sorts of Flies are not very transparent, and others are quite opaque; insomuch, that at a distance,

they might be taken for the wings of Butterflies. These are also called by *Reaumur* Papillionaceous Flies, that have their wings half transparent. Among the Flies with four wings, there are the Papillionaceous, whose lower wings are very transparent, while the upper are a little opaque, which is observable in the Flies of several water Moths. Other Flies have opaque spots on their fore wings, on a very transparent ground, these may be seen in Scorpion Flies. There are also Flies with two wings, with dark spots thereon, separated by transparent spaces.

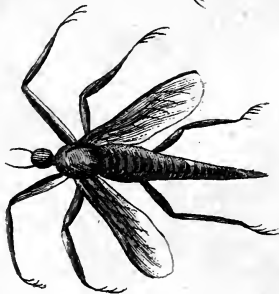
The feelers likewise serve to distinguish the several kinds of Flies from each other. For there is as much difference among the feelers of Flies, as those of Butterflies. In some sort of Flies the feelers are jointed, and as it were composed of several grains, placed upon each other like beads. These are generally thicker at the roots than at the extremities. Other Flies have their feelers composed of joints like the former, but then they grow thicker towards the extremities, and these are called clavated feelers, that is, they are like clubs. The Flie of the Formico-Leo has this sort of feelers. Several small sorts of Flies, as Gnats, and some of the Tipulæ, have feelers like feathers, and others again in the shape of prisms; but these are jointed, and more slender at their ends than at the middle. Some Flies have branched or forked feelers, being composed of two articulated parts, and so each of them seem to be double; but these are only found in some sort of Butterflies. Others have their feelers very short, but extremely thick, and consist of only two or three joints, and these are met with in many sorts of Flies with four wings. Likewise the carriage of the feelers may serve for another distinction; as for instance, the Ichneumon Flie keep the feelers in continual agitation.

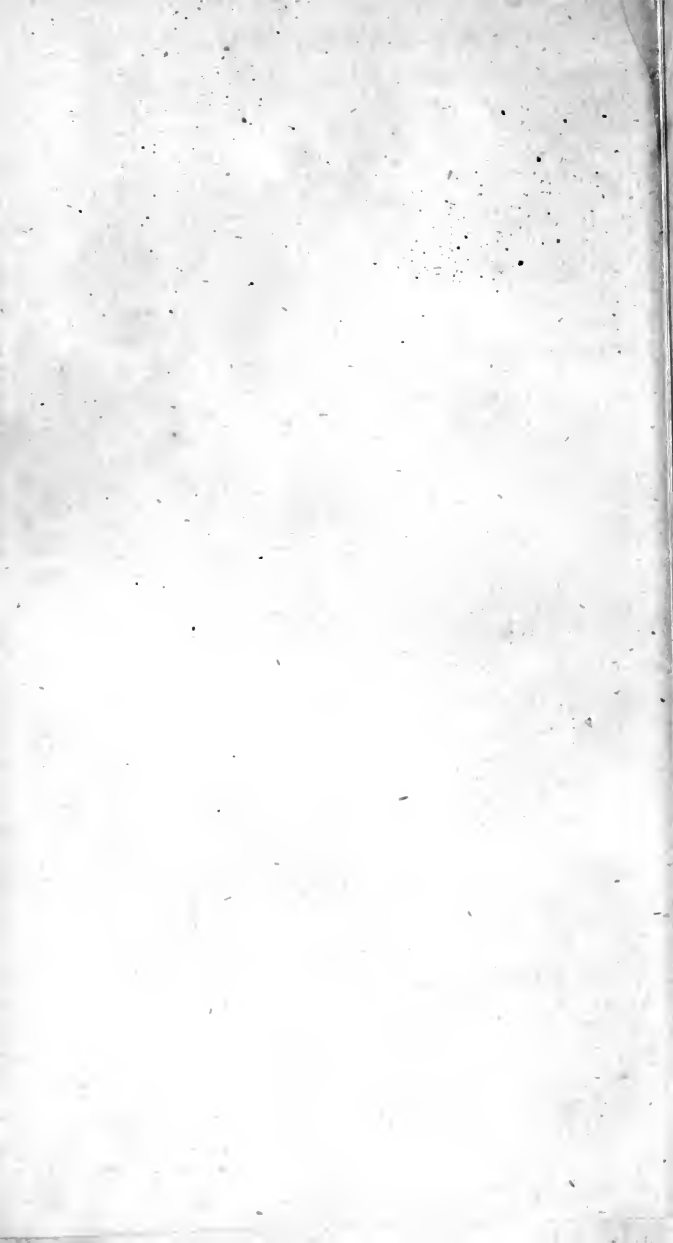
Flies may also be distinguished by their trunks, for some have them simple, and others armed with teeth or nippers. Some again have a sheath composed of a single piece, while others consist of several pieces joined together, and some have scaly sheaths, and some have fleshy; some are terminated with a sort of large

Three Crane Flies, a Sort of Libellulæ.



Two Horse Flies.





large lips, and others have none at all ; but in many kinds, these varieties cannot be distinguished without a microscope. However the carriage of the trunk may be plainly seen by the naked eye ; for some fold them up when they are not used, and others, while they are in action, keep them turned downwards ; as for instance, Bees and Drones ; in short others always keep them at full length, only they can turn them to different sides, as may be seen in Gnats, Grasshoppers, and the like. The shape of the head of all sorts of Flies are not alike, for some have them almost round, others broader than long, and of a less diameter before than behind. The *Formica-Leones* differ from the *Pucerons*, not only in their feelers, but in their double corslet. The corslet of some Flies is much higher than in others, insomuch that it obliges them to turn their heads downwards, and makes them appear hunch-backed. All Flies have but six legs, but they differ in the size in proportion to the body ; for some have them very long, and others very short ; as for instance, the Gnats and the *Tipulæ* seem to be mounted upon stilts. The legs of most Flies are joined to the corslet, but in some, one of the pairs is attached to one of the rings of the body.

Besides, the latter part of the body serves for another distinction of Flies, for some are armed with stings, and others have a sort of piercer, lodged in a case. Others are provided with a kind of a saw, which does not appear till the body is pressed. Likewise some have strings at their tails, as the *Ephemera*.

Most Flies are oviparous, that is, they lay eggs ; but there are some that bring forth their young alive. Some herd together in companies, as Bees and Wasps, and others are solitary, being generally found single. As for the species of every kind, they have only slight differences, which are not so essential as betwixt the kinds themselves.

The BREEZE, or GAD-FLIE, is of the size of a common blue flesh Flie, and has black large eyes, with feelers that consist of a long thread like a bristle, and the body is yellow, only it is surrounded with a black belt or stripe ; the belly is of a tawny colour,

except the last joint, which is black. The tail is long, bending under the belly, and the wings are whitish, and have a black line, with three black spots upon each. The female is said to lay her eggs in the backs of cattle, under the skin, where it lives in the state of a Maggot all the winter.

The *grey FLIE*, or *TRUMPET-FLIE*, is considerably bigger than the common blue Flie, and the body is of a dusky-grey colour, approaching to black; it is smooth, except about the breast, which is beset with a great number of yellow long hairs; the wings are large and transparent, the body oblong, and the eyes large and black. The female lays her eggs in the nostrils of Sheep, Deer, and some other animals. It is called the Trumpet-Flie, from the noise it makes in the hot days of summer.

Linnaeus has four sorts of these Flies, to which he gives the general name of *Oestrus*; namely, the *Ox-Oestrus*, or *Gad-Flie*, the *Oestrus* that attacks the *Rain-deer*, the *Nostril Oestrus*, and the *Hæmorrhoidal Oestrus*. Others take notice of the larger *Bee-like Oestrus*, the smaller round-bodied *Oestrus*, the large black and yellow-bodied *Oestrus*, the black and yellow *Oestrus*, with black legs and transparent wings, the long-bodied *Oestrus* with long wings, which is said to proceed from a worm that is bred in the guts of horses. The large roundish-bodied *Oestrus* with plain wings, that is said to proceed from a worm bred under water, and is called by some the *Tabanus Aquaticus*. The smaller oblong *Oestrus* with a pointed body, the *Oestrus* with spotted wings, a variegated body, and short legs; the black and tawny *Oestrus*. These sort have a style with a head under each wing, and they are noted for making cattle run about the fields as if they were mad.

The *HORNET-FLIE* is as big as a common Hornet, and is so like it, that one may be easily taken for the other. The head is large, the snout long and black, with a sharp point, and the eyes are prominent, the breast is large and bunched, and of a dusky colour, but the wings, legs, and belly, are of an iron-grey; the body on its upper part, is black and yellow,
and

and consists of seven joints, the three uppermost of which are black, and the rest yellow.

The WASP FLIE is of the size of a common Wasp, and very much resembles it in shape and colour. The head is smooth and yellowish, the body blunt, and all its joints, at the edges, are of a pale yellow, and the snout is long, and pointed at the end.

The *Virginian* HORNET FLIE is of the size of our largest Flies, and has a black head, with a silver line that runs from the shoulders to the mouth; it has likewise large black eyes. It has a long and strong weapon on its mouth, and the shoulders are of a blackish-brown, with two silver wings. At the back part there are seven or eight joints, of a whitish colour, but the other parts are blackish, except the belly, which is of a yellowish ash-colour, with a greenish cast.

The *Muscovite* HORNET FLIE has a very long body, with oblong large eyes, that take up the greatest part of the head. The snout is black, hardish, and divided into three parts, with which it can penetrate through cloth, and hurt the skin of the person that wears it.

Linnaeus calls these sort of Flies ASILUS, of which he has four sorts, namely, the rapacious Flie, the hairy Asilus, the Asilus with round wings, and the Asilus that pricks the legs through the stockings.

Other authors have the long slender-bodied great Wolf-Flie, the great smooth black and red *East-Indian* Asilus. The black legged smooth yellow Asilus with blue wings. The Asilus with a blue body, variegated with black streaks. The black hairy Asilus, with brown legs and white wings. The Asilus with the body variegated with a black and reddish colour. The smooth Asilus with black wings, and a black body. The black Asilus with roundish iron-grey wings. The black Asilus with white streaks and spots. The willow Asilus with white wings, marked with two transverse black streaks. The smooth Asilus with a black body and grey wings. The smooth oval-grey Asilus.

The *common* HORSE FLIE is pretty large, and has a body of an oblong shape, and rounded at the end ; it is of a grey colour, and has a smooth skin, with large eyes, and large transparent wings. Each of its legs are terminated by four short and sharp claws, and it has a clavated snout, in the shape of a cylinder, being blunt at the end, and the tongue is like a bristle.

The *Swallow's-nest* FLIE is but small, and has a small head. The breast is somewhat in the shape of a cone, and the body is broadest at the extremity. The wings are long, but remarkably narrow, and the legs are all terminated with six short claws. The former of these is exceedingly troublesome to horses and cattle, and sticks on firmly wherever they lay hold ; sometimes they will make horses almost mad, and the last is frequently seen on the necks of horses.

Linnaeus calls these sort of Flies Hippobosca, and has only two sorts, namely, the common Horse Flie, and the Sheep Flie, or rather the Hippobosca without wings. Other authors have the long-bodied dusky-brown Hippobosca. The black Hippobosca, with an oval body, the Hippobosca with a round body and short wings. The snouts of these are all alike.

The *great* HORSE FLIE has a greyish head, and large black eyes, with large broad transparent wings, but of a dusky colour, and marked with iron-grey lines. The breast and body are grey, only the back part under the wings, are a little yellowish, and in the center of each of the rings, all the way down the back, there is a triangular white spot. The thighs are black, and the legs yellow.

The *East-Indian* HORSE-FLIE is a most pernicious insect, and it stings or bites most terribly. They are about two inches broad, and as much long, and of a brown colour, with a yellow streak along the body. They build their nests very curiously on the rafters of barns or out-houses, as the *East-Indian* Wasps do on the twigs of trees ; in these they lay their eggs, and hatch their young ones, and they feed upon fruits. After they are killed, they have a most disagreeable smell.

The

The *green* HORSE-FLIE was brought from *China*, and has the body and under wings of a fine shining green, which have the lustre of polished metal; the tips of their wings, and their under sides, are dusky or black, but the upper wings are of a light brown colour, being very thin and transparent.

The *purple and brown* HORSE-FLIE is a native of the *West-Indies*, and the wings are of a dirty purplish brown, with some transparent spots thereon.

The BURREL FLIE has an oblong body, which is divided into three principal parts, namely, the head, the shoulders, and the belly, which last is divided into five or six joints or rings. It is all over of a whitish colour, inclining to black, or rather grey, and it has a strong, brawney, long snout. In *July* and *August* it is very troublesome to horses and cattle. *Mouset* gives us an instance of a horse that was tied with a halter to a tree in a wood, where he was killed in six hours time by these Flies, which he supposed was owing to the great loss of blood, of which they are very fond.

Linnaeus calls these sort of Flies TABANUS, of which he has only two sorts, the common Tabanus, and the Tabanus that can see but very little; but *Ray* has one which he calls the beautiful two-winged Flie, with large white spots on the wings. It is of the size of the common House-flie, and has a brown head, breast, and body, only there is a yellowish tincture under the roots of the wings. The eyes are large, of a bright shining green, with a few black specks.

Other authors have the black TABANUS, variegated with yellow, and with brown legs. The brown Tabanus with iron-grey sides, and three brown streaks over the eyes. The grey Tabanus with a transverse line over the eyes. The brown Tabanus with grey wings, variegated with small white spots, with green eyes, and four brown lines running over them. The long-bodied Tabanus. The Tabanus with a short body, and transparent wings. The black Tabanus with transparent wings.

The FLIE *with white wings, and a black spot on each*, has a red large head, and a short blunt black body, and black legs; the eyes are large, and while sitting, it is constantly shaking its wings; they are common in orchards upon apple-trees.

The HAIRY FLIE is of a large kind, and has a body of a black oval shape, and its extremities are covered with a great number of yellowish hairs, as well as the breast. The head and legs are black, and the wings transparent, only they are whitest towards the base, and have each a large iron-grey spot towards the outer edge. This is not a very common Flie.

The *black* FLIE is pretty large, and has a body of an oval blunt shape, the breast is oblong, the head and eyes large, and the legs are black. The sides are marked each with a very large pale-coloured spot, and the tail is beset with black hairs; moreover the sides of the belly are covered with somewhat of a shelly substance.

The *green* FLIE is as big as the blue flesh Flie, and has a black head, with large eyes; the breast and body are of a beautiful green, with somewhat of a brassy yellow case, which in some lights appears bright and shining. The legs are black, the eyes brown, and there is a double transverse line on the belly; the body is of an oval shape, and has four joints.

The *grey* FLIE is not unlike the common House-Flie, but not half so large. The eyes are reddish, the breast grey, but marked with two smaller, and two larger black spots. The body is greyish, and consists of four joints. The first of which is without spots, but the second has a three-toothed mark at its base, and the third and fourth has spots nearly of the same kind. This is a very common Flie.

There are several sorts of these insects, that are properly called Flies, which we shall range under several classes. Of those that resemble the common House-Flie, are,

1. The *common House FLESH-FLIE with a black chequered body, and with oblong black streaks on the breast.*

2. The

2. The *black FLIE with a white forehead.*
 3. The *black FLIE with a smooth glossy body.*
 4. The *smooth black FLIE with iron-grey eyes, and the base of the thighs whitish.* This Flie proceeds from maggots in cheese.
 5. The *smooth black FLIE with the edges of the wings black, and thicker than the other part.*
 6. The *somewhat hairy black FLIE with nervous wings.*
 7. The *grey FLIE with fine black marks on the breast, and three toothed spots on the belly.*
 8. The *yellow FLIE with the belly brown on the upper part, and three black streaks on the breast.*
 9. The *yellow FLIE with black eyes.*
- Of the shining or gilded FLIES there are,
1. The *FLIE with a shining blue breast, and a shining green body.*
 2. The *FLIE with a shining green breast, and a shining blue body.*
 3. The *FLIE with a black breast and green body.*
 4. The *FLIE with a black breast, and blue body.*
 5. The *FLIE with an oblong body, of a copper-colour, and a green head, a yellow breast, and the wings marked with a brown spot.*
 6. The *oblong FLIE with a brassy breast, and the body yellow on the fore part, and black behind.*

It will not be improper to mention here the *North-American Flie*, there called the *Fire-Flie*, because it appears like a spark of fire in the dark. They are as long as the Bees called *Drones*, but much thicker, and are of a brownish colour. The light proceeds from under the wings, and they are a strange sight to new comers at first. When their wings are broken, and they are placed on a book in a dark room, they shine so much, that the letters near it may easily be distinguished. They appear in *May*, and are visible the greatest part of the summer; there are sometimes such a multitude of them in the woods, that they yield a very wonderful, and yet pleasing sight. They continue flying every hour in the night, but are never seen by day.

The FIRE-FLIES of the *East-Indies*, are about an inch broad, and as much in length, or longer; the head which is brown, has two small horns or feelers, and the neck is red. They have four wings, and so do not properly belong to this class, the uppermost of which are hard and brown, and those underneath soft. The shining substance is contained in a black bag on their backs, which they hide with their wings when they sit. In the rainy season there are prodigious swarms of them among the trees, and they feed chiefly upon their blossoms. There are several sorts of these Flies in the *East-Indies*.

The *West-Indian* FIRE-FLIE, *Pere du Tertre* affirms, is like a living star, of which there are great numbers, that in dark nights make the air seem full of curious lights, which shine and sparkle more than the stars in the sky. They do not shine at all in the day, and therefore are never taken notice of by any that are unacquainted with them. They have somewhat of the appearance of dirty Beetles, and they delight to be among rotten wood till the sun is set, and then they fly here and there, seeming to be so many lighted candles carried in the woods and houses, by invisible hands. They will pursue the light of a candle, and other things that sparkle or shine, with so much ardour, that they often kill themselves, like our Moths, especially if a burning coal is laid in their way. He tells us very gravely, and no doubt with some truth, that the poorer popish clergy, when they want candles or oil, catch one of these Flies, by whose light they will be able to read their matins as easily as if they had a lamp. While they are alive and in full health, a flame seems to proceed from all parts of the body; but when they are sick, it grows weak, and when they die, it is quite extinguished. When they are caught, they live but fifteen days, or three weeks at most.

The FIRE-FLIE of *Martinico* mentioned by *Pere du Tertre*, is not so large as a common Flie. They yield a sort of a sparkling golden light, which is extremely agreeable; but they will often hide it for a little while, and then they begin to shine again, and thus

thus they continue all the night. This shining resides in a sort of white substance, of which they are full, and they can make it appear through the chinks of their skin, when they please.

Of FLIES which in a worm state feed upon trees and plants, and the insects thereon, are,

1. The FLIE with a black oval body, with two marks in the shape of half-moons, and three yellow belts.
2. The FLIE with an oval body, and three pair of whitish half-moons, called by authors, the Elephant's Trunk. It feeds in its worm-state, on the pear tree.
3. The oblong yellow-bodied FLIE with black transverse lines.
4. The oblong yellow-bodied FLIE with three pair of yellow spots.
5. The long-bodied FLIE with six three-cornered yellow spots.
6. The FLIE with the body in the shape of a cylinder, with six spots in the shape of half-moons, on the back.
7. The grey FLIE with four black spots on the back.
8. The oblong-bodied FLIE whose hinder legs are largest.
9. The FLIE whose body is marked with three yellow circular lines.

Of FLIES that have variegated bodies, there are,

1. The black FLIE with the bases of the wings of an iron-grey.
2. The FLIE with a grey breast, and the base of the belly marked with a yellow spot, and having the edges of the segments whitish.
3. The black FLIE with all the segments of the body, except the first, yellow, and a black mark in the middle.
4. The FLIE with a yellow breast, with four yellow transverse lines on the belly part, the first being larger than the rest, and interrupted.
5. The FLIE with four yellow streaks on the breast, and three of the segments of the belly part yellow.
6. The black FLIE with a white body, and two black streaks thereon.
7. The brown and somewhat hairy FLIE, with the edge of the belly sharp, and having three yellow lines, with a triangular spot.

8. The

8. The BEE-FLIE, produced from the long-tailed maggot of necessary houses. The black Flie with a velvet body, marked with three transverse lines.

9. The black FLIE with two yellow belts on the back.

10. The black FLIE with iron-grey wings, and three white interrupted belts on the back.

11. The brown FLIE with iron-grey wings, and the edges of the segments of the body grey.

Of the hairy FLIES there are,

1. The black FLIE with the edges of the wings thin, scalloped, and whitish.

2. The common hairy dung FLIE with a spot on each of the wings.

3. The black FLIE with the base of the belly-part white, and its extremity brown.

4. The FLIE with a grey breast, and the point of the belly-part white, and the wings marked with an iron-grey spot.

5. The FLIE with a grey breast, and a black body, having a dusky iron-grey spot, on each of the wings.

6. The FLIE with a white body, except behind, where it is black, and having white wings, marked with a black spot.

7. The FLIE with a yellow breast, and a brown spot on the wings.

8. The grey FLIE with iron-grey wings, and a brown spot on each.

Of FLIES that have variegated wings, there are,

1. The FLIE with black wings tipped with white.

2. The FLIE with two black spots on each wing.

3. The FLIE with white wings and a single black speck on the extremity of each.

4. The unguiculated winged FLIE, with white wings, and a black spot in the middle.

5. The black FLIE with the wings variegated on the fore part, with black and white.

6. The FLIE with grey wings, spotted with black.

7. The grey FLIE with unguiculated wings, spotted with brown.

8. The FLIE with white wings, whose edges are black, and marked with black spots.

9. The

9. The FLIE with white wings, and three brown specks, and a brown spot at the end.

10. The FLIE with white wings, marked with four grey streaks, and as many smaller, running alternately between them.

11. The FLIE with white wings, marked with four streaks, and having five pair of spots on the back.

12. The green-eyed FLIE with white wings, and marked with the letter S, in a double line, of a brown colour.

13. The FLIE with white unguiculated wings, marked with four brown streaks, and having the extremity of the breast yellow.

14. The FLIE with pale wings, marked with black veins, and two transverse undulated brown lines, and brown tips.

15. The FLIE with membranaceous wings, spotted with black, and three rows of black specks on the body.

Linnaeus has only eleven sorts of these FLIES, namely, the Water-Flie, the Summer-Flie, and the Cherry-tree Flie. These have variegated wings. The dung hairy Flie, the wonderful Flie, the putrid Flie; and the Flie of the necessary house. These three have variegated bodies. The Elephant's Trunk Flie. The flesh Flie, the house Flie, and the Flie that is bred in cheese.

CHAP. IX.

Of FLIES of the Gnat kind, which have very slender snouts or trunks, like threads.

THESE sort of FLIES are much more troublesome in hot climates, than with us, though in low marshy places, our countrymen have sufficient reason to complain of them; however their bite is not near so painful as those of the Gnats between the Tropicks. There is one sort in *Peru*, which are called Muskitoes, that are so small, they are almost imperceptible, and yet their bite gives a sensation, like the burning

burning of hot iron. Other Muskitoes are like our Gnats, and are of two sorts, whose bites are much more painful, and raise large bumps on the skin. They are so numerous, that they darken the air by their multitude, insomuch, that those who travel in the woods, are obliged to have a cotton covering, or net, to keep them off, and the poorest *American* is never without one.

Pere du Tertre observes, that in the *Caribbee-Islands*, there are Flies, not unlike our common Gnats, and probably are the same as those just mentioned. Whenever they get to the skin, they suck out the blood, and are always bred in marshes and standing waters. At first it is a small worm, not thicker than a hair, and of the length of a grain of corn. After they are changed into Gnats, there are such vast numbers of them, that they darken the air, especially in the morning, two hours before the rising of the sun, and as many after he is set. When any one stops, these little tyrants come buzzing about his ears in such a troublesome manner, that he often loses all patience. If he wants to go to sleep, they fix upon every part of his body that is uncovered, and thrust their small snouts, which are so fine that they can hardly be seen, into the pores of the skin, and as soon as they meet with a vein, they are sure to suck out the blood, and if they are let alone, they will swallow so much, that they can hardly fly after it. The original natives of these islands, make a fire under their beds, that the smoke may drive them away; and even some of the *European* inhabitants, that live in low grounds, and upon the edges of woods, are obliged to make use of the same remedy, and even to smoke their houses with burnt tobacco. But the best method to keep them off, is to hang cotton nets round the bed with small meshes; for these small insects, having large wings, are not able to get through them. He also observes, that some Muskitoes are no larger than pins points, and yet they always leave purple marks on the skin. However these are only met with on the banks of rivers, where the wind seldom or never blows.

It will not be improper in this place, to take notice of some other Flies, common in the *West-Indies*, but not known in *Europe*. One of these is an inch and a half long, and an inch broad. They are also flat, and not much unlike Beetles. They have such hard and strong teeth, that they will gnaw and eat a passage into the heart of the very hardest trees, where they make their nests. Another sort of Flie are only seen buzzing on the surface of the earth, immediately after rain, when the sun shines. They are remarkable for the manner of making their nests, which are built with the leaves of trees, which they make of a round figure with their teeth, in such a manner, that of two leaves they form a sort of basket, by laying them one upon another, taking care that there be a hollow space between them, in which they conceal themselves, and lay their eggs.

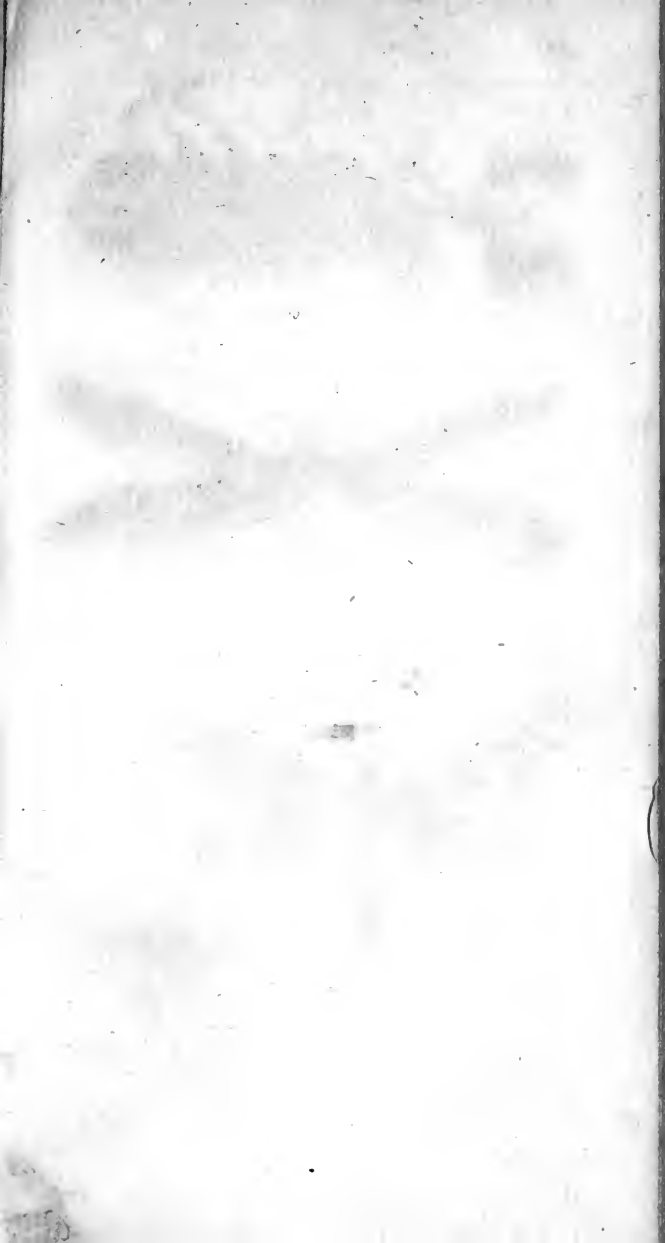
And now we are speaking of the *West-Indies*, this may be as proper a place as any, to take notice of the Hornet-Flie, which is not unlike a Flying-flag, a Flie so called, with branched horns like a flag. They have a black small head, covered with orange-coloured hair, as soft as silk. Their eyes are round, as clear as crystal, and of the size of small peas; and they are so hard, that there is no breaking them, without the help of a hammer. This small head terminates in the shape of a horn, turned up, and armed with four teeth, like the nippers of a cray-fish. This horn is black, as hard and as well polished as jet, and about two inches in length. But the most remarkable thing of all, is its having a joint above the eyes, which has a motion; for the head is covered with a sort of helmet from the head to the wings, where it terminates in another horn, three or four inches long, and bending downwards, reaches the joint of the other, and makes a sort of nippers like those of a cray-fish. This horn is of the same substance as the first, except its being bordered with short hair, as soft as velvet. They can lift up, or let down the helmet at pleasure; but it is observeable, that the males only wear them.

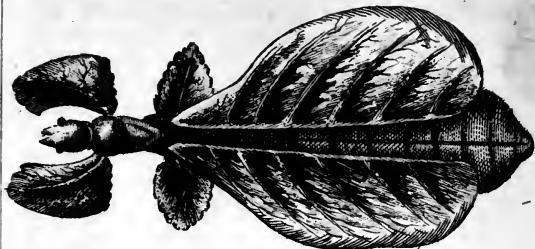
There are two other sorts of FLIES at *Martinico*, the first of which is horned like the former, only the two horns

horns are of an equal size, and placed on each side the head, though they meet together like nippers, when the insect pleases. These horns are probably their feelers. The other species is only an inch and a half long, and one broad, and the upper part of their wings are hard, and of a green colour, only they are striped with silver rays.

The WALKING-LEAF is an insect brought from the *Spanish West-Indies*, and has a very flat body, of a reddish colour, like that of certain dry leaves; that is at some times of the year, for at first it is green. It is produced from a green egg, as big as a coriander seed, from which in a few days proceeds a little black insect, like an Ant when just hatched. The wings are at first like a green leaf, and have fibres run along it, from the inward edges to the outward, much like those of many leaves, and they branch into subdivisions, as they come nearer the edge. On the fore part of the body there are four other small wings, which though they differ among themselves, each pair being of a different shape, yet they exactly resemble some sort of leaves. The larger wings being shut, it exactly resembles a leaf, which has been the reason why it is called the Walking-Leaf. The eyes are small and prominent, and the mouth is forked; the head is round, and about the neck there is the resemblance of a ring, of the same colour with the body. Behind this the neck enlarges again, insomuch that it looks almost like another head, but larger. It is above three inches long, and an inch and a half broad. But to return to the Gnats.

Some place the TIPULÆ among the Gnats, but improperly, though they cannot be distinguished from each other, without the assistance of a microscope. *Reaumur* informs us, there are three sorts of Gnats in the fields about *Paris*, the largest of which has a body variegated with white and black, and on the breast there are black and very brown undulations. A lesser kind resembles the former, in the colour of the breast and eyes, but the body is brown. The third kind is less than either, and is most common. It has a light reddish-brown breast, and a whitish body; but under the





The Walking Leaf. 186.



The Green Horsefly of China. 177



The Horse-fly of West Indies.
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The Plumed Moth.

the belly, on each ring, there is a brown spot, and the rest is grey; the eyes are of a very fine green.

GNATS in general, have a longish body, nearly in the shape of a cylinder, and it consists of eight rings. The corset, though short, is considerable for its size, and to this the legs and wings are connected, besides the two ballances or mallets. There are also four marks, placed much in the same manner as other Flies; for the two first of which are pretty near the head. When the Gnat is at rest, it generally keeps one of its wings crossed over the other, so as to cover it. The feelers are finer in the males, than in the females, and in several kinds, there are two small longish bodies on the head, of a round shape, which have some resemblance to the feelers of short bodied Flies. *Reaumur* calls them Barbs, because the trunk of the Gnat is placed underneath them. The trunk of the Gnat is a very fine instrument, and is different from that of the Flie, for its sting or prickle, or rather stings, are contained in a sheath. It seems to be designed purposely to bore the skin, and to suck out the blood. *Swammerdam* calls the sting a kind of a reddish shining thread; but *Reaumur* has discovered, that it consists of several threads, which may be divided from each other. The sheath for this seems to be a cylindric pipe, though in reality, it is cloven almost throughout its whole length, and the edges of the cleft recede from each other, when there is occasion.

When a GNAT sucks the blood without disturbance, he seldom quits the place till he has filled his stomach and guts with blood. When the bite of a Gnat is perceived immediately, there is no better remedy to cure it, than to moisten the liquor with water, which is left upon the wound; and this may be easily done, by rubbing in the water immediately; or the wound may be opened a little, and then it needs only be washed. But if the bite is not perceived till several hours after it is done, this remedy will have no effect.

GNATS proceed from a sort of water Worms, that are found neither in rivers nor brooks, but in ponds and splashes of water in marshes, from *May* till the beginning

beginning of the winter; for this reason, all marshy places are terribly infested with Gnats, and rainy seasons produce more than dry. The body of the worm is longish, with the head joined to the first ring of the body, by a sort of neck. This ring is thicker and longer than the rest, and seems to be a kind of corslet, which is succeeded by eight others; that is, there is nine in all, and they gradually grow less to the end of the tail. It changes to an *Aurelia*, with a whitish body, and a greenish corslet, which soon turn brown.

The *great* GNAT is twice as big as the common Gnat, though it is much of the same shape; for it has a long slender grey body, and large thin transparent wings, without spots. The snout or trunk is prominent and slender, and its sheath is forked at the top, or formed into two leaves, which are hairy, and of the shape of a lance. It is very common about the waters, and while in its worm state, lives in the water.

The *Humble-bee* FLIE is placed in this class, on account of the structure of its sucker or snout. It is very like a common Humble-Bee, in its shape, and even its size, being covered with extremely thick down; its body is short, roundish, and obtuse, and its colour black, but of a reddish-brown on the side. The trunk or sucker is long, which it always carries thrust out, the wings are partly brown, and partly whitish, and a great deal of down on the body is white, which with the blackness below, has a very uncommon effect. It is very common in gardens, where it sucks the honey out of the flowers.

The *little* GNAT is considerably smaller than the common Gnat, and has an oblong slender blackish body, with a large head and eyes; the wings are long, narrow, and of a dull white, and three dusky spots near the outer edge. Its bite is attended with pain, and makes a mark that remains for some time. It is common in woods, and about waters.

Linnaeus takes notice of six kind of GNATS, namely,

1. The

1. The *dusky* GNAT *with a forked snout*. This Ray takes to be the female of the Domestick Tipula, because it does not bite or sting. It is of an ash-colour, and twice as large as the following. It has no points on the wings, and from between the jaws there proceeds, or more properly from the trunk, a forked dart.

2. The *ash-coloured* GNAT *with eight rings on the body*, is the common Gnat, which is met with almost in all parts.

3. The GNAT *with wings of the colour of water, marked with three black spots*. Some call it the least GNAT with blackish spots, it being no bigger than a small flea, of a brown colour; but the wings are white and narrow, marked on the outer-edge with three dark specks. When the wings are shut, it appears like three brown streaks.

4. The *black* GNAT *with the wings of the colour of water, black feet, and a white ring*. There are prodigious numbers of these in Lapland, in the dusk of the evening, and they make a great noise. They will bite any part, even the eyes, mouth, and nose, and they are not easily driven away. It is very small, is in shape like a common Flie, and is of the size of a Flea.

5. The *downy* GNAT *with wings in part of a dusky colour*. This is found in gardens, where they fly about without ceasing, and seem to delight in the smell of the flowers. It is called by Ray the Gnat shaped like a Silk-worm Moth, all over hairy and black, with a blunt hinder part of the body, and red sides.

6. The *black* GNAT *with a dusky body, and a white forehead*. In the transactions of Upsal, it is called the blood-sucking least Flie, with white wings. It is very troublesome to horses in the summer season, especially in Northland, where it gets among the hair and sucks the blood. It is more fond of horses than men, and cannot be driven away. The feelers are like threads, though it is in the shape of a Flie; and the head, feet, and breast are black, only on the sides
of

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of the breast it is of an ash colour, and there is a
white spot above and below the eyes.



CHAP X.

Of flying insects of the TIPULÆ kind.

BY TIPULA was formerly understood nothing but the Water Spider, of which they knew only two sorts ; but now the catalogue is greatly enlarged, and it is plain from *Linnaeus*, that other sorts are meant, besides those that frequent the water ; though he mentions only seven, namely, the variegated Tipula, that of roots, that in the shape of a Gnat, the febrile Tipula, that of the Asparagus, that with bended wings, and that of the Juniper-tree. He makes the characteristic of this kind to be the mouth, furnished with crooked and jointed feelers.

That described by *Moufet*, is almost in the shape of a spider, with an oblong slender body, and four legs fixed to the breast. Near the mouth there are two arms, which some take to be feelers, and are most probably really so ; for this insect makes no use of them when it runs, and they are twice as short as the other feet. It has four very weak wings, which seem to be of no great use in flying, though they are for leaping. They are shorter than the body, and the upper pair are thicker and broader than the lower, and are of a dusky blackish colour. The lower wings are less, more slender, and of a silver colour. They are often seen leaping upon the water, but so lightly, that they seem to make no impression on it at all ; however they are not constantly in motion, but by starts. It does not dive into the water, unless forced thereto, and then their bodies do not seem to be at all wet with it. It is to be met with in standing waters, where there is but little wind throughout the summer. It is sometimes met with in rivers, especially near the banks, and under the shade of some tree, as
for

for instance the willow ; and there are generally many of them together.

There is an odd sort of a Worm or Caterpillar, which was first taken notice of by *Mairan*, in the memoirs of the Academy of Sciences for 1717, which was afterwards more fully described by *Frysch*. It is found in holes near the surface of the ground, about nine inches in length, and in the lower parts the Caterpillar is concealed in a house of its own spinning, and closed at the mouth with the same sort of thread of which the nest is composed. It is of a brownish black colour, with yellow feet, and a shield near the neck ; as also another of a black colour on the tail, with a very shining edge. It can hide its head in that about the neck, almost as far as the forehead ; and it has twenty folds or furrows on the back, whereas others have generally but ten. It is provided with so great a number, that it may more readily creep into holes, by moving its body more nimbly. This Caterpillar does not make these holes for the sake of food, for there is nothing fit for them there ; and if there was, they might get at it without making these holes, because with the head and fore-feet it can quickly throw the earth on each side, so as to be able to hide itself in a very short time. Nor are these holes made for its more speedy return, much less for the sake of breathing, for they meet with air enough in whatever place they lye ; but the Butterfly which is the dam of this Caterpillar, seeks for a place like all other insects, where there may be sufficient nourishment for its offspring, and there it lays its eggs, by thrusting the sharp part of its belly, which is long and prominent, into the chinks of the earth. These Caterpillars, as soon as they are hatched, presently weave themselves a covering or house, from which it can creep to the most proper place to find food ; and by this means it is the better defended from other insects that feed in the same places, particularly from the voracious subterranean Beetles, that wander upon the ground, and yet carefully shun these nests, as Flies do a Spider's web. They first lengthen their hole in proportion to the size of their body, and as
the

the moisture fails, they increase it to above a foot in length, fixing their webs thereto, and lining it, as it were, that it may retain the moisture the longer, and be more strong and firm, and at the bottom of which these Caterpillars generally lye.

The nippers of the mouth with which it eats, are dentated, and generally by night it proceeds from its burrow to the surface of the earth, in search of food, and when it fails, it works its hole to the next place, that the food may be always near it. It grows to the length of a man's thumb, and in *May* its *Aurelia* changes into a Butterfly, which is of a silver shining colour, marked all over with very small black specks, and there are sometimes black marks or spots, which seem to be made up of small specks. The undermost wings are the whitest, and the head is of a dun colour, with feelers on the sides, standing at right angles. The hinder feet are the longest, and are armed with prickles, on account of the roughness of the earth, where it is to lay its eggs. [*This account is out of place.*]

Insects of this kind of other authors, are,

1. The *TIPULA* with whitish wings, and is the most beautiful of this kind; it has a body that is oblong and slender, of a greyish-brown colour, and a cloven tail. The legs are long and slender, the head large, and the eyes like net-work; the wings are large and very beautiful, and they have a brown line running down the outer side, from which proceeds another smaller towards the other side; between these there is a large snow-white spot. It is called by *Ray* the greatest *Tipula* with large wings, variegated with brown and white.

2. The *painted TIPULA* has a long slender body, beautifully variegated with a deep glossy black, and a bright yellow, and the breast is also of the same fine black, speckled with yellow. The wings are large and brownish, with dusky veins, and an obscure spot on each, towards the edge; but the legs towards the top, are yellowish. It is called by *Ray*, the beautiful *Tipula* with a black back and shoulders, and a saffron-coloured belly.

3. The

3. The SEA TIPULA is very like a Gnat, and has an oblong brown body, with a large beautiful green breast; the feelers of the male are feathery, and of the female shaggy. It proceeds from a long slender bright-red worm, composed of twelve joints. It lives in the sea, in clayey or sandy cases, of a great length.

4. The TIPULA with wings beautifully variegated with brown.

5. The TIPULA with whitish wings, with a brown line on the edges.

6. The TIPULA with whitish wings, with a few white spots.

7. The TIPULA with grey wings, marked with black lines and spots.

8. The TIPULA with a black body, black legs, and blue wings.

9. The TIPULA with grey wings, marked with brown lines and spots, and the belly part blackish on the upper side.

10. The TIPULA with a grey back and whitish wings, marked with brown spots.

11. The TIPULA with a black and yellow body, and white wings, marked with faint spots.

12. The TIPULA with a black body and brown wings.

13. The yellow TIPULA with a brown back.

14. The TIPULA with palish brown wings spotted with black, and a black body.

The following TIPULÆ resemble GNATS.

1. The brown TIPULA with the fore part of the body green.

2. The TIPULA with very large fore legs, formed like feelers, and a white circle on the body.

3. The TIPULA with the fore legs formed like feelers, and tipped with white.

4. The TIPULA with white legs, and wings variegated with white and grey.

5. The green TIPULA with white wings without any spots.

6. The TIPULA with a yellow body, and black eyes, breast, and back.

7. The *black* TIPULA with a *bunched* breast, and *large* hind legs.
8. The *smooth black* TIPULA with *feelers* shorter than the head, and with *fore legs* furrowed on the inner part.
9. The *brown* TIPULA with the *base* of the wings *grey*.
10. The *oblong hairy* TIPULA with *black* wings.
11. The *black velvet* TIPULA.
12. The TIPULA with a *red* body and *white* wings, *black* on the outer edge.
13. The TIPULA with *grey* banded wings, somewhat oval like the end of a lance.
14. The *black* TIPULA with *white* wings, and a *white* spot on the fore part of the abdomen.
15. The TIPULA with *blue* wings, *hairy* on the inner edge.
16. The TIPULA with a *reddish* body, and a *black* breast.
17. The TIPULA with a *black* head, and the *feelers* longer than the body, which is of a *pale* red.



C H A P. XI.

Of CATERPILLARS.

CATERPILLARS are the insects that appear first in the spring, and they proceed from the eggs of Butterflies. Whoever takes a walk in fine weather, will readily find them upon different trees and plants; but their condition is transient, for they all will in a short time become winged insects, and these changes that they undergo, is one of the most singular parts of natural history.

The bodies of Caterpillars are longer than they are round, and they are composed of rings, whose circumference is pretty near circular or oval; they are generally twelve in number, and are all membraneous, by which Caterpillars may be distinguished from divers other insects, whose bodies consist of twelve rings.

The

The head of the Caterpillar is connected to the first ring, and between the head and this ring, there is a neck, generally so short, that it is scarcely visible. All the covering of the head in Caterpillars, seem to consist of a shell, and they have neither upper nor lower jaw; for they are both placed exactly at the same height, and armed with such a large thick tooth, that they both are equivalent to all the large teeth that other animals are furnished with. When the mouth is shut, these teeth are always uncovered, so that it is with ease that the Caterpillars cut the leaves in pieces, when they feed upon them.

CATERPILLARS have six small black grains, placed on the circumference of the fore-ring, and a little to the side of the head. Three of these are larger than the rest, and are convex and transparent; these Mr. *Reaumur* takes to be the eyes of the Caterpillar; but *Valnisiieri* will not allow them to be such.

There are a great variety among Butterflies, one of the most remarkable is, that some have more legs than others, and these are of two kinds; those that are shelly, so called, because they are covered with a sort of shining gristles; and the other membranous, because their skins are soft and flexible. All these Caterpillars have six shelly legs, three on each side, which proceed from the three first rings, and these are called by Mr. *Reaumur* the fore legs; but all Caterpillars have not an equal number of membranous legs, for some have two, others four, others six; and others again eight.

Reaumur divides Caterpillars into several classes; the first of which are those that have eight intermediate legs, four on each side; that is to say sixteen in all. Their eight intermediate legs are connected to the four rings that follow each other. The largest Caterpillars, and those that are most commonly seen, are of this first class.

The second and third classes, consist of those that have only three intermediate legs on each side, that is to say, fourteen in all. These are generally remarkable for their industry; and the difference be-

tween these two classes, is principally taken from the different arrangement of their feet. The second comprehends Caterpillars that have no feet on the fourth, fifth, sixth, tenth, and eleventh ring; and the third consists of those that have the fourth and fifth ring unprovided with feet, and yet have a pair on the sixth, seventh, and eighth, but none on the ninth, tenth, and eleventh.

The fourth class contains CATERPILLARS that have fourteen feet, six of which are shelly, and the eight intermediate ones membranous, placed as in those of the first class, and on the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth ring. The fifth class comprehends those that have four intermediate feet, that is twelve in all. In the sixth class he places those that have but two intermediate feet, or ten feet in all.

The CATERPILLARS of the fifth class, have but four rings that follow each other, which have no feet, and those of the sixth class have six rings, which are placed between the scaly legs and the intermediate legs. These two classes comprehend Caterpillars that walk in a different manner from the rest; for they proceed as if they were measuring the ground as they go; for which reason they are called surveyors.

The seventh class have no intermediate feet, they having but eight in all, that is six that are shelly, and the two hindmost. Mr. *Reaumur* places in this class, the greatest part of Moths, they having only six shelly, and six hinder legs, that is speaking in general, for some have eight intermediate legs. He will not allow any to be Caterpillars, that have not eight legs at least; though *Ray* places in that number, some that have less than eight.

There is a very great difference among Butterflies, the principal of which is the size and colour. Those of the middle size, are about an inch long, and the diameters of their bodies is little less than a quarter of an inch. Some are only of one colour, others of different colours, some of which are very lively and well determined, others are placed in streaks of different kinds, running sometimes one way, and sometimes another; and sometimes again undulated or spotted.

spotted. These differences of their colours, and the manner of their being placed, serve to distinguish their kinds; though there are some that are entirely green, and others all over brown.

CATERPILLARS are also distinguished into those that are naked, and hairy; for the skin of most part of the first kind is soft to the touch, but the others are rough, with hard grains; for which reason, they are called by some shagreened Caterpillars; and several of these have a horn on the eleventh ring, which characterises a distinct kind. Some place those among the naked kind, that are full of round tubercles, and which comprehends most of the large kinds, that produce the most beautiful Butterflies.

The *thorny* CATERPILLARS are so called, because they are rough with such hard and thick hair, that they resemble thorns or prickles, exactly like those on plants. The hairy Caterpillars are so very different, some of them being extremely beautiful, and others exceeding ugly, that they may be looked upon as distinct kinds, though they are generally known among us by the name of Palmer Worms.

With regard to the shape of CATERPILLARS, some are more slender before than behind, and others the contrary. Some are in the shape of fish, and the bodies of others terminate in a kind of fork.

Some CATERPILLARS when you are about to take them, roll themselves up in rings; and when those that are hairy do the same, they look like small hedge-hogs. Others fall to the ground when the leaves are touched on which they are feeding; and others again endeavour to save themselves by running away.

When CATERPILLARS are metamorphosed first, they have neither feet, wings, nor motion, nor do they take any nourishment; and then they have the name of a Chrysalis, Nymph, or Aurelia. The Chrysalis which proceeds from the slough of a Caterpillar, is tender and soft at first, but becomes so hard at length, that it is brittle. Some of these Aurelias are all over hairy, and others seem to be shagreened; there are likewise varieties in their shapes,

in their sizes, and the arrangement of the prominences on their bodies ; they are also of different colours.

The CATERPILLAR *of the apricot-tree* is of a purple colour, and marked with red points. It has four tufts of red hair on its back, like the oars of a boat ; and there are two more on the head, which make a sort of horns, and one on the tail. It turns to a nocturnal Butterfly, whose female is without wings ; and the male is of a red colour, with the wings before marked with a white spot.

The CATERPILLAR *of common worm-wood* is adorned with a white streak and brown spots. The sides are of a palish green, with brown streaks, and over each joint there is a small white spot on the fore part of the body, six small claws, eight in the middle, and two behind. In *May* they turn to black Aurelias, from whence proceed small nocturnal Butterflies, whose head and upper wings are reddish, variegated with streaks and spots that are black and brown. There is also a small white spot that shines like silver in the middle on the upper wings, but the lower are brown. These Butterflies have small black horns, and two shining eyes ; they fly only in the evening.

The same plant nourishes a small long greenish CATERPILLAR, which has a remarkable walk ; for it joins the hind part of the body to that before, making a sort of a hump, and proceeds forward in that manner. About the end of *July* these Caterpillars turn to Aurelias, and fourteen days afterwards small nocturnal Butterflies come out, whose head, body, and upper wings, are adorned with green, and variegated with white, black, and brown spots and streaks ; but the lower wings are of a bright brown. They have also two small horns of a bright brown, and four little feet spotted with brown ; and they fly very swiftly.

Albin and *Lister* speak of another CATERPILLAR that feeds on wormwood, which is of an olive colour, inclining to brown, which changes in *July* to an Aurelia, and becomes a nocturnal Butterfly in *September*. *Goedard* also speaks of a Caterpillar that feeds on the leaves of wormwood, and which changes into the

Solitary

Solitary Flie. The same authors also mention another sort of Caterpillar that feeds upon the leaves of sea-wormwood, and which changes into a most beautiful Butterfly, which will be hereafter described.

The CATERPILLAR *found upon ever-green privet*, is a beautiful insect, being of a dark purple mixed with red and brown. It changes to an Aurelia in May, and in July becomes a fine red nocturnal Butterfly, whose upper and lower wings are crossed with black lines.

The CATERPILLAR *of marsh-mallows*, becomes a reddish nocturnal Butterfly. There is also a small white insect, spotted with black, which feeds upon this plant, which changes into a small winged animal that leaps like a Flea.

The *pine-apple* CATERPILLAR, is of a greenish colour, with a red and white streak running through the length of the body. It becomes a Butterfly, which beheld through a microscope, seems to have the wings covered with scales, like those of a fish, each of which has three teeth, with some very long hairs; and they are disposed in such a manner, that they may be very easily counted. The whole body seems to be covered with a sort of feathers mixed with hairs.

The CATERPILLAR *of the columbines* is small, and feeds on the flowers of this plant, turning afterwards to a small black Flie. There is likewise another Caterpillar belonging to the columbines, that rolls itself up like a ball. It hides itself in the earth before it undergoes its change, and two Flies have been seen to come out of the Aurelia.

The CATERPILLAR *of the tree called Areck*, is very large, and is to be met with under the branches of this foreign tree. It feeds on the flowers and the fruit, and becomes a fine Butterfly, the upper part of whose wings are black, and beneath of a golden colour, bordered, spotted, and streaked with black. The back of the Butterfly is adorned with small red specks.

The *meadow pink* CATERPILLAR, is of a bright brown colour, mixed with black and white spots. It gets into the earth before it is changed to an Aurelia,

and in the month of *June* becomes a nocturnal Butterfly, with yellow under wings.

The *Arrach* CATERPILLAR becomes a small red nocturnal Butterfly in *June*; and it is of a blue-green; but the Butterfly is of a bright brown.

Wild *Arrach* feeds several sorts of Caterpillars; for *Merian* speaks of a Caterpillar of a bright green, that feeds on the leaves of this plant. She continues in the same state till *August*, when she is transformed to a brown Aurelia, and on the following night the Butterfly proceeds therefrom, of the colour of a faded leaf. There is another Caterpillar belonging to this plant, of a blueish-green, which is very slow, and changes her skin four times, assuming a new one as she quits the old. On the fourth of *September* one of these produced a maggot, that was in continual agitation, which continued for fourteen hours, and then she appeared of a dusky pale colour. She continued in this condition till the 26th of *September*, and then a Flie came out, of a common form, with long feet, flat at the end, and a large head. She died on the third of *October*. *Albin* speaks of another belonging to the garden-arrach, which continued feeding till *September*, and then she hid herself in the earth, and did not turn to an Aurelia till *July* following; from whence proceeded a nocturnal Butterfly, of the colour of a faded leaf.

The CATERPILLAR of *Jerusalem artichokes* is of a brown colour, with a yellow belly, with an ash-coloured line that parts the brown from the yellow. She likewise feeds upon other plants, and does a great deal of damage in gardens. She changes into a Butterfly with yellow wings spotted with black. *Goedard* speaks of another Caterpillar, that feeds upon the leaves of this plant, and produces a Butterfly with wings as white as snow, and a body of a light yellowish colour. This Butterfly flies about, and is fond of liberty. The same plant nourishes a hairy Caterpillar, that was observed to change her skin the 13th of *August*, and on the sixth of *September* she began to feed again. She began to change on the 10th of the same month, but the metamorphosis was
not

not changed again till the ninth of *May* following, and then it became a white Butterfly.

The CATERPILLAR of the *white thorn*, is of several colours, and also feeds upon the leaves of fruit-trees. It spins a grey cod, and changes into a brown Aurelia. When touched it rolls itself up, and a white nocturnal Butterfly proceeds from it, that dies after laying yellow eggs.

The CATERPILLAR of the *alder-tree* is white, variegated with white streaks and spots; the head is black, and on the fore part of the body there are six feet, in the middle twelve, and behind two, that are small. Towards the end of *June*, it changes into an Aurelia, that becomes a white nocturnal Butterfly fourteen days afterwards, spotted with black. This tree feeds several other Butterflies, one of which has two hooks, of a yellow colour, and so is the rest of the body, with a mixture of flame colour. A Butterfly proceeds from hence, variegated with divers colours. Another of these is hairy, and of a green colour. In *October* it begins to change, and at the end of *June* in the following year, it turns to a dusky Butterfly, spotted with white. Another Caterpillar again is green, and produces a very beautiful Butterfly, variegated with several colours.

The CATERPILLAR of the *Ballia*, a plant of *Surinam*, is of two kinds; the first is yellow and white, with black streaks, and turns to a nocturnal Butterfly with black spots. The other is yellow, striped with black, with a brown head, that turns to a small Butterfly of an oker colour.

The *bananoe* CATERPILLAR is of a brown colour, and the back is armed with four prickles. The tail is cloven to the feet, is red, and the head seems to be adorned with a crown. It changes to a Butterfly, called the little Atlas. It breeds another Butterfly of a bright green, which in *May* turns to a nocturnal Butterfly.

The *venelloe* CATERPILLAR is brown, striped with yellow, and turns to a fine Butterfly, the under part of which is of a saffron colour, and the upper variegated with yellow, red, and brown, and silver

spots. A *green* CATERPILLAR of the same plant, turns to an ash-coloured Butterfly.

The *burdock* CATERPILLAR is brown on the back, spotted with black, and under the belly it is of a pale yellow. On the fore part of the body there are six small feet, and in the middle there are eight. In *June* it turns to an Aurelia, of the colour of silk, from whence proceeds in *July* a small nocturnal Butterfly, with the head and upper wings of the colour of silk, variegated with brown and golden spots. It has six brown feet, and flies only in the evening.

The *potatoe* CATERPILLAR is of a square shape, and a greenish-yellow colour, covered with small round red studs. It turns to a brown winged insect, streaked with a yellow golden colour. There are other Caterpillars belonging to this plant, of a green colour, which become white and yellow Butterflies, whose wings are bordered with brown.

The *low parsnip* CATERPILLAR is of a bright green colour, and changes to an Aurelia, that turns to a Butterfly, of a dusky olive colour.

The *corn* CATERPILLAR is usually met with in corn fields, and feeds upon the roots of tares. It is of a bright brown colour, streaked and spotted with one that is darker. In *September* it turns to a nocturnal Butterfly, with the fore part of the body and the wings of a greyish ash-colour, adorned with black, and on the wings there may be plainly seen the *Roman* letters B.C.V.M. on the fore part of the head there is a long brown snout, which is divided into two parts at the end, each of which is moveable every way. The hinder part of the body is of a bright red, streaked with black, and there is another streak of a greyish ash-colour. The middle of the body is hairy, and it flies in the night, making a buzzing with its wings.

The *grass* CATERPILLAR is adorned with small black streaks, and has the head and hinder joint of the same colour. It casts its skin six times, and then changes to a bright brown Aurelia, which in the month of *August* turns to a nocturnal Butterfly, with the head and upper wings brown, adorned with black.

It

It has six black horns, and the hinder part of the body, and lower wings, are of a greyish ash-colour.

The *birch* CATERPILLAR often lyes upon the leaves in a semi-circle, and it spins a white web, changing into an *Aurelia*, of a bright brown colour; from whence proceeds a small nocturnal Butterfly, spotted with a light colour and brown.

The *burrage* CATERPILLAR is of a green colour, with six small feet before, and four behind. It also feeds upon collyflowers in *August*, and spins a white web, after which it changes into an *Aurelia* of different colours, some of which are brown, and others of a dark green. From these last proceed insects of a black colour, that fly like Wasps, having yellow feet, and transparent wings. From the black *Aurelias* proceed small Nocturnal Butterflies, variegated with black streaks, and long black spots. There is another *burrage* Caterpillar, that spins a very fine web, wherein it continues till *March* the next year, and then changes to a bright brown *Aurelia*, from whence in *April* proceeds a nocturnal Butterfly, variegated with black and white streaks and spots. It has two little grey horns, and four small feet.

The *bramble* CATERPILLAR becomes a nocturnal Butterfly; and there is another that is black, spotted with orange, that changes to a Butterfly streaked with grey.

The *chocolate plant* CATERPILLAR feeds on the leaves of that tree, and is black streaked with red; and the streaks are speckled with white. It changes to an nocturnal Butterfly, variegated with black streaks and spots. There is another large Caterpillar that feeds on the leaves of the same plant, and has a body covered with green and yellow sharp hair. It is very venomous, and becomes a nocturnal Butterfly, of a rose colour, with wings spotted with white underneath, and bordered with black; and in the middle there are two black spots, the one large, and the other small and triangular. There is another belonging to this plant, with little or no hair, of various colours; and over all the body there are black lines
and

and circles. It becomes a very beautiful Flie, variegated with grey, sea-green, and silvery spots.

The CATERPILLAR of the rennet, a herb so called in *America*, has a body marked with several round raised white specks, and on each of its sides there is a white streak. On the hinder part of the body there is a horn, half white and half blue, with six small feet before, eight in the middle and two behind, of a flesh-colour. In *July* they turn to *Aurelias*, which in *August* change to small Butterflies, whose head, fore part of the body, and upper wings are brown, with dark specks; but the hinder part is white, adorned with transverse streaks, and small black hair. The lower wings are of an orange-colour, and the eyes are black, with small black horns; and it has a trunk for the sucking of flowers. It flies so swift by day, that it is hard to be caught.

The green CATERPILLAR described by *Albin*, is spotted with black, and near the head, on each side the body, there are spots like eyes; and there is a kind of black horn on the head. When this Caterpillar has done feeding, it draws in it its head like a sea-turtle.

The elephant CATERPILLAR, so called, because it has a sort of a trunk, is of a dark brown colour, with rings and lines on the body, of a brighter brown. It has a kind of a horn, like the former, which is placed on the tail. It changes to a very beautiful nocturnal Butterfly, of an olive green colour, mixed with that of a rose.

The calamint CATERPILLAR, often becomes a prey to the Titmouse, that bird being very fond of it. It is always slimy like a snail, leaving a mark behind it. It is very fearful, and hides itself in the leaves of the plant, on which it feeds, which is always by night. In *October* it builds a cell with dirt and sand, and in *March* it turns to a Butterfly, beautifully variegated.

The ramsons CATERPILLAR, does not change into an *Aurelia* till the following year, when it becomes a small Butterfly.

The

The *acajou* CATERPILLAR is a native of *Surinam*, and is hairy, and as white as snow, which in *March* turns to a transparent Butterfly. There is another of a red colour, belonging to the same plant, which turns to a Butterfly of the colour of wood.

The *cassava* CATERPILLAR is large and black, with the hinder part of the head as red as blood. These Caterpillars do prodigious mischief among the plants called cassava, of which the inhabitants make bread. They change to nocturnal Butterflies, beautifully variegated with black and white, and the upper part of the body is spotted with orange.

The *chervil* CATERPILLAR is of a shining green, streaked with white. It spins a slender cod, and becomes a chesnut-coloured Aurelia, which in fourteen days turns to a nocturnal Butterfly.

The CATERPILLARS of *cherry-trees*, are of different kinds, that is, as many as there are different sorts of cherries. That on the cherry-trees with double blossoms, when it is ready to be metamorphosed, spins an oval cod, which shines like silver, and as stiff as parchment. It turns to a nocturnal Butterfly.

The *rough cherry-tree* feeds two sorts of CATERPILLARS; the first is brown, and rolls up the leaves, in which it encloses itself. It creeps very swiftly, as well backwards as forwards, and when it is touched, it descends to the ground by a thread drawn from its mouth. It spins a white cod, which turns to a brown Aurelia, and in *October* it turns to a Butterfly, of a bright brown. The second Caterpillar is yellowish, and rolls itself up in green leaves. It descends to the earth like the former, and gets up again by the thread as swiftly. It spins a white cod, which in *October* is metamorphosed to a Butterfly, of a bright brown.

The *great cherry-tree* with sweet fruit, likewise nourishes beautiful CATERPILLARS; there are streaks that run cross the back, which seem to be bordered with pearls. In *July* they spin a cod, which shines like silver; which changes to an Aurelia, from whence in *August* proceed beautiful nocturnal Butterflies, variegated with black, white, grey, orange, and

and rose-colours. It feeds another Caterpillar of a sea-green colour, which changes into an Aurelia in the beginning of *August*, which at the end of the same month turns into a Butterfly. There is also another, which is long, and of a yellowish green, it changes to a small Nocturnal Butterfly, whose lower wings are brown, and the upper green, as well as the body, which is adorned with white spots, and small brown points. *Albin* takes notice of two Caterpillars of different colours, found upon cherry-tree leaves. One is yellow, marked with lines of a deeper yellow, and on each ring there are red spots. The other is entirely red, only on the two rings on the middle of the body, there are yellow spots. They have both red heads, but the ring on the neck is yellow. They retreat under ground, where they first become Aurelias, and then nocturnal Butterflies, and lay their eggs in the chinks of trees. Some call them *Loopers*, because they bend their bodies in such a manner, as to make a loop.

Goedard speaks of another that feeds upon cherry-tree leaves, one of which began to change to an Aurelia on the sixth of *June*, and on the fourteenth of the same month, it became a Butterfly, of a very odd colour; for it seemed to be cloathed with a patched garment, and the neck was like a piece of cloth, made up of a mixture of white and black.

The CATERPILLAR of our *ladies thistle*, are of several kinds, some of which become small black Flies, and others beautiful little Butterflies. *Goedard* speaks of one covered with down, and very fearful, that cannot bear cold nights. It is blackish, with prickles on the back of the same colour, only they are a little yellow at the points.

The *beech* CATERPILLAR is of a yellow colour, variegated with black spots and streaks, and having on the fore part of the body six black feet, eight in the middle, and two yellow ones behind. It is very slow, and stands stock still when touched. It produces a small nocturnal coloured Butterfly, whose spots on the upper part are crossed with others that are red, that shine very much, and the lower wings are spotted with

with red. It seldom flies, but keeps among the grass and on the flowers ; the eggs are yellow.

The *oak* CATERPILLAR is striped with yellow and green, and when it casts its skin, it becomes brown ; likewise when it casts its skin again, it becomes of a dark red. It feeds on oak leaves till *September*, and then turns to a brown Aurelia, which in *December* is changed to a brown nocturnal Butterfly, spotted with yellow and white.

Albin takes notice of several *oak* CATERPILLARS, one of which is yellow, with a black angular line running along the back. It changes to a beautiful nocturnal Butterfly, whose upper wings are of a gold colour, and of the belly and lower wings of the colour of cream, clouded with gold and rose colours. Another is of a bright yellow, with reddish spots, and several points on the tail. It wraps itself up in the oak leaves, and in *September* it turns to an Aurelia, which in *April* becomes a nocturnal Butterfly, with a back and upper wings of a pale green, and the inner side of the edges of a scarlet colour.

The same author speaks of another, which changes its skin twice, and then becomes of a bright brown, inclining to an ash-colour, and afterwards to a nocturnal Butterfly, variegated with white and black. Another oak Caterpillar is of a bright brown ; another of a pale red, a third green, and a fourth yellow. This last is of an extraordinary shape, which in *June* becomes a Butterfly, whose surface is of a dark brown, and seems to be laid on a purplish blue.

Redi acquaints us, that on the twelfth of *July* an oak branch was brought to him, on whose leaves were above thirty Caterpillars, placed in a regular order. They were cloathed with white short hair, and their bodies were speckled with several colours, as yellow, orange, grey, and black. They had a yellowish crescent on the head, which was of a shining chesnut colour. They seemed to be all motionless, and were put into a large box, where in two days time, they cast their skins, and began to eat oak leaves. They continued to feed till the twenty-second of the same month, when they retired to the corner of the box, and

and became motionless again. They continued so two days, and then cast their skin a second time, after which they became lively, their bodies being larger, and their hairs more long. They fed very greedily till the first of *August*, when they left off, became weak and small, and their hair fell off. In short they seemed extremely sick and weak, and continued so till the fourth of *August*, when six of them cast their skins a third time, and became black Aurelias, and looked like children in swaddling cloaths. The next day, in half an hour's time, they turned to Butterflies, but laid their eggs soon after, to the number of forty, which were of a pale blue, and had a little black speck in the middle.

The *honey-suckle* CATERPILLAR, in *August* turns to an Aurelia, which does not change to a Butterfly till *June* the next year. There are other Caterpillars of this plant, that become Flies.

The *dog-grass* CATERPILLAR in *July* spins a green web, and turns to a grey Aurelia, from whence a Butterfly proceeds in *August*, of a dark orange-colour, that lays green eggs.

The *cabbage* CATERPILLAR does a great deal of mischief among those plants, in dry seasons, but it is killed by the rain. It casts its skin twice a year, and turns to a white Butterfly. It is of a pale green spotted with black, and on the back there is a yellow spot or streak; but the belly is marked with small yellow specks. It turns to an Aurelia in *September*, and in *April* turns to the white common Butterfly.

When cabbages are young and tender, they are devoured by a Caterpillar of a meadow-green colour, with a yellow streak running along the back, and on both sides of each joint there is a small yellow speck. When it arrives at its full growth it turns to a pale brown Aurelia, spotted with black, and fourteen days after it changes to a small Butterfly. *Albin* speaks of a green cabbage Butterfly, with a yellow line on each side, which he found on a cabbage-leaf in *June*, that turned to an Aurelia in *July*, and in the same month became the great common white Butterfly.

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The *collyflower* breeds a yellow CATERPILLAR spotted with green and black, and it devours the leaves, leaving nothing but the ribs. *Goedard* affirms, he has known some collyflower Caterpillars turn to very ugly Butterflies, and others to Flies. *Redi* gathered great numbers of the cabbage Butterflies, that were of a greenish colour, marked with white and black, and put them in boxes. In four days time, they all became immoveable, after they were fixed to the top of the box. They left small yellow eggs behind them, which in *March* following, turned to small blackish Flies. *Vallisnieri* discovered that these were very small silken cods, made by small insects that feed on the bodies of the Caterpillars. The above Caterpillars stick to the box by the means of a silken thread which came from the extremities of their tails; there were also two other threads on their shoulders, and a fourth that proceeded from the under part of the mouth. They lay all the winter in this condition, but in *March* they left their skins sticking to the box, and came out in the form of Butterflies, of a blueish-green colour, with two black round spots on the upper wings, and two small yellow horns on the head.

The CATERPILLAR of the *citron-tree*, is of a beautiful yellow, but red towards the belly; on the tail there is a double streak in the shape of a flame. Its thread is a kind of silk, more shining, and in greater abundance than that of Silk-worms; and if these Caterpillars were common, they would yield more silk than Silk-worms themselves. It becomes a very large nocturnal Butterfly, of a red and golden colour, with white streaks on all the wings, on each of which there is a bright transparent spot, that is surrounded by two circles, the one within, and the other without; one of which is white, and the other black.

Merian speaks of another insect that feeds upon citron-leaves, which is quite different from a Caterpillar, and its feet are covered with a skin, with which it adheres thereto. This is a very venomous insect, for when it touches the skin, it certainly inflames

it;

it; however it changes to a beautiful nocturnal Butterfly.

The leaves of the *hazel-tree* feed CATERPILLARS of different kinds, one of which is of a saffron colour, and turns to a nocturnal white Butterfly, streaked and variegated with brown spots. *Ray* mentions the great hairy Caterpillar, with thick tufts of hair, or pencils of a red colour, that feeds upon the leaves of this tree. It is of a yellowish-green, and produces a small green Butterfly. *Albin* gives the figure of a monstrous Caterpillar, which according to *Aldrovandus*, is of a middle nature, between a Caterpillar and a Spider. *Albin* has another beautiful Caterpillar, of a grey colour, variegated with black specks on the back. It retires into the ground before it turns to an Aurelia, and afterwards becomes a nocturnal Butterfly. Another turns to a nocturnal Butterfly with wings furrowed like a cockle-shell. There is also a green Caterpillar, which turns to a Butterfly, nearly of the same colour.

The CATERPILLAR *found on the leaves of garden-creffes*, are black on the back, and white under the belly. It has six black feet before, and eighteen behind, that is nine on each side. In *June* it spins a slender cod, and changes to a brown Aurelia, from whence a nocturnal Butterfly proceeds soon after, spotted with brown.

The *sea-green* CATERPILLAR feeds on the herb by some called the peacock's crest, and it changes to a nocturnal Butterfly, of an ash-colour, that feeds on the honey of flowers.

The *dandelion* CATERPILLAR is of a brown colour, and has two sorts of hairy horns on its head. And on the back there are five small tufts of hairs, but all the rest of the body is covered with yellow hair. In *May* it produces a grey Butterfly.

The CATERPILLAR *of the sleeper*, a plant so called by the *French* in *America*, is green, striped with rose-colour, and it has two small horns. It changes into a brown Butterfly, variegated with yellow.

The *eglantine* CATERPILLAR is very slow and idle, for it will sooner suffer itself to be crushed to pieces, than run away. It turns to an Aurelia in

September.

September, and in *May* following it turns to a beautiful Butterfly.

There are several CATERPILLARS that feed on the *white thorn*, one of which has a gilded back, and changes into a Chrysalis, which becomes a Butterfly, with black veins. It is of the colour and shape of the large cabbage Butterfly. There is another spotted with white on the sides, and the furrows between the legs are black; but the rest of the body is of a brownish-black; this turns to a nocturnal brown Butterfly, marked with a lighter brown in the middle of the wings, and two white spots on the upper wings. There is a third black Caterpillar, with brown spots, and the rings of a saffron-colour. It becomes an Aurelia in *May*, and in *August* an nocturnal Butterfly, of a bright grey colour. There are still several others, one of which is beautifully variegated with different colours, and becomes a nocturnal yellow Butterfly, with different spots. Another is brown, and the Butterfly it changes to is partly red, and partly yellow. A third is of a dusky colour, with a red head, and it turns to a nocturnal Butterfly of a bright yellow colour, with darker shades, and spots of the same. A fourth is of a sea-green colour, and the upper wings of the Butterfly are of a bright brown, and the lower of a bright yellow. A fifth is green, and turns to a nocturnal Butterfly, of a greenish blue. A sixth is of a blackish brown, and is metamorphosed to a white nocturnal Butterfly. A seventh is of a deep black, with spots of different colours, and the Butterfly is of a dirty grey; and a ninth is green, which turns to a nocturnal yellow Butterfly.

Goedard speaks of one that feeds upon the leaves of the white thorn, and hides itself under them, to avoid the heat of the sun. He had one of these that cast his skin three times; but on the twelfth of *June* turned to an Aurelia, which produced on the fourth of *July* a beautiful white Butterfly.

The *barberry-bush* CATERPILLAR is of a golden colour, with a black head, on which the Ichneumon Flie lays its eggs, which become worms, that feed on these sort of Caterpillars. There is another with a green

green back and yellow belly, from whence proceeds a brown Butterfly. There is yet another of a blackish brown, with red spots, which changes to a white nocturnal Butterfly, whose upper wings are spotted with black.

The *maple* CATERPILLAR is of a dark brown, and turns to a beautiful yellow Butterfly.

The *fennel* CATERPILLAR is green, with streaks as black as velvet, and spotted with orange, and feelers of the same colour. It turns to a green Aurelia, and then to a beautiful Butterfly, of a yellow colour, variegated with black.

The CATERPILLAR of the *sweet bean plant of Surinam*, is covered with black and yellow hair, and turns to a Flie, with brown wings, and the body is spotted with red, green, gold and silver colours. On the same plant there is a white Butterfly, armed with black points at the back, and the feet are likewise black. It afterwards turns to a beautiful Butterfly.

The *fig* CATERPILLAR is at first green, striped with yellow, and afterwards orange, with red streaks all over the body, but the head and tail are black. It turns to a brown nocturnal Butterfly.

There is also a large CATERPILLAR, mottled with various colours, that feeds on the leaves of the fig-tree, and has two orange-coloured horns, which are venomous, and cause sharp pain. It becomes a nocturnal Butterfly, variegated with dark brown, green, and silver colours. There is also a green Caterpillar belonging to this tree, striped with white, which changes to a nocturnal Butterfly, variegated with yellow, white, and grey.

The *rasberry-bush* CATERPILLAR becomes a brown Butterfly, whose wings have a whitish round spot in the middle.

The *ash-tree* CATERPILLAR rolls itself up under the leaves, to shelter itself from the heat of the sun. One of these was observed to be metamorphosed into an Aurelia on the twenty-fourth of *June*, and to become a sort of a Moth the twenty-sixth of *September*. The black Cray-fish, is a Caterpillar, so called, belonging to this tree, because the hinder part in some sense,

Tense, resembles a Cray-fish ; but the fore part is like a snail, and it is all over black. It turns to a grey Flie.

The *fern* CATERPILLAR is of a beautiful bright green, and changes to a nocturnal Butterfly, of a bright brown, whose upper wings are brown and white.

The CATERPILLAR of the *German broom*, is green, with a black stripe running along the back, and under it on each side, there is a white stripe. It spins a web in the middle of *June*, with meshes like a net, and at the beginning of *July* it changes to a small nocturnal Butterfly, of a bright green. The wings are marked with transverse white streaks, inclining to green, and it flies very swiftly. There is another Caterpillar belonging to this shrub, which is black, and on each joint there is two small blue spots, adorned with a tuft of hair. The head, and all the feet, are of an oker colour. At the end of *June*, it spins a grey web, and turns to a brown Aurelia, with a head covered with black hair. In the middle of *July* it becomes a nocturnal Butterfly, of a dark yellow colour, streaked with brown, and the horns resemble feathers.

The *gum-gutta* CATERPILLAR is very large, and streaked with green and black ; it feeds on the leaves of this plant, and becomes a stately Butterfly.

The *grass* CATERPILLAR is of a bright green, and on each side of the body before, there are six small feet, eight in the middle, and two behind. It turns to a green Aurelia, from whence proceeds a small beautiful Butterfly, variegated with brown and black stripes and spots. It has two small horns, spotted with white and black, and two fine green eyes. It flies very swiftly. There are other Caterpillars belonging to the different sort of grass ; one of which is of a bright brown, spotted with black and yellow. It sleeps by day, and by night is in continual motion.

Another is green, and changes to what is called the brown meadow Butterfly. Another again is yellow, with a brown head, and changes to a nocturnal Butterfly,

Butterfly, called the Wood Leopard. On the grafs of marshes there are two, one of which is of a dark red, and changes to a nocturnal Butterfly or Moth, and the other is green, changing to a nocturnal Butterfly, of a reddish colour.

Merian takes notice of a large brown Caterpillar, that feeds upon common grafs, which is variegated with yellow and white, and has a small tuft of black hair on the head, on the tail there is a prickle resembling a small horn, and on each side there are small tufts of white hair that cover the legs. It delights in moist places, and in the middle of *June* spins a yellowish cod, from whence proceeds a Nocturnal Butterfly or Moth, at the end of the month. It is of a faded yellow colour, and across each wing there is a brown streak, with two white spots, and a narrow border of brown. It lays white eggs.

The *grenadier* CATERPILLAR feeds upon a plant so called, in *Surinam*. It is of a yellow colour, and in *May* turns to a fine Butterfly, of a blueish silver colour, bordered with a brown stripe, marked with white half-moons; but underneath it is brown, spotted with yellow. It appears through a microscope to be covered with blue tiles, like those that cover houses. The largest feathers are ranged in a beautiful order on the wing, and look like those of a peacock's tail, being very brilliant.

The CATERPILLAR of the *white gooseberry-bush*, has a grey body, with a black stripe on the back. They are hairy, and the head is yellow. Behind the head on each side, there are five blue specks, and others along the body that are red. In *August* they turn to a bright brown Aurelia, and from it in *September* there proceeds a nocturnal Butterfly or Moth, streaked with white, yellow, and black.

On the *common gooseberry-bush* there is a CATERPILLAR, yellowish on the fore part, and on the hinder white above, and yellow below. The Aurelia resembles a child in swadling-cloaths, which shine with gold and silver. At the end of *June* it turns to a Butterfly, whose upper part is spotted with a deep yellow

yellow and brown, and the under adorned with black spots.

On the *prickly gooseberry bush* there is a brown CATERPILLAR, in *April*, streaked with black, and spotted with white. In *June* it spins an oval cod, of a dark yellow, and turns to a brown Aurelia; and the Moth that proceeds from it has a white spot on each wing. There is another green Caterpillar on the same plant, that sticks so close to the leaves, that it cannot be taken off without hurting it. In *May* it turns to a brown Aurelia, and fourteen days afterwards to a white and brown Butterfly, with several spots.

The *red gooseberry-bush* feeds a sort of grey CATERPILLAR, which in *December* changes to a chefnut-coloured Aurelia, and in *February* to a white Moth, streaked with black, and that lays greenish eggs.

Albin mentions a *whitish-yellow* CATERPILLAR variegated with black and red spots, that hides itself in the ground, where it changes to a red Aurelia, and becomes a nocturnal black and white Butterfly, mixed with yellow. This Caterpillar has been found on the gooseberry-bush, and is called by *Ray* the middle-sized *Phalæna*, with large wings, marked with many black and white spots, and yellow, transverse, variegated lines.

Merian takes notice of the CATERPILLAR that feeds on the red gooseberry-bush, which differs from others, in not having the feet in the middle of the body, but at the extremity. It changes to an Aurelia the first of *April*, and turns to a fine Butterfly the latter end of *June*; but it is too weak to live long. *Goedard* says he has met with one that turns to a grey Flie, and lives but four days, and there is another that becomes a black and yellow Flie.

Goedard has observed another on this bush, that feeds on small insects; that run about its body; it turned to an Aurelia the ninth of *June*, and on the thirtieth it became a Flie.

The *guava* CATERPILLAR of *Surinam*, is green, with six white streaks on each side, and a black round spot on each joint. On the hinder part it had a red horn, and became a nocturnal Butterfly, with
ash-

ash-coloured wings, marbled with white and black. The body was marked with ten orange-coloured spots, and on the head there was a long red trunk, which it made use of for the sucking of flowers. There are other Caterpillars on the same tree, that are covered with hair, on some white, and on others red. They are all venomous, and when touched, they cause a swelling, with pain. They have four feet, and turn to ugly small Flies.

He also mentions another sort, with a black head and back, that turn white by little and little, and afterwards become of a fine yellow. The fore and hind parts are covered with black hair; but that under the belly is brown. It becomes a nocturnal Butterfly, with a white body, spotted with a yellowish brown.

He likewise takes notice of a *large dark brown* CATERPILLAR, with a black streak from the head to the tail, and black rings round the body. On the belly there are small white specks, and the head and tail are of a purple colour. It becomes a large nocturnal Butterfly, with a white streak on its body, and four black spots on each side, besides four black oblique lines, and four others that are white. The upper wings are spotted with white and brown, and the lower are yellow above, and dark brown below.

The *purple* CATERPILLAR feeds on all sorts of herbs, but more particularly pinks. They are of a brownish-purple above, and of a bright yellow below; in *August* they change to Aurelias, and fourteen days after to Moths. The black Caterpillar feeds on all sorts of herbs and leaves, and rolls itself up when touched; it turns to a Butterfly, spotted with black in three different places.

The *hop* CATERPILLAR has half the back and belly of a tawney colour, and the other half white. It turns to an Aurelia in *August*, and towards the end of the same month, becomes a dark red Butterfly. Ray calls it the Butterfly like that of the Elm, but less, with lacinated wings, and the lowermost marked with a crooked black line.

The

The *byssop* CATERPILLAR is found on that plant, when it is in flower. When a leaf is touched, it throws itself down, and gets into the earth. It changes its form in *August*, and three days after there proceeds from the skin three small worms, which change in a short time to eggs, and then to Flies in *September*; but they live only three days.

The *knap-weed* CATERPILLAR is found on the flowers of this plant, and is of a brown colour, and hairy. It spins itself a cod, which turns black, and in *March* following changes to a white Moth, streaked and spotted with black. *Albin* acquaints us, that there is another Caterpillar which feeds on the leaves that turns to a Moth, of a deep brown colour, with a mixture of dirty grey on the wings.

The CATERPILLAR of the *oriental hyacinth*, is black, hairy, and very nimble; but when touched, it rolls itself up. It spins a cod, which turns to a black *Aurelia*, and fourteen days after to a Moth, with brown upper wings, and the lower of a pale red, spotted with black. It is found in *Surinam*.

The *rag-wort* CATERPILLAR is of two kinds, the first of which is of a citron-colour, with black wings, and changes to a red and black Moth. Small worms proceed from its body, which turn to *Ichneumon* Flies. The other is an Autumnal Caterpillar like the former, but how it changes is not known.

The *java* CATERPILLAR is large and white, streaked with black. On each side there are five shining specks, of a red colour, which some take to be eyes. It turns to a Moth, striped with black and white. There is another green Caterpillar, that feeds on the same leaves, and becomes a transparent Butterfly, spotted with black.

The *crowned* CATERPILLAR feeds on the leaves of the *Indian jessamin*, and becomes a fine undulated Butterfly, with six white spots on the wings, whose under parts are red and black. There is a Caterpillar on the common jessamin, of a green colour, with red stripes, but they are very uncommon, as *Albin* acquaints us.

The CATERPILLAR of the *sea bull-rush*, is a very slow insect, and on the second of *June* there was a worm observed to proceed from the hinder part of its body, which on the twelfth became a very small Flie. This Caterpillar turned to an Aurelia the fifth of *June*, and on the first of *August* became a Flie, with wings so close to its body, they can scarcely be seen.

The CATERPILLAR of the *garden iris*, with large leaves, is green, and very swift; it changes to an Aurelia in *October*, and in *March* following, to a brown Moth, with a white spot on each wing. There are also blueish Caterpillars on this plant, which in *September* turn to bright coloured Moths. *Merian* affirms, he has found a green Caterpillar at the roots of the iris, which in *June* turns to a grey Moth.

The CATERPILLAR of the *dame violets*, is a long slender insect, that when it creeps, turns up its tail near the head. It changes in *May* to a grey Aurelia, which in *June* becomes a fine Butterfly, with the head, lower wings, horns, and feet, of a bright yellow; and the eyes are black. *Merian* mentions a green Butterfly, of the same plant, with a black head, and six feet before, six in the middle, and two behind. At the end of *April* it spins a yellow web, which turns to a green Aurelia, spotted with black, from whence a white Butterfly proceeds in *May*, that can scarce fly from one flower to another.

The CATERPILLAR of the *sow thistle* has the upper part of the body grey, and it is striped with brown, and spotted with white; but underneath it is of a flesh-colour. It turns to a bright brown Aurelia in *July*, and the next *June* becomes a yellowish Moth, variegated with green and black.

The lettuce CATERPILLAR is brown and green under the belly, with six feet before, eight in the middle and two behind. Towards the end of *August*, it turns to a brown Aurelia, with black eyes, and the body variegated with black. A grey Caterpillar feeds on the cabbage-lettuce, and on its back there is a dark yellow streak. It turns to a brown Aurelia in *August*, and to a Moth in *September*, with the upper wings

wings brown, and the lower blueish, as well as the body. There is a venomous hairy Caterpillar belongs to the same plant, which the birds will not meddle with, and which turns to a large handsome Butterfly, spotted with fine red. *Goedard* mentions another that is green, which turns to a grey Butterfly with a long trunk.

The *white archangel* breeds a green CATERPILLAR, streaked with white lines, which turns to a Moth, whose upper wings have a dark ground, and part of them shining like burnished copper; the lower are of a dirty white.

The CATERPILLAR of *dog's tongue*, a weed so called, is streaked with black and yellow, and the wings are marked with different colours. It enters the earth in *May*, where it changes to an *Aurelia*, that produces a very fine Moth, with the back and upper wings of a bright green, spotted with white and saffron-colour. The upper part of the belly is red, with a black streak, and the lower wings are also red, spotted with black.

The CATERPILLAR of *the lavas*, a herb so called, is named by *Goedard* the Centinel, because it continues in the same posture for some time, and seems to be looking about. In *June* it turns to a brownish-grey Butterfly.

The *ground-ivy* CATERPILLAR is green, and when touched, rolls itself up. It turns to an *Aurelia* in *July*, and in *August* to a Moth, whose upper wings are of a wood colour, and the lower striped with green. There is another that feeds on this herb, which turns to a fine Butterfly in *May*, of a shining golden colour, and on its head there are two fine tufts like feathers.

The CATERPILLAR of *the blue lilac*, is green, and in *May* spins a white cocoon, which turns to a bright *Aurelia*, and before the end of the month changes to a bright brown Moth. There is another green Caterpillar belonging to the same tree, that in *October* turns to a Moth striped with green and white.

The CATERPILLAR of *the lemon-tree*, is brown, with a white spot, and they lye in heaps on the leaves

of that tree. On the head there is a yellow horn, which is their defence, and in *April* they turn to blackish Butterflies, spotted with white and red.

The *flax* CATERPILLAR is of a greenish-brown colour, and under the belly of a bright green, with a black streak on each side. It turns to an Aurelia in *August*, and in *May* following to a greyish ash-coloured Moth, with wings variegated with black, and black eyes.

The CATERPILLAR of the orange flower de luce, has the upper part of the body brown, streaked with a darker colour, and it is yellow underneath. In *June* it turns to an Aurelia, and in *August* to a Moth, variegated with light and dark brown. There is another Caterpillar on the same plant, that turns to a sky-blue Butterfly with violet-wings, and four golden spots on the back.

The CATERPILLAR of the red flower de luce, is bred in *Surinam*, and covered with black hairs as hard as iron. The head and feet are red, and the body is full of blue spots, surrounded with a yellow circle. It turns to a fine Moth, whose wings before are of a bright brown, and behind of an orange-colour, spotted with black.

The *scammony* CATERPILLAR is large, and of a bright green colour. It turns to a bright Aurelia, and in *August* to a small Moth, of a greyish ash-colour, variegated with dark brown. *Merian* speaks of another of a bright green, that turns to a rose-coloured Aurelia, and fourteen days after to a small flying insect.

The CATERPILLAR of the *maure*, so called by the *French*, is small and green, with white streaks; it first changes to an Aurelia, and the day after to a small Butterfly. There is another larger, that feeds on the flowers, and in *August* turns to a whitish Butterfly. There are Caterpillars that feed on the leaves of wild *maure*, that turn to brown Aurelias, and the next *May* to small Moths.

The *feverfew* CATERPILLAR is brown, and turns to a brown Moth.

The CATERPILLARS of the brown mellilot, is bred in *Surinam*, and is large, and of a bright green, with

with brown spots. It has six feet before, eight in the middle, and two behind, and on each ring of the lower part of the body, there is a blood coloured spot. It spins a white web, and turns to an Aurelia, of a bright violet-colour, from whence in *June* proceeds a Moth, with the head, body, horns, and upper wings grey, and variegated with black and white specks and streaks; but the lower wings are of a fine vermillion colour.

The CATERPILLAR of the *water-melon* is blue before and behind, and green in the middle. The feet are covered with a slime like a snail, and in *August* it turns to an ugly Moth.

The CATERPILLAR of *garden mint*, is white, streaked with green, and spins a fine web, or cod, which turns to a brown Aurelia, and in *August* to a Moth, that shines like gold. There is another of a yellow colour, that changes to a Moth of a rose colour, which quickly dies. *Albin* mentions a green Caterpillar, that feeds upon mint, that turns to a Moth, marked with the letter Y on the middle of each upper wing.

The CATERPILLAR that feeds on *french mercury*, and falls to the ground as dead, when the leaves are stirred. In *August* it turns to a Butterfly that has a sort of a small mantle spread on its wings, which covers all the fore part of this insect, and serves both for an ornament, and for defence.

The *night-shade* CATERPILLAR is green, and turns to a light brown Butterfly, that flies very swiftly. *Albin* has two belonging to this herb, one of which is of a yellowish green, spotted with a bright yellow, the other of a dark grey, spotted in the same manner, and with a line of a saffron colour. They both turn to Moths, of a reddish brown. From the bodies of these Caterpillars worms proceed, that turn to Ichneumon Flies.

The CATERPILLAR of the *mulberry-tree*, has been largely described under the name of the Silk-worm.

The CATERPILLAR of the *muske plant*, is green, streaked with black, and turns to a white Moth.

The CATERPILLAR of the *myrtle-tree*, has a brown head, adorned with four red spots, and a double black whisker, the body is brown, variegated with small red and yellow streaks, and one large black streak along the back, on which there are four tufts of yellow hair, and a black tuft on the hinder ring, which is yellow on the top. The fore and middle legs are yellow, and the pair behind black. It turns to a small Moth. *Merian* says he has kept some of them in a box, which changed to vile small flying insects, with a black head and body, and legs of a dark yellow. Others which are caught in *Friesland*, turned to Flies, and others again to small yellow Moths. There was likewise another black Caterpillar, with a tuft of of yellow hair on each ring, and on each side of them a small white speck. It turned to a white Moth, adorned with shining black and brown specks and spots.

The *medlar* CATERPILLAR is yellow, streaked with rose colour, and the head brown. Each ring is armed with four black prickles, and the legs are likewise of a rose colour. It turns to a beautiful Butterfly, of a brownish silver colour, across which there are shining blue, green, and purple streaks. On each wing there are three round spots, of an orange yellow colour, bordered with a black circle, and this surrounded with one that is green. The extremity of the wings is of an orange yellow, with black and white streaks.

The CATERPILLAR of the *hazel-nut tree* is small and green, and becomes a small Butterfly; but there are other green Caterpillars that turn into Flies. There is one that is not so common, of a green colour, and streaked with white, and a white streak on each wing. It spins a fine white web, and turns to a brown *Aurelia*, and afterwards to a small Moth, with the lower wings, feet and horns brown; but the upper wings are adorned with small white streaks, and the body is of a bright colour, but the eyes are black, and the lower wings shine like gold. *Albin* takes notice of a yellowish green Caterpillar, with a red head, that turns to a Moth of a red and brown colour.

The

The *pink* CATERPILLAR feeds on the flowers of that name, and hides itself in the ground in the day time. In *July* it turns to an Aurelia, and in *September* to a Butterfly, before taken notice of.

The CATERPILLAR of *the orange tree* has a yellow streak on the body, and each ring has four specks of an orange-colour surrounded with very fine hair. It becomes a Moth, with a spot on each wing, that resembles talc.

The CATERPILLAR of *bear's ear*, produces a green worm, that sucks its body dry. This worm afterwards changes to an Aurelia, which becomes an Ichneumon Flie.

The *elm* CATERPILLAR spins a small web or cocoon, and at the end of nine months turns to a Flie. Some call it the Grasshopper Caterpillar, because it leaps from one place to another.

There are several CATERPILLARS feed on elm-leaves, one of which taken notice of by *Albin*, is of a bright green, inclining to blue, with white lines, and the lower part marked with black specks, but the head is red. It retires into the ground, where it becomes an Aurelia, that changes to a bright brown Moth. There is another of an olive colour, adorned with red and yellow spots round its wings. It turns to a black and white Moth. There is still another, which is very beautiful, inclining to blue, and marked with yellow specks. It turns to a Butterfly, called the great tortoise-shell Butterfly.

Goedard affirms there is a CATERPILLAR on the leaves of the elm tree, that fixes itself thereon with a thread, in such a manner, that it bends the two extremities of the leaf, closing them together with its web, and leaving an opening before and behind. When it is touched never so slightly, it falls down, holding itself by a thread, and moves about as swift as an eel. There are two sorts, one of which becomes a Butterfly, and the other which is larger, produces worms that have killed the Caterpillar. These are thirty-two in number, and lay each an egg, which turns to a small Flie.

The same author takes notice of another, which wraps itself up in a dry leaf, falling to the ground, and covers it with a web, that shines like silver. It turns to a Flie.

Goedard has still another, which produces a Flie that is able to kill Spiders, though all other Flies become their prey, and seems to take pleasure in it. It will break off all the legs, and then drag it along, carrying it off.

There is still another, mentioned by the same author, that feeds on elm leaves, and before it turns to an Aurelia, gets into stables and houses among boards. It hangs with its head downwards, and seems to be a round ball when the skin begins to crack. It turns to a beautiful Butterfly. The CATERPILLAR of the large stinking nettle, is of a black colour, and turns to a yellow Aurelia, from whence proceeds a Butterfly, brown without, and within of a dark orange, variegated with a mixture of black and purple. There are others of a bright green, and others brown; but they are all adorned with white and black streaks, and many of them spin a white web. They at length change into blue Flies with red heads; though there are some that in *February* are metamorphosed to grey and brown Moths, variegated with black and white.

Albin speaks of several CATERPILLARS that feed upon nettles, one of which is black, and has the upper part marked with white specks, and covered with hair. Another sort is also covered with hair, and is of a yellow colour, but spotted. It turns to a Butterfly, called by *Ray* the greater blackish Butterfly, with wings beautifully adorned with red and white spots. Some call it the Admiral. Another Butterfly fed by nettles, is called the Butterfly like the eye of a peacock's wing, and it is named by *Moufet* the queen of Butterflies. The Caterpillar it proceeds from, is called by *Ray* the greater black Caterpillar, sprinkled with white spots, and beset with black prickles.

There is another produced by the CATERPILLAR of the nettle, termed by *Ray* the lesser Phalæma, with oblong wings, variegated with white and blue, and yellowish at the roots. There is yet another, called by

by Ray the greater Butterfly with largewings, the upper being brown, and beautifully variegated with white and red spots and lines.

Lifter takes notice of another that never feeds in the day time, for fear it should be devoured by birds, which produces a Moth, with saffron coloured wings, adorned with black streaks, and two black spots; as also red spots on the upper wings.

The *forrel* CATERPILLAR is hairy, black, and spotted with white and red. It produces a Moth, with the body and lower wings yellow; and the head; upper wings, small horns, and feet brown, spotted with black.

The CATERPILLAR of the *pelisade*, a plant so called, in *Surinam*, is yellow, streaked with black, and armed with six prickles. It first changes its skin to one of an orange colour, with a black round spot, but still retains its prickles; some days after it casts its skin again, losing the prickles, and in *June* it becomes a Moth.

The CATERPILLAR of *palma christi*, a plant so called, is of a greenish colour, covered with long white hair. It turns to a black Butterfly, whose upper wings are of the colour of brimstone, and the other of saffron. The same plant breeds another Caterpillar, of a black colour, spotted with yellow, that is shut up in a case of dry leaves. It changes to an ugly Moth, which is very troublesome.

The CATERPILLAR of the *palm of the downs*, an herb so called in the low countries, has two tails, and when it is angered, it shoots from each a red sting. In *September* it begins to turn to an Aurelia, and continues in that state till next *June*; and then there come out five small Flies, out of five distinct cells, which when opened, they had no appearance of the skin, or any part of the Aurelia.

The CATERPILLAR of the *palm-tree* is red, spotted with brown. They spin a sort of bags on the palm tree leaves, which they lodge in in the night, going out to feed in the day. They turn to yellow Butterflies, spotted with brown, and are bred in *Surinam*. There is another little hairy brown Caterpillar.

pillar, bred upon this tree, that turns to a transparent Butterfly, spotted with black.

The CATERPILLAR of the *papaw tree*, is yellow and green, and becomes a Moth, that buzzes with its wings. There is another of the colour of raddle, streaked from the head to the tail with red and yellow; and on the head there is a buckler, of a semicircular form, which shines like a diamond. It turns to a buzzing Moth, mottled with iron-grey and white, and the body is streaked on each side with bright red, and on the back with black.

The CATERPILLAR of the *passion flower*, turns to a small Butterfly; and there is another that changes to a red and brown insect; besides a third that is metamorphosed to a spotted Flie, furnished with delicate cloven feet.

The *dock* CATERPILLAR is of a deep yellow, with dark brown streaks, placed in the form of a cross. In *May* it turns to a brown Aurelia, and in *June* to a Moth, streaked with white and brown. *Merian* fed a Caterpillar with this plant, that was at first streaked with dark green, which by little and little, turned to a yellow, and then brown. It changed in *May* to a small Aurelia, of a bright brown, whose upper part resembled the head of a bird. Fourteen days afterwards it became a small Moth, with red eyes, and a red streak on every wing, round which there was a red border.

The *poppy* CATERPILLAR is black and yellow, from whence a Moth proceeds in *June*. The same plant feeds worms, that afterwards become Flies.

The CATERPILLAR of the *peach tree*, has a head and back of a bright brown, and turns to an Aurelia, which becomes a Moth, and on whose upper wings there are white lines.

The CATERPILLAR of the *poplar tree*, has a brown back, and a pale red belly; it becomes a beautiful Moth, of a dark brown, streaked with white. *Goedard* takes notice of another that is white, which turns to a beautiful white Butterfly.

The CATERPILLAR of the *lark's foot*, an herb so called, is of a curious colour, variegated with streaks

freaks and spots, and in *July* it changes to a brown Aurelia; and in *May* following to a rose coloured Moth, adorned with black and white. The flowers feed a green and white Caterpillar, which turns to a brown Moth.

The *plantain* CATERPILLAR is of a green colour, but turns to a brown Aurelia, and in *December* becomes a brown Moth. The small plantain feeds on a bright green Caterpillar, striped with white the length of the body, and each ring is adorned with a white spot; at the end of *July* it becomes a brown Aurelia, and in *August* a Moth, with the upper wings white, and the lower grey; but the eyes are black, as well as the horns.

The CATERPILLAR of the *pear tree*, has a blackish body furnished with yellowish tufts, and on the fore part of the body there are three claws, in the middle eight feet, of an oker colour, and behind two more of the same colour. It changes its skin several times, after which it spins a white web, and turns to a brown Aurelia, and fourteen days afterwards it becomes a beautiful bright brown Butterfly, streaked and spotted with divers colours. On the same tree there is a white Caterpillar with a black head, which goes out of its cell in a morning to feed, and then returns back; when it is full grown, it spins a white web, that turns to an Aurelia, and then becomes a Moth, which lays its eggs and dies. There is another white Caterpillar, when this tree is in blossom, with red spots on the back, and a brown head. In the middle of *July* it turns to an Aurelia, and at the end of that month to a white Moth, variegated with black. The lower wings are of a bright brown, and the body of a flesh colour, with little white horns, covered with brown hair, and the eyes are black.

The CATERPILLAR of *Indian pepper*, is a handsome large insect, with a long red streak on each side, and a white one on the back. The last ring is armed with a rose coloured horn, and on some other rings there is a yellow spot, bordered with rose colour. It turns to an ash-coloured Moth, on each side of which there are five gold coloured spots.

The

The CATERPILLAR *of the apple tree* is brown, and turns to a brown Moth. Another on the same tree changes to a grey Moth; and a third which is greenish, is metamorphosed to a Moth. Another author affirms there is a fourth, of a brownish colour, with red and blue specks on each ring. It weaves itself a cod, and turns to a brown Aurelia, which changes to a white Moth, streaked with brown. When it has laid its eggs, it covers them with a yellowish down, which keeps them safe from the cold of the winter.

Merian found upon an apple tree in blossom, a yellow hairy Caterpillar, adorned with transverse streaks, and the head was brown; behind the head there were two blue spots, and on each ring spots of a flesh colour. The feet were of the same colour, and it was furnished with small tufts of brown hair. In *July* it spun a yellow web, with meshes like a net; and the Aurelia became a white Moth, variegated with black; and it had two broad red horns, resembling feathers, and on the hinder part of the head there was a red streak.

The CATERPILLAR *of the pompelmous*, a tree so called in *Surinam*, is white, with a blue head, and the body is covered with long hair as hard as iron-wire. It turns to a beautiful black Butterfly, variegated with green, blue, and white, shining like gold and silver.

The CATERPILLAR *of the plumb tree*, is green, spotted with black, and has a black head. When it is touched, it descends to the ground, by means of a thread drawn from its mouth, by the help of which it gets up again. It is concealed in a leaf, rolled up, and in due time spins itself a cod, which turns to a bright brown Moth, with the back part and under sides of the wings white.

The CATERPILLAR *of the damascene plumb*, is green, streaked with black, speckled with yellow. It weaves itself an oval cod, that shines like silver, and is as stiff as parchment, which turns to a brown Aurelia, which becomes a Moth, whose lower wings are streaked with brown and yellow. There is likewise another Caterpillar

Caterpillar, belonging to the plumb tree, which is of a beautiful yellow, and adorned with several tufts in the shape of rods, on the back, and on the tail there is a red spot. When it stretches itself out, four hairy black streaks may be perceived, that run across the body. Some of these turn to grey Moths in *September*, and others do not change till the next *April*; but the Moths are the same.

The CATERPILLAR of the wild plumb tree, is brown, and adorned with white streaks. It changes to a Moth of a dull yellow colour, with white wings and feet, and black eyes. It covers its eggs with down, to preserve them from the snow, rain, and cold. There is another that is black, streaked with yellow, and has a shining body; it turns to a white and yellow Butterfly, with wings adorned with black streaks, but the eyes and feet are black.

Albin speaks of one that is of a sea-green colour, which turns to a Butterfly, called the hair-streaked Butterfly. He likewise mentions a black Caterpillar, spotted with brown, the whole length of the back, and streaked with yellow. It turns to a Moth, with the back and upper wings brown. There is likewise another beautiful black Caterpillar, with yellow hair, which *Ray* calls the large Caterpillar, with long, thickset, hoary hair, variegated with dun and black, and having whitish lines on the rings. It turns to a large Moth, of a whitish and dun colour, with ample oblong wings, beautifully variegated, the lowermost of which are reddish, with black spots.

Albin describes six more, which are,

The bright green CATERPILLAR, which changes to a Moth, with reddish brown wings.

The bright olive colour CATERPILLAR, that is metamorphosed to a bright yellow Moth.

The CATERPILLAR of the colour of an osier branch, which turns to a saffron coloured Moth.

The hunch-backed CATERPILLAR, that turns to white Moth, streaked with black.

The green CATERPILLAR, which becomes a Moth, with the upper wings partly yellow, and partly white, and the lower of a chestnut colour.

The

The *dark grey* CATERPILLAR *with yellow spots*, changes to a Moth, whose females have no wings.

Goedard describes one that has four yellow tufts like brushes, on its back, and two horns on the head like a snail; on each side there are two prominences, like oars, one of which is yellow, and the other black; and there is likewise a tuft of hair on the extremity of the body. It changes to a sort of insect, that is neither a worm nor a Butterfly.

Redi speaks of a CATERPILLAR of an orange colour, so large, that it weighed three quarters of an ounce. He was composed of thirteen rings, between each of which there were several small eminences, of an azure colour. Likewise there were two white spots on each, surrounded with a black line. It spun itself a large cod of the colour of moss, which looked more like hair-cloth, than any thing else. It became a very large Butterfly, near the latter end of *April*.

The CATERPILLAR of the *American white grape tree*, is very voracious, and becomes a beautiful green and red Moth, with streaks of a colour, inclinable to chesnut; but the horns and trunk, are of the colour of gold. There is another belonging to the same tree, that draws itself up when touched, and throws out a froth; it turns to a beautiful Moth, spotted with brown, and streaked with white, and the trunk is of a gold colour.

The CATERPILLAR of the *ranunculus*, has an orange coloured back, and a pale yellow belly; but the other parts are black, and a little hairy. In *May* they make a cod, which turns to an Aurelia, that hangs on a leaf, and fourteen days after it becomes a beautiful Moth, with the body, head, and upper wings black, spotted with red. A few days after they lay eggs and die.

The CATERPILLAR of the *meadow ranunculus*, turns to a black Aurelia, and that to a fine Butterfly, with the upper wings of a bright yellow, speckled with black, and the lower orange, with black streaks.

The *knot-grass* CATERPILLAR, is brown and grey under the belly; in *July* it turns to a bright brown

brown Aurelia, and in *August* to a grey Moth, streaked with black. There is another that is green, with three yellow streaks along the body, and several black spots ; but what it turns to is not said. There is also a third, that is yellow, streaked with brown, and in *September* turns to a white Moth, adorned with red and brown streaks.

The CATERPILLAR of the *rocu*, an *American* tree, is brown, streaked with yellow, and covered with red hair ; it becomes a brownish green Moth.

The CATERPILLAR of the *briar*, is of several sorts, which are as follow. The greenish brown Caterpillar, which turns to a beautiful Butterfly, variegated with green and brown. The green Caterpillar with a blue head, changes to a very beautiful Moth, variegated with divers colours. The green Caterpillar becomes a Moth, with the upper wings green, and the lower grey. The hairy Caterpillar is brown and red, and changes to a Moth, called by the *English* peasants the devil's Gold ring. The green and yellow Caterpillar, is metamorphosed to a Moth, variegated with white and black. The ash coloured Caterpillar turns to a straw coloured Moth.

The CATERPILLAR of the *rocket*, was put into a glass vessel, and was observed every night to change its colours successively, it being first of the colour of gold, then blue, afterwards black, and last of all purple ; they were all undulated when the insect crept along. It had two teeth made like sickles, and the rings of its body were supported on each side with crooked feet. Each ring was covered with hair, which was long in the last, and in the form of prickles. It turned to an Aurelia, of the size of a walnut, of a greenish colour, and pointed at the ends, in which state it continued a month, and then became a Butterfly of the largest and most beautiful kind. The extremities of the wings were turned upwards like a hook, and the edges were fringed, and of various colours ; likewise the wings were spotted with black, red, and blue, which looked like eyes, as fine as those in a peacock's tail.

The

The CATERPILLAR *of the rose bush*, is of different kinds, some of which turn to Moths, others to Flies. Those that are half green, and half rose coloured, become little brown Butterflies. The bright green Caterpillar with white streaks along the body, has each ring marked with a white streak above, and a yellow streak beneath; but what it turns to, is not said; but there is another, which had six feet before, eight in the middle, and two behind, that turns to a brown Aurelia, and in *July* to a bright brown Moth, whose lower wings shine like gold.

Albin observes, that of the CATERPILLARS of the *wild rose tree*, some are brown, and others green, with a red head; they turn to Moths of a brownish black colour. On a branch of the dog rose, there was a flesh coloured Caterpillar, with a hump back, that turned to a flesh-coloured Moth. There was also another that was green, with a white line on the back, that turned to a Flie, called the black-headed Bee Flie.

Merian took notice of a green CATERPILLAR that fed on the rose bush, with a black head. When it was touched, it let itself down by a thread, and got up again by the same. In *May* it turned to an Aurelia, and fourteen days after to a small Butterfly, that shone like gold.

The CATERPILLAR *that feeds upon rue*, is green, and variegated with red, yellow, and blue spots; and it changes to a yellow Butterfly, streaked and enamelled with black, as well on the body as wings. On the extremity of the lower wings there are two round red spots, and others that are blue, terminated by a hairy violet line. At the extremity of the edge there are two small appendages, which look like tails to the wings, and on the head there are two horns or feelers; which are long, blackish, moveable, and thicker at the extremity, than at the root. It dies in four days time.

The CATERPILLAR *of the willow*, is large, and turns to a grey Moth. The black water willow, feeds a Butterfly with small specks, which turns to a grey Moth, that lays green eggs. Another willow Caterpillar

pillar turns to a grey and red Butterfly, and a third is armed with horns, and changes in *July* to an Aurelia, which becomes a Moth in the *April* following. A fourth is metamorphosed to a flying insect, and a fifth, which is half yellow, and half green, becomes a yellow Flie.

Merian mentions a very beautiful green CATERPILLAR, speckled with white, and a white streak running across each ring. It turns to an Aurelia, and the next *May* to a Moth, with head, body, and upper wings brown and white, variegated with yellow and black; but on the lower wings there are two large black eyes in the middle, surrounded with a blue circle. The upper part is of a bright brown, and the lower of a rose colour. It has small black eyes, and little horns.

He takes notice of another that is small, and of a bright green, adorned with white streaks, which turns to a brown Aurelia, and fourteen days after to a small Moth, of a greyish ash colour, adorned with white streaks.

The CATERPILLAR of the red willow, is green, and turns to a dark brown Aurelia, which in *August* changes to a bright brown Moth, with wings streaked with brown. The same tree breeds another of a small sort, that turns to an Aurelia, and then to a Flie, whose body, head, and horns are black, with two wings transparent, and six yellow feet.

Albin speaks of several sorts of CATERPILLARS found upon the different kinds of willows, which are as follow. The green and yellow Caterpillar, called by *Ray* the most beautiful double-tailed Caterpillar, and which turns to a Moth, that the same author terms the great and most beautiful Moth, with large external ash coloured wings, elegantly variegated with black spots and lines. The beautiful green Caterpillar, whose Moth *Ray* names the middle sized domestick Moth, because in *July*, *August*, and *September*, it comes into houses. The olive coloured Caterpillar, which turns to a yellow Butterfly, with wings variegated with black. The flesh coloured Caterpillar, that becomes a bright yellow Moth, with shades and spots of

of a darker colour. The green and red Caterpillar, from whose two extremities a Flie proceeds. The yellow Caterpillar that turns to a Beetle. The dark brown Caterpillar that changes to a Moth, with the upper wings yellow, and the lower of a yellowish white. The ruddy Caterpillar that turns to a Moth, called by some the Moth with red lower wings. The purple Caterpillar with red and yellow spots, changes to a white Moth, streaked with black. The green Caterpillar with small red lines on the back, becomes a white Moth, streaked with black.

Goedard takes notice of a CATERPILLAR of a bright yellow colour, variegated with a little black, which bears something on its head like an escutcheon-gules, with a cheveron of gold. It turns to an Aurelia in *August*, and in the same month of the following year, it becomes a strong vigorous Butterfly, and yet it lives but two days.

The CATERPILLAR of *thyme*, has the back marked with longitudinal streaks of different colours, that is, blue, purple, yellow, red, and black; besides which there are many small specks. It turns to an Aurelia, like a Silk-worm, from whence four Flies proceed, which are probably the eggs of the *Ichneumon* Flie. They are larger than common Flies, with blueish heads and wings; but every where else of a purple colour.

The *nightshade* CATERPILLAR turns to a red Aurelia at first, which by degrees becomes black, and is transformed to a large Butterfly, which makes a noise with its wings like a Bat. It is of a yellow colour, variegated with black on the wings, back, and belly. On the head, which is black, there are two tufts, of a little lighter colour; but the eyes are of a chesnut colour, and the trunk black and curled. The six feet are hairy and yellow, and each of them terminate in a hook. What this changes to, *Redi* gives no account.

The *marygold* CATERPILLAR is of a dark colour, with black lines, and the belly of a bright green, with a white line that parts the dark colour from the green, it retires into the ground, where it turns to an Aurelia,

Aurelia, and then changes to a dusky Moth, marked with a white spot on each upper wing. There is another breeds upon this plant, with a black back, and the head and the belly of a dirty green, with red spots like eyes. The Moth that proceeds from it has two round spots upon each upper wing, surrounded with a white circle, and there is a white streak on their extremity.

The CATERPILLAR *of the elder tree*, is of a bright yellow, with two black streaks that run across the back, and three others that run longways behind. It has black teeth, and changes to a bright brown Aurelia, which becomes a white Moth, streaked with brown. There is also a green Caterpillar belonging to this tree, which becomes a bright brown Moth.

The CATERPILLAR *of the sycamore tree*, is yellow, and covered with saffron coloured hair. When disturbed, it draws itself up like a hedge-hog; it changes to a grey Moth.

The CATERPILLAR *of the tabruba, a Surinam tree*, is yellow and black, and covered with hair, like a brush; it becomes a sort of Bee, streaked transversely with yellow and black.

The CATERPILLAR *of the lime tree*, is a very large and beautiful insect, of the colour of silk, spotted on the back with white; but the lower part of the body is of a deep yellow. On the hinder ring there is a blue horn, and behind that a yellow spot. It turns to a black Aurelia, and seems to be dead till May in the following year, and then changes to a pale yellow Moth, spotted with black.

The CATERPILLAR *of turnsole*, hides itself in the ground all day, and in the evening comes out to feed. It turns to an Aurelia in May, and in June the year following, becomes a Butterfly, with the letter O on its wings.

The *trefoil* CATERPILLAR is red and yellow, and turns to a whitish Moth.

The CATERPILLAR *of the aspen tree*, is of a golden yellow colour, and changes to an ash coloured Moth, with the extremity of the upper wings of a copper colour.

The CATERPILLAR *of the purple tulip*, though mentioned by *Merian*, is not described; but it turns to a Moth, whose upper wings are reddish, and the lower, with the rest of the body grey.

The *valerian* CATERPILLAR is of several kinds, some of which become grey Moths, and others brown Butterflies.

The CATERPILLAR *of the vine*, is of two kinds, the one being brown, and the other green; they are both streaked and spotted with black and white. That that is brown, changes in *July* to a bright brown Aurelia, and continues in this state till the next *May*, when it becomes a beautiful Moth, with the head, body, and upper wings of a rose colour, variegated with green streaks and spots. The lower wings have each a black spot, and the eyes are of a yellowish green. It has a long slender trunk, of a yellow colour, and curled at the end. It is one of the most beautiful and remarkable of this kind.

Allin mentions an olive coloured CATERPILLAR, that feeds upon the leaves of the vine, and becomes a grey mottled Moth, with two white spots on the upper wings.

The CATERPILLAR *of the vine of Surinam*, is brown; spotted with white, and there is a black spot on the last ring, in the middle of which there is a white skin, that shines like crystal, and which rises and falls when this insect breathes. It becomes a beautiful green Moth, with the ends of the wings painted with red and blue.

Goedard takes notice of one that feeds on the vine, which he calls the Elephant Caterpillar, it having a trunk like that animal, but what it turns to is not known.

The violet CATERPILLAR is of a dark brown, with a white streak on each side the body, and the head and fore feet are yellow. It turns to an Aurelia in *August*, and the next *April* to a Moth, with the head, body, and wings variegated with a bright yellow; as also with black spots. The eyes are black, and the horns and legs are of the same colour. There is another of a pale green, spotted with yellow, which

in *June* turns to a greenish Aurelia, and soon after to a white Moth, variegated with grey spots; likewise the horns and feet are grey.

The CATERPILLAR of the *holm oak*, is covered with exceeding long hair, partly black, and partly of the colour of rusty iron, and there are fourteen prickles on the rump, placed in the same form as the petala of the flower of a red daisy. It turns to a reddish Aurelia, which afterwards becomes black; and then turned to an insect like the Flie of the Silkworm, of a blueish chesnut colour, spotted with black. It had two large black tufts on its head, and a small one of black silk at the extremity of the belly.

The CATERPILLAR of the *zurfach*, a *Surinam plant*, is large and green, and turns to a large Moth, whose body is adorned with six round orange colour spots. It has four wings, and six feet; and is black, but curiously spotted. Its trunk consists of two pipes, which are used to suck the honey out of flowers; and after it has done, it rolls it up in such a manner, that it can hardly be seen. It is not easily killed, and it lays a vast number of white eggs. This plant also feeds a green Caterpillar, which becomes a white and black Moth, with a double trunk, like that of the former.

The CATERPILLAR of an *anonymous plant*, is green, spotted with white, black, and red, and becomes an ash colour Moth, spotted with black. *Merian* says this plant grew in his garden, and yet he could not meet with any one that knew its name.

The *feathered* CATERPILLAR, is so called, from having a small brown feather on its rump, and it turns to a white vigorous Butterfly. There are several other Butterflies on different kinds of trees and plants, which are taken notice of by travellers, but in so vague a manner, that little or nothing certain can be said about them.

The *sea* CATERPILLAR with coloured shining hairs on the sides like a rainbow, is by some called the sea Porcupine, by others the sea Mouse, and by others again the golden Worm. It is an uncommon insect, and is chiefly to be met with in the *Western ocean*.

Linnaeus

Linnaeus informs us, that the mouth is furnished with threads like the hairs of animals, and have the shape of feelers; the body is in the form of an egg, covered with purple shining points or prickles, and glossy hair of the same length, of a greenish yellow colour; at the center there is a small opening, and under the skin of the back there are folded membranes, which resemble the gills of crabs. It has forty feet on each side, like so many parallel cones, connected to the edges of the body, terminating in points, and as crooked as a sickle; but on the inside there is a sort of soft hair. This insect, properly speaking, is not of the Caterpillar kind; at least we are ignorant of any transformation it undergoes.

The *dirty brownish yellow* CATERPILLAR, is composed of nine or ten joints or rings, besides the head and tail; the head is roundish, and terminates in a snout or mouth, consisting of two sharp points. It is adorned with four rows of knobs, which rise like the heads of small brass nails, and are of a yellow metalline colour; but they are so bright and glittering, that it is impossible to imitate them by art, for they as much excel polished gold, as that metal does brass. It was communicated to Mr. *Edwards* by doctor *Mead*, and was doubtless brought from some distant country.

Frysch has, 1. The *thin haired* CATERPILLAR, variegated with divers colours, that lays its eggs about the bud of trees, in a spiral line, and fixes them there-to with a gummy substance.

2. The CATERPILLAR *with blue and reddish bristles upon the back.*

3. The *willow* CATERPILLAR *with thin hair, and yellow spots upon the back.*

4. The *chestnut* CATERPILLAR *with yellow shaggy hair, and yellow spots upon the back.*

5. The *asparagus* CATERPILLAR, that is of the small kind, and has a smooth body, which afterwards changes into a Beetle.

6. The *camel* CATERPILLAR, so called, on account of a bunch on its back.

7. The

7. The *variegated* CATERPILLAR, whose young are wrapped up in leaves, which hang to the boughs of trees in the winter time.

8. The *white* CATERPILLAR *variegated with black and white spots*, and is of that kind which has but few feet.

9. The *green* CATERPILLAR, *with few feet, spotted with black*.

10. The *small ash coloured willow* CATERPILLAR.

11. The *small ash coloured* CATERPILLAR of apple trees.

12. The CATERPILLAR *that feeds on the flowers of woodbind or honey-suckle*.

13. The *dusky and hairy* CATERPILLAR is to be found on nettles, and stinking gladden.

14. The *brown, large, smooth* CATERPILLAR, is to be met with on fruit trees.

15. The *green* CATERPILLAR of the smaller species, that feeds upon cabbage-leaves.

16. The *great green many footed* CATERPILLAR, *with seventy rings*, that feeds upon willows and alder trees.

17. The CATERPILLAR *with yellow and whitish lines*, that hang at the ends of branches of trees in winter time.

18. The *willow* CATERPILLAR *with two white spots on its back*.

19. The *green* CATERPILLAR *marked with the character of the conjunctions of the planets*.

20. The *green* CATERPILLAR *with only two feet on the belly, and three white lines on each side*.

21. The *green* CATERPILLAR *with four feet on the belly, and six white lines on the back*.

The HUNTRESS, a name given by Goedard to a Caterpillar which is found upon the downs of Holland, and which lives upon all kinds of grass and herbs, without seeming to like one more than the other. The author had one which became a Chrysalis on the twelfth of July, and a Butterfly on the fifth of September following.

There are a sort of hairy CATERPILLARS, which in England have the name of Palmer Worms, because

because they wander from place to place, like palmers or pilgrims; some call them bear Worms, because they are all over hair, and others Millers, but for what reason is uncertain. Many of these feed on all sorts of greens indifferently, though some of them do not.

The PALM-TREE WORM is a native of the *West-Indian* islands, and is bred in the heart of a sort of palm tree, after it is cut down. They are as thick as a man's finger, and about two inches long; they appear to be nothing but a bit of capon's fat, covered with a fine transparent skin. There seems to be no entrails nor guts when viewed with the naked eye; but with a microscope they may be discovered. The head is black, and fixed to the body without any neck. They are eaten by the *French*, after they have been roasted before the fire, when a small wooden spit has been thrust through them. When they begin to be hot, they powder them with a crust of rasped bread, mixed with salt, and a little pepper and nutmeg. This powder keeps in the fat, or at least sucks it up; and when they are done enough, they are served up with orange-juice. They are highly esteemed by the *French*, as excellent eating. When they have been sometimes laid in the sun, they yield a sort of oil, which is excellent for cold pains, and especially for the piles.

The *blackish-bodied* PALMER WORM *with white spots on the sides*, has the hair on the under part of the body of a sort of saffron colour, but that upon the upper parts is grey, three rows excepted, on the neck near the head, which are of the same colour with those on the belly. This first changes to an *Aurelia*, and then to a Butterfly, which has been before described.

The *black* PALMER WORM, has a yellow coloured belly, and spots of the same colour on the sides. It turns to a dusky *Aurelia*.

The *brownish yellow coloured* PALMER WORM, is all over of those colours, except the stripes on the sides, that run obliquely from every joint, and the head is of a crimson colour.

The

The *dusky* PALMER WORM, is of a brownish black colour on the belly, but the back and upper parts are of a dusky yellow, and it has a forked line on the face, of the colour of whey.

The *reddish bay* PALMER WORM, has the sides of the belly of a greyish colour, and the body is variegated with yellow spots, which are of a deep black colour above. There are hairs like rays proceed from them, of a yellowish colour, which are harsh, and grow to a point from the middle. It does a great deal of mischief among grass and corn.

The *grey* PALMER WORM is all over of that colour, except in the incisures, some of which are black, and others white, and there are spots of the same colours here and there. The bristles both above and below, are placed like the teeth of a saw, and are very rough and strong, but of the same colour with the body.

The *black* PALMER WORM *with yellowish hairs*, has a sort of pencil on each side the forehead, and another upon the rump, as black as a crow. There is also hair like wedges on the back, with white roots; but the other parts are blackish.

The *murrey coloured* PALMER WORM, has as it were, seven tufts of hair, in the shape of wedges, on the back.

The *variegated* PALMER WORM, have all the incisures of different colours, and yet there is not one entirely of the same colour, but there is a sort of a silver stud upon each.

The PALMER WORM, variegated with black, blue, green, and yellow lines, running longways, seems to have golden spots between them. The hair is very soft, and is of a very pleasant green; but when it becomes an Aurelia it has a purple case.

The *green* PALMER WORM, is of the colour of a green leek, only the incisures are whitish; and the hair in the middle of a brighter green.

The *hassle* PALMER WORM, is all over of a dusky green, except a few black spots, and the horn that grows out of the rump, which is of an agreeable rose colour. It is chiefly met with on the leaves of hassle

trees. There are two kinds of them, one of which is of a deep, and the other of a pale green.

The *negro-faced* PALMER WORM, seems to have an embroidered coat, very artificially worked. On the forehead there are two hairy horns, instead of feelers, and perhaps serve for the same purpose; and there are the like upon the rump or tail. The skin is of all the colours of the rainbow, and is variegated with roundish spots, of a purple colour, which seem like so many studs, running along each side. The hair shines greatly, and strikes the eyes pretty strongly on a sun-shiny day.

The *blue-faced* PALMER WORM, is variegated with white, red, and blueish spots, furrows, and the hair is of a shining gold colour.

The *black-headed hedge-hog* PALMER WORM, has a very black head, and a body variegated with dark blue spots, but the hair is of a shining saffron colour.

The *pear tree* PALMER WORM, has a head as black as ink, and a body furrowed with black, red, and milk-white colours. From the shoulders almost to the end of the back, there are livid tubercles speckled with white. The egg from which this proceeds, is of a reddish bay, as is also the *Aurelia*, and the colour of the hair. It feeds upon the buds of pear trees. There is another of this kind, with only one tubercle or hump upon the back.

The *dusky yellow* PALMER WORM, is of that colour, from the head to half way on the back, and then becomes of a white lilly colour. On the belly there are a sort of studs, of a yellowish ash colour.

The *nettle* PALMER WORM, has feet of a dull yellow colour, but all the rest of the body is black; the hairs are erect, and terminate in a sort of points, which will wound the fingers when touched, causing an itching at first, and afterwards an intolerable pain. From its stinging in this manner, it has its name.

The *cabbage* PALMER WORM, has a blueish head, and two raised yellow lines on each side the body, between which there is a grey space, speckled with black. The hair is of an ash-colour, and so is the *Aurelia*.

The

The *hedge* PALMER WORM, has a head of a saffron colour, only on the snout there is a whitish triangle. The body is variegated with red, white, yellow, and black stripes, or spots, placed in no regular order, but the hair is of a yellowish colour. It lives among hedges, and strips them of their leaves.

The *lesser hedge* PALMER WORM, has a blueish face, and all the rest of the body is blue. The hair is of the same colour as the former.

The *crane's bill* PALMER WORM, is of a pretty large kind, and is adorned with black belts, spotted with white; so that at first sight they appear to be of an iron grey. The belly and feet are white, and the spaces between the belts or girdles, are of the colour of green leaks. It feeds upon weeds, and more particularly the herb called crane's bill. The Palmer Worm, with a variegated body, is from the head to the third incisure, of a whitish colour, like chalk, but the five next following, are of an iron grey, and the three last of the colour of cerufs. The feelers consist only of hairs, and at the end of the tail there seem to be two more. Besides these, there are four upright tufts on the back, consisting of hairs, placed in a dentated order.

The *ragwort* PALMER WORM, has a head and legs of a dull purple colour, and the belly of a palish green; but the body is of an unpleasant green, variegated with black, yellow, and flame coloured spots. The colour of the hair is the same as that of the belly.

The *hedge-hog* PALMER WORM has a body chequered and variegated with black and yellow, and it has spines or thorns that are yellowish. In the beginning of the autumn, they change into an ash coloured Aurelia.

The *variegated hedge-hog* PALMER WORM, has the fore part of the body, as far as the middle of the back, of a yellowish black colour, but the hinder part is of a whitish yellow, and it has hard thick spines or thorns, of a blueish colour.

The *bramble* PALMER WORM, is of a blackish ash colour, and each side there are three palish yellow furrows; it is but thin of hair, which is black.

The *horned* PALMER WORM, is variegated with green and yellow, but the hair on the middle of the back is grey, and the horn is notched.

There are other PALMER WORMS, that feed upon vervain, hops, liquorice, night-shade, the elder tree, the elm tree, figwort, basil, and dill, but as they contain nothing very particular, we shall pass them over; however we shall take notice of one, called the stinking Palmer Worm, mentioned by *Gesner*. It is like the horned Palmer Worm, and has so strong a smell, that any one would take it to be venomous. When it is angered it holds up its head, and the two fore feet, and seems to be blind. It is about as long and as thick as a man's finger, and has a few hairs scattered over the back and sides. The back is black, and the belly and sides of a reddish yellow colour. The body consists of fourteen joints, and there is a furrow on each, that runs along the whole length of the body; it has a black hardish head, and a forked serrated mouth, with which it lays hold of any thing, as with nippers. It has sixteen feet, in the same manner as most Caterpillars, and is doubtless of a poisonous nature.

The SPHONDYLE, called in the North of *England* an Andever, and in the south a Wurl Worm, is as long and as thick as a man's little finger, has a red head, but the rest of the body is white, unless on the upper part, where it is blackish. It does a great deal of mischief in gardens and orchards, for it gnaws the bark off the fruit trees; it will also eat the roots of the wild cucumber, the wild vine, birthwort, centory, and other plants, which no other insect will touch. The next year after it is hatched it turns into a *May* Beetle, which feeds upon the roots of trees, even of the poisonous sorts, and causes them to wither away; which when the gardeners perceive, they dig about them, and take them out to kill them. They do most mischief in *April* and *May*.

These



The large Web-Spinner. 254*Field Spider. 250**The Grey Spider. 262**American Spider. 255*

These Worms are of different sorts, for some are in the shape of a cross, of a whitish ash colour, and a blackish head; but when they are touched, they fold themselves up like a ball, or rather like a wheel that women make use of in spinning. Another of this sort is of a red colour, and was found two feet deep in the ground; it had a very black head, a forked mouth, a yellowish red neck, a scarlet back, and the six fore feet of a reddish colour; but the belly, and the rest of the body, were quite yellow, only on each side there were eight reddish specks. It is as long as a man's middle finger, and in the summer it changes to a Flie.

Another of this kind has a shining thick body, which from the middle of the back to the tail, is of a blueish colour, but the fore part is greyish, and it has a yellow head and feet, with a reddish forked mouth. It stirs its body in an odd manner, like the motion of waves, without changing its place, and then it seems to alter its colour. While it remains in the earth it is all over whitish, but when it is angered, it appears to be livid. This is much in the same shape as the former, only it rolls itself up. From this worm, a very large Flie proceeds, with four wings.

There is another insect of this kind, found at the roots of onions, and is much of the same shape as the former, with a green head, fourteen feet, and a horned whitish green tail. The body is variegated with green, yellow, and murrey colour. It is called by some the Onion Worm.



CHAP. XII.

Of Insects of the SPIDER kind.

THE most common SPIDERS in these parts of the world, are the house Spider, which weaves its web in neglected rooms. The garden Spider, that weaves a little round web, in the center of which he

keeps in the day time. The black Spider, that inhabits the holes of old walls. The wandering Spider, that has no abode, like the rest; and the field Spider; besides many others that we shall take notice of as we go along. All these Spiders have somewhat in common among themselves; and they have also a characteristick which distinguishes them from each other. Every Spider consists of two parts, the head and the breast, which is separated from the hinder part, or the belly, by a slender string. The fore part is covered with a hard shell, as well as the fore paws or legs, that adhere to the breast. The hinder part is cloathed with a supple skin, beset all over with hair. They have several eyes on different parts of the head, generally eight in number, and sometimes only six, two before, two behind, and the rest on the sides of the head. They have all eye-lids, and are covered with a hard polished crust. As their eyes are immoveable, they are furnished with such a number of eyes, that they may see what is doing all round about them.

They have two prickles on the fore part of the head, or rather two branches, rough, with strong points, or dentated like two saws, and terminating in a claw, like that of a cat. A little below the point of the claw, there is a small hole, through which it seems to emit a very active poison. This is the most dreadful weapon they have against their enemies, and they can cover, or stretch them out, as they have occasion. When they do not make use of these claws, they lay them down on the branches like a sickle on its handle. They have all eight legs, articulated like those of Lobsters, and at the end there are three crooked moveable claws, namely, a small one on the side, placed like a cock's spur, by the assistance of which they adhere to the threads of their webs; and there are two others larger, the inside of whose hook is dentated, and serves to fix them on any thing they please, or to walk up the side of a wall, and even with their backs downward. The most polished bodies, such as looking glasses and marble, have such inequalities, that they can lay hold of them with their claws.

But

But they do not always make use of these, there being near the claws two tubercles, or a sort of sponges, on which they can walk in a softer manner, reserving the former for other purposes, wherein sharp claws are required.

SPIDERS, besides the eight legs already mentioned, have two before, which may be called arms, because they are of no service in walking, but are used in holding and managing their prey. Though they are thus armed, they could not go to war with success, if they were not as well furnished with toils to catch their game, especially as they have no wings to fly after it. For this reason Spiders have the art of spinning threads, with which they weave their webs, which are a sort of nets, spread out on purpose to take their prey; and they lay them in those places where the Flies are most likely to pass and repass almost continually. The Spider lies in ambush behind the net, and patiently waits for its enemy, who is not aware of it.

SPIDERS have five tubercles or nipples, at the extremity of the belly, whose apertures they can open and shut, enlarge, or contract, just as they please. It is through these apertures that they spin the gluey substance with which their bellies are full. In proportion as the spider lets this glue pass through one of the apertures, the thread grows longer, as she recedes from the place to which she had fixed the end. When she contracts the apertures of the nipples, the spinning ceases, and she remains hanging thereto. She afterwards makes use of the thread to reascend by the help of her claws, much in the same manner, as some men will swarm up a rope. However this is not all the use which she makes of this thread.

When a house **SPIDER** is to begin her web, she first chuses a place where there is a cavity, such as the corner of a room, that she may have a clear passage to pass freely on each side, and to make her escape if there be occasion. She throws upon the wall a small drop of this glue or gum, and lets some more pass through a small aperture, and the thread lengthens as she draws back, and till she has got to the other side, where she would fix her web; then

she lets another drop fall, by which she fixes it to the place ; thus she passes and repasses, till she has made it as large and as strong, as was first designed. Those that have seen them at work, affirm, she makes more threads than one at the same time, that she may finish her net the sooner. However it is observable, that the first row of threads, which may be called the warp, lye all parallel to each other ; after which she crosses them with another set, which may be named the woof, and by a particular art that she has, she fastens them to each other, which perhaps is entirely owing to the gluey substance she makes use of.

A SPIDER seems to know very well, that if she appeared openly, or in sight, she would miss of her prey ; and therefore she weaves a small cell for herself, where she lies hid, and keeps upon the watch. There are two passages out of it, the one above, and the other below, that she may walk out which way she pleases, to visit her work, and keep every thing clean ; for she takes away from time to time, the dust that is got upon it, or rather shakes it off, by giving it a stroke with her paw, which if she did not do, it would soon be over-loaded, and consequently the fabrick would be destroyed.

There are generally a sort of threads, that proceed like rays from the center, where she is hid, and where she stands sentinel ; so that she can readily perceive when any part of the threads are touched, when the game is at hand, upon which she immediately falls upon it. Another advantage she receives from the mechanism of her cell, is to have a retreat, where she may devour her prey in safety, and conceal their carcasses, that they may not prevent others from falling into the same snare.

The magazine of the gum or glue, does not always last, for when the spider grows old, it is entirely exhausted ; and then to get her living, she goes to the web of a young one, who either out of kindness, or fear, gives place, and weaves herself another.

The labour of the garden SPIDER is quite different from the former, and yet is not performed with less art. Many people believe that she flies from one tree

tree to another, but this is a mistake, for when she fixes one end of a thread to a branch, or any other substance, then with her two hind paws she draws out one or more threads from the nipples, three or four yards in length, which she lets float in the air. These threads being driven by the wind on one side or other, to some neighbouring body, as for instance, a house, a rail, or a tree, or a stake on the other side of a river; this thread fixes itself thereto, by its natural clamminess; then she draws it a little, to see whether it is fast or not; and then this becomes a bridge, on which the Spider can pass or repass at pleasure. This done, she doubles or triples the thread, according to her own fancy; and then advancing towards the middle thereof, she there fixes another, and lets herself down with it, till she meets with a stone or plant, or any other solid substance, on which she may rest. She reascends on the second thread to the first, and then begins a third, which she fixes in the same manner. When she has thus fixed three threads, she strengthens them, by making them double. Then she endeavours to find out a square place, which is not very hard to do, and which is owing to the artificial management of the threads. However it is remarkable, that she never leaves off spinning, while she passes backward and forward. Then she goes to the right and left, and by this means forms a square, or a figure approaching thereto; then she weaves a cross in the same manner, whose point in the middle, becoming the center, from which she lays all the rest of her threads, like so many spokes of a wheel. She places herself at the center, where all these threads cross each other, and then she forms a small circle round about it, and then another, and so on, proceeding always in a circular manner, till at length she comes to the large threads, which support the whole work.

The net being thus spread, she places herself at the center of all these circles, with her head downwards, because her belly, which is fixed to a very slender neck, would fatigue her too much in any other posture; whereas in this, her paws and breast support the belly. There she waits for her prey, but seldom

very long; for the air being full of Flies and Gnats, that pass backwards and forwards, some of them soon fall into the net. When the Flie that is taken is small, it is dispatched upon the spot, but when it is large, and makes some resistance, the Spider wraps it up with her web, binding it so fast, that it is not able to stir either legs or wings, and then she carries it to her nest, which is underneath the web, and she hides it under leaves, or a tile, or some other commodious shelter, to keep it from the rain.

As for the *black* SPIDER that lodges in cavities, she only weaves a sort of a web about the mouth, leaving a round hole in the middle, as a door to go in and out at. When an insect passes near the place, it never fails to move one of the threads which run out on all sides, like so many rays; which the Spider having notice of where she lies in wait, immediately runs to catch it. This Spider is more mischievous than the rest; for if she is taken up with two sticks, or otherwise, she will be sure to bite the instrument that holds her. She is also much harder than the rest, so that a Wasp for instance, which by its sting, and by the hardness of its body, puts the other sort to a great deal of trouble, can make no impression upon this; for the black Spider cannot be penetrated with its sting; but on the contrary, she can break the bones and the scales of the Wasp, with her nippers.

The *wandering* SPIDERS are of several sorts and colours. They generally run and leap; but as they have not thread enough to wrap up their prey upon occasion, much less to stop the motions of the wings and legs of the Flie, nature has furnished them with two fore paws or arms, with two tufts of a sort of down, with which they can restrain the motion and agitation of the wings of their enemy. There is another black sort, less than this, which weaves her web in *September* and *October*, among the grass in the meadows, or in the stubble, which remains after the harvest; however she lets some of the threads be carried in the air by the wind, insomuch that it is often full of them. These threads unite, lengthen, and stop, at any place they are driven to, and the Spiders

Spiders make use of them in such a manner, that one would think they could fly, or they are carried along with them by the wind. There is nothing more remarkable in these, than the extream length and firmness of their legs; for as they are designed to live among slender grass, and weeds, the smallest blade would stop and embarrass them, if they had not these long legs, to raise them higher than the common grass, and to run speedily after its prey.

With regard to their laying of their eggs, they have more care and foresight than is generally thought; for they are so far from leaving them to chance, that they weave a very strong web wherein to lodge them. Of this they make a strong bag, wherein they lay their eggs, and it is hardly credible what pains and trouble they are at, in performing this work. This bag is often seen joined to the hinder part of their bodies, in such a manner, that many take it to be a part thereof; if by any accident it happens to be struck off, the Spider never fails to join it thereto again by their natural glue. When the eggs are hatched, they get upon the old one's back in such a manner, that without a nice examination, you would take them to be part of their body, though perhaps there are a thousand in number.

Another sort of SPIDER lays her eggs in a bag, made like a cap, which is sometimes fixed to a wall, and sometimes to a leaf, where she sits upon them night and day, and she would sooner suffer herself to be killed, than abandon them till they are hatched.

There is yet another sort, that make two small bags, of a reddish colour, which they hang up with threads, and before them they place a tuft of leaves to hide them from Birds and Wasps, which would otherwise fall upon the bags, which are full of eggs; for the wind keeping them continually in motion, it prevents them from taking notice of what hangs behind. It is wonderful to consider the strength which all Spiders in general endow their bags with; and they generally hang them up against a wall.

The TARANTULA has some resemblance to a house Spider, but it is the largest yet known in *Europe*,
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and is a native of that part of *Italy*, called *Apuglia*. Its body is three quarters of an inch long, and of the thickness of one's little finger ; the colour is generally of an olive brown, variegated with one that is more dusky. It has eight legs, with three joints each, and eight eyes ; from the mouth proceeds a pair of nippers, dentated or serrated on the inside, which are solid, and so very sharp, that they can easily pierce the skin therewith. Between these and the fore legs, there are two little horns or feelers, which it is observed to move very briskly, when it approaches its prey. It is covered all over the body with a sort of short soft down, and propagates its species like other Spiders, by laying of eggs, which sometimes amount to an hundred or more. In the summer months, particularly in the dog-days, the *Tarantula* creeping among the corn in the fields, bites the mowers, and passengers ; but in winter it lurks in holes, and is very seldom seen. The part which is bitten, is soon after discoloured with a livid black or yellowish circle, attended with an inflammation. At first the pain is scarcely felt, but a few hours after there comes on a violent sickness, difficulty of breathing, fainting, and sometimes trembling. The person who is bit, after this does nothing but laugh, dance, and skip about, putting himself into the most extravagant postures ; but this is not always the case, for he is sometimes seized with a dreadful melancholy. At the return of the season in which he was bit, his madness begins again, and the patient always talks of the same thing ; sometimes he fancies himself a shepherd, a king, or any other character that comes into his head, and he always talks in a very extravagant manner. These troublesome symptoms sometimes return for several years successively, and at length terminate in death. Gentlemen who have travelled into *Italy*, affirm, that this odd distemper is cured by a remedy altogether as odd, which is musick ; for this only will give them ease, and they make use of the violin in particular. The musician plays several tunes, till at length he happens to find one that makes a great impression upon the patient, at which time he begins to dance,
and

and continues so doing, till he is all over in a sweat, which forces out the venom that did the mischief. This dancing sometimes continues for three or four hours before the patient is weary, and before the sweating is copious enough to cure the disorder.

The SPIDERS of the *West-Indies*, have much the same properties as those of *Europe*, for they have almost all a sort of bags, which seem to be made of fine leather, though it is woven with their threads; in these they lay their eggs, and either sit on them to hatch them, or to preserve them from being devoured by other insects. However in the woods there are some that are not common, for they are an inch and a half long, and an inch broad; the fore part is made like a cushion divided into small squares, and the belly or hinder part is of an oval shape, variegated with spots and lines. They are all grey, and have very long legs, which are hard and hairy like the paws of a flying Stag.

The *Martinico* SPIDER is divided into two parts, and the belly or hinder part is almost as large as a hen's egg, and covered all over with pretty long hair. The fore part is the shortest, and not quite so thick, and in the middle of the back there is a small round opening, which will hold a pea, surrounded with hair, a little longer than that on the other parts of the body. From each side of this part there proceeds five legs, longer than a man's finger, all hairy, and consisting of four joints, and each has a pair of nippers, very hard, and have the appearance of red horn; it has two teeth in the mouth of the same substance, about half the length of a common pin, and they are crooked, and as sharp as needles. They have two small black, shining eyes, which are not much larger than pin's points. They make a bag as large as an egg-shell, whose outer covering has the appearance of fine leather; but within there is a down as soft as silk, in which they lay their eggs. This bag is placed underneath their bellies, and they always carry them about along with them. There is another sort like pine-apples, but not quite so big, and part of the hair on the top of the body is green. The inhabitants are very much afraid.

afraid of this insect, and affirm, that it is more dangerous than a Viper. When they are irritated and put into a passion, they throw out a venom, which would render a man blind, if it should fall on his eyes; and even the hair of this insect is venomous, and if it is touched while alive, it stings like nettles. If it be taken up and pressed never so little, it stings with a weapon not so big as that of a Bee, but so venomous, that recourse must be had to the same remedies that cure the bites of Serpents.

Bosman in his account of *Guiney*, tells us, that he met with a Spider of a monstrous size, with a long body and a sharp head, and broader in the fore part than that behind, but not so round as most Spiders are. It had ten legs that were hairy, and as thick as a man's little finger. This Spider is called *Ananse* by the *Negroes*, who foolishly believe that the first man was made by this insect.

The *Bermudas* SPIDER, is of a very large kind, whose body consists of two parts, the one flat, and the other round, and they are so large when their legs are extended, as to cover a man's hand. They are beautifully variegated with divers colours, and they have an orifice on their backs, like those in the *West-Indian* Spiders already taken notice of. Their mouths are covered with a sort of grey hair, intermixed with bright red, and they have a crooked tooth on each side, of a fine polished substance, extremely hard, and of a fine bright shining black colour; insomuch that they are often set in gold and silver to serve for tooth-picks. When these insects grow old, they are covered all over with a kind of brownish black down, which is very soft and smooth, and shines like velvet. The round part is much of the shape of a large pigeon's egg, and under that, which is flat, their legs grow, five on each side, with four joints and claws at the end. They cast their downy sloughs every year, as well as the two fine teeth abovementioned. They live upon Gnats and Flies, and spread their webs from tree to tree, which are very large and strong. In the *Philosophical Transactions* it is said, that these Spiders will spin their webs between trees that are sixteen yards

yards distant from each other, which they do by spitting their web into the air, and the wind carries it from tree to tree. This web when finished, will catch a bird as big as a Thrush, if this account is to be believed; but we are of opinion, that most readers will think it to be altogether improbable.

There are many sorts of SPIDERS in the *East-Indies*, of a very different bigness, some of which are four inches long, and have very thick legs. Others have eight feet, a thick speckled body, and a round head, with brown legs. These have two teeth like hooks, wherewith they bite very strongly. They make tooth-picks with these teeth, in the same manner as *Bermudas*.

At the *Cape of Good Hope* likewise, they have several sorts of Spiders, which differ in bigness, shape, and colour, as well as in the manner of making their webs. Some of these are venomous, and others not, and some delight to be in houses, while others keep always in the fields. But there is a small sort, more dangerous than the rest, being no larger than a small pea, and it is black, and very active. It fixes itself on the walls of houses, or to planks, and in the fields it spins its web on the grass. Its bite is so venomous, that it would infallibly kill, without a proper remedy. A *Negro* bitten by one of these Spiders, neglected the wound too long, and died in a few days. This insect likewise attacks pretty often, herds of large and small cattle, and does them a great deal of damage, for this reason the *Europeans* take a particular care in keeping their houses, and the stables clean, to preserve themselves and their cattle from the bites of these dangerous animals.

The large SPIDER of *South-America*, make their nests on guava trees, in the shape of the webs of some Caterpillars. Their bodies are covered all over with hair, and they are furnished with sharp-pointed teeth, which give dangerous wounds; for at the same time they distill a liquor into them of a malignant nature. They generally feed upon Ants, and sometimes they will take the young of small birds out of their nests, and suck their blood. In particular, they are great enemies

enemies to the Humming-birds, which they will often attack and kill. They shed their coats or sloughs every year, like the *Bermudas* Spiders.

The *small scarlet* SPIDER, is a native of *England*, and is found in gardens and orchards, on the bodies of trees. It is not much bigger than a large Flea, nor is it divided into two parts, like most other Spiders; but it has a small round head, that stands from the body, furnished with two long feelers. The body itself is oval, and has three legs on each side; but though it is so small, it is accounted venomous.

The *reddish chesnut coloured* SPIDER, is very remarkable for its legs and feelers. It has eight of the former, four on each side, and each joint seems to be placed in a socket. The feelers are globular, and hairy at the ends, the globes consisting of bright white knobs, encircled with yellow, which gives them the appearance of a small stone set therein. It has eight eyes, placed in a semicircular form, and about them the colour is black, but the other part joining to the belly, is of a reddish chesnut. The upper side of the belly is of a dark ash colour, and the legs are reddish.

The *small long-legged* SPIDER, is so finely marked, that it is impossible to describe it either in words or colours, there being so fine a mixture of green, red, and black, interchangeably put together in curious shapes. It has eight legs, which are very long, and marked in the same curious manner. The body is perfectly oval. It being without any divisions in the body, and the head does not stand out therefrom. The eyes are so small as not to be discerned.

The *dark coloured* SPIDER, has a broad streak of light hair-colour, in the middle of the back, and a mark of the same, in the shape of a diamond, on the upper part of the belly. It has six eyes, two clavated feelers, and eight long legs, which are finely spotted. It is divided into two parts, as other Spiders, but the head is not distinct from the fore part of the body. In *June* it carries its egg-bag under its belly.

The *house* SPIDER with legs finely spotted with black, has hairs or bristles growing from each joint, and it has eight eyes, eight feet, and two clavated feelers.

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The fore-part of the body is almost round, and that behind perfectly oval ; some give the webs of these Spiders for the cure of agues.

The *jumping* SPIDER, that is one sort of them, is of a very small kind, and has eight eyes, placed in a circular form ; and it is observable, that all those that have their eyes placed in this manner, catch their prey by jumping upon it, as a cat does at a mouse. The belly part of the body is of an oval form, and it has two clavated feelers, and four legs on each side, fixed to the breast. When beheld through a microscope, it appears to be beautifully variegated with black, chesnut, reddish, and white colours, all over the back, belly, legs, and feelers, and it is all over rough and hairy. Mr. *Evelyn* found one of this sort near *Rome*, which was speckled with black all over the body, and through a microscope appeared like the feathers on a Butterfly's wing. It is very nimble by fits, sometimes leaping like a Grasshopper, then standing still, and setting itself on its hinder legs, will very nimbly turn its body, and look round itself every way. If it espies a Flie at three or four yards distance, it will not make directly to her, but conceal itself as much as possible, till it arrives directly under her, and then creep slowly up to her, seldom missing its aim, and it jumps directly upon the Flie's back. But if in the mean time, the Flie takes wing, and fixes upon another place, it will whirl about very nimbly, by which means it always keeps its head towards its prey. It has been sometimes seen instructing the young ones how to hunt, and when any of the old ones missed a leap, it would run out of the field, and hide itself in crannies, as if ashamed. In short, nothing can be more diverting to a naturalist, than to observe the cunning and stratagems it uses in hunting.

The *beautifully streaked* SPIDER, is speckled with black all over its body and legs, which are very long. It has eight eyes, standing in the form of a segment of a circle ; and it has two feelers very slender at their roots, and of a long oval shape at the ends. Both parts of the body are of an oval shape, and the tail is forked. There are two streaks on the back of the

the belly part, alternately spotted with white and black. The forks at the tail appear like feathers standing up, which it can open and shut like a fan, at pleasure.

The SPIDER *with a transparent back and legs*, has eight eyes, and the belly part of the body is vastly larger than the breast; on the back of it there is a dark space or mark, that runs two thirds of the length as far as the tail, and the back and legs appear transparent, like clear horns. It has two pretty long feelers, which are smaller at the root than at the end, and the legs which are long, are alternately variegated with different colours, though not very distinct, on account of their transparency, and there are four on each side the breast.

The SPIDER *marked with white spots and lines, in a curious regular manner*, has yellowish and very hairy legs, spotted with a dark brown. The feelers also are spotted, and are short and thick at the ends. The breast or fore part, is very small, in proportion to the belly part, the back of which last is regularly marked with white spots. Near to the breast part there are four spots like pearls, placed exactly in the form of a cross, and where they meet, there is a small white one. Next to that there are two other spots, in the shape of pearls, placed transversely, in the middle of which, there is another small one. Near the back part there are three spots on each side, like half-moons, and between them, others, placed in a very regular order. It has six eyes, placed in an oval form, and may be met with in gardens, at the latter end of *July*.

The *hair-coloured* SPIDER, has on the upper side of the belly part, a yellow mark, in the shape of a cross, and round it there is a broad streak, of an oval shape. The legs are of a light hair-colour, spotted with black, and there are bristles of the same colour at the joints. It has two feelers, small at the root, and pretty thick from above half way to the ends; the belly part is oval, and the breast part square, and it has six eyes.

The CARTER or *long-legged* SPIDER, has legs of a prodigious length, and there is no distinction of
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the back and belly part, for the whole body appears to be nearly round, and marked with ten spots about the edges. The feelers are small at the root, and become gradually thick to the ends. There are two particularities belonging to this Spider, which may be discovered by a microscope; one is the curious contrivance of the eyes, which are only two, and placed on the top of a small pillar or hillock, rising out of the middle on the top of its back, or rather the crown of its head; for they are placed on the very top of this pillar, back to back, with transparent pupils looking towards each side, but somewhat more forwards than backwards. They have a very smooth, and a very protuberant horny coat, and in the midst of it the very black pupil is seated, being surrounded with a sort of a grey iris, and the pillar, or head and neck, seems to be covered with a crusty shell. These eyes do not appear to have knobs or pearls, like those of other insects.

The other peculiarity, is the prodigious length of its legs, in proportion to its body, which are jointed exactly like those of a crab, and terminated by a small case or shell, fastened to the body in a very wonderful manner, and which include a very large strong muscle, whereby this little animal is not only enabled to suspend its body upon these eight legs, but to move very swiftly over the tops of grass and leaves. The mouth is like that of a crab, the shell is speckled with a sort of feathers or hairs, and the legs also are hairy; in short it has some resemblance to a crab in most particulars, except the length of its legs.

The SPIDER called the PHALANGIUM, is of a venomous kind, and is very large, but in shape it is like an Ant. The head is red, and the rest of the body black, speckled with white. There is another Phalangium, in shape somewhat like a black grape, having a round, black, shining, globous body, with very short feet or legs, which seem to be imperfect, and yet it can run very swiftly with them.

The *common house* SPIDER, has a round body, or rather oval, which is almost transparent. The colour is pale, and when it stands erect upon its feet, it is
not

not unlike a painted star. The skin is soft, smooth, and polished, insomuch that some have imagined they have seen their own faces reflected from it. The legs are long, round, and slender, and of a very quick sense of feeling, being eight in number. It is not venomous, nor any way hurtful, for its bite will cause a sort of tickling, rather than pain. This is certain, that they may be safely taken inwardly, as country people often experience, when they swallow them for the cure of agues. When it is well fed, it will cast its skin, not once a year, but almost every month.

The *rose* SPIDER, so called, from weaving its web in rose bushes, has an oval body, and a small forked head, under the belly, and the back, is marked with many white spots. It will grow in a short time, from the size of a small pea, to above an inch in length.

The *brown* SPIDER is somewhat transparent, when placed between the eye and the sun. It is to be met with in woods and hedges, and weaves a very thick web, that it may withstand the force of the rain and wind. It has a forked mouth furnished with feelers, over which, on the head, there are two small whitish spots, which perhaps may be the eyes, and the whole body is a little hairy.

The *wild marjoram* SPIDER, has a body as round as a ball, with its back marked with fifteen white spots, and the vent is of a quadrangular shape. It weaves a very rude sort of a web, among the leaves of wild marjoram.

There are three *wall* SPIDERS, which inhabit old walls, and the ruins of houses; they weave but small webs, and wander out in the day time, in search of prey, which they fall upon with great force, and drag them into their holes. The largest is of a dusky colour, with an oval head, and a round globous body, each side being adorned with two little short white lines, but about the middle of the back it is more whitish, and the legs are variegated with blackish spots. That of the middle size, is of a greyish colour, and on the middle of the back there are three white spots, like pearls, and that next the neck is the largest and longest.

longest. The third is of a blacker colour, and the back is marked with a white right-angled cross, for which reason, it is called by some, the holy Spider. In this particular it resembles one above described. It is of the leaping or jumping kind, and is very voracious, for it will lay up nothing for the next day.

The *short black SPIDER* carries a snow white egg-bag under its belly, and runs very swiftly; when this bag is broken, a great number of small Spiders come out, which go abroad in the day time to feed, and in the evening get upon its back, where they rest all night. There are jet-black Spiders among rotten wood, and in the holes of trees, with very short feet.

The *white SPIDER*, has a compressed broadish body, of a white colour, and long slender legs. The forehead is marked with a spot, and each side with a reddish line. There are blackish red Spiders, with an oblong body, and a sharp tail; and there are red Spiders of two kinds, one of which lies in holes of the earth, and has a red breast, with reddish yellow feet, and the tail and body of a dusky colour, with a yellowish cast.

Linnaeus takes notice only of six Spiders, namely, the greatest Spider; the house Spider; the bag-bearing Spider; the water Spider; the bird Spider; and the Tarantula.

The Catalogue of SPIDERS, given us by other authors is,

1. The *great brown PHALANGIUM with thick nippers.*
2. The *largest yellowish PHALANGIUM with very thick nippers.*
3. The *great tawney SPIDER with thick legs.*
4. The *long and slender legged great SPIDER.*
5. The *vast pale brown SPIDER.*
6. The *vast variegated SPIDER.*
7. The *common dark house SPIDER.*
8. The *great field SPIDER with a brown and white body.*
9. The *great red bodied SPIDER with a white cross.*
10. The *yellow and white great bodied SPIDER.*
11. The

11. The grey wood SPIDER with a triangular body.
12. The green and yellow SPIDER with black spots.
13. The SPIDER with a grey body, variegated with white.
14. The smooth SPIDER with a black body, marked with a white cross.
15. The SPIDER with a yellow body, marked with white spots.
16. The middle-sized variegated field SPIDER.
17. The elegantly variegated wood SPIDER.
18. The black bodied SPIDER with the tops of the legs variegated.
19. The grey SPIDER with waved lines at the insertions of the legs.
20. The brown and variegated SPIDER with lines like leaves.
21. The little grey SPIDER, with a black spot on the hips.
22. The small blueish SPIDER with a toothed spot on the hips.
23. The long legged yellow hairy SPIDER.
24. The great grey SPIDER with very prominent appendages at the vent.
25. The dusky SPIDER variegated with a bright white.
26. The black SPIDER with denticulated white spots.
27. The great blackish SPIDER variegated with spots of a deeper black.
28. The grey softer woolly SPIDER.
29. The plain yellow or livid SPIDER.
30. The square spotted yellow SPIDER.
31. The large black hunting SPIDER.
32. The brown SPIDER with an obliquely streaked belly.
33. The long bodied yellow SPIDER.
34. The long bodied livid SPIDER with undulatea variegations.
35. The brown slow SPIDER.
36. The golden yellow SPIDER variegated with brown.
37. The grey SPIDER with black and silvery white spots.

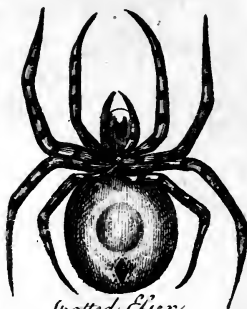
38. The



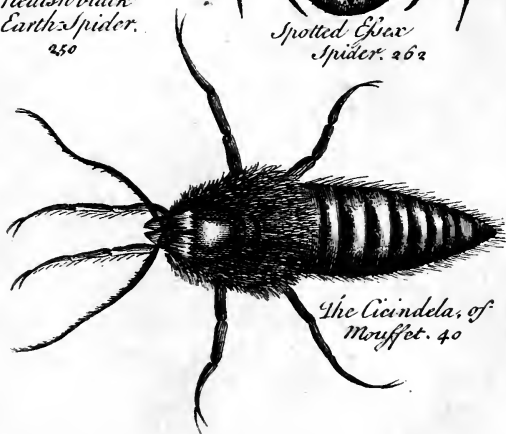
*West Indian
Spider. 253*



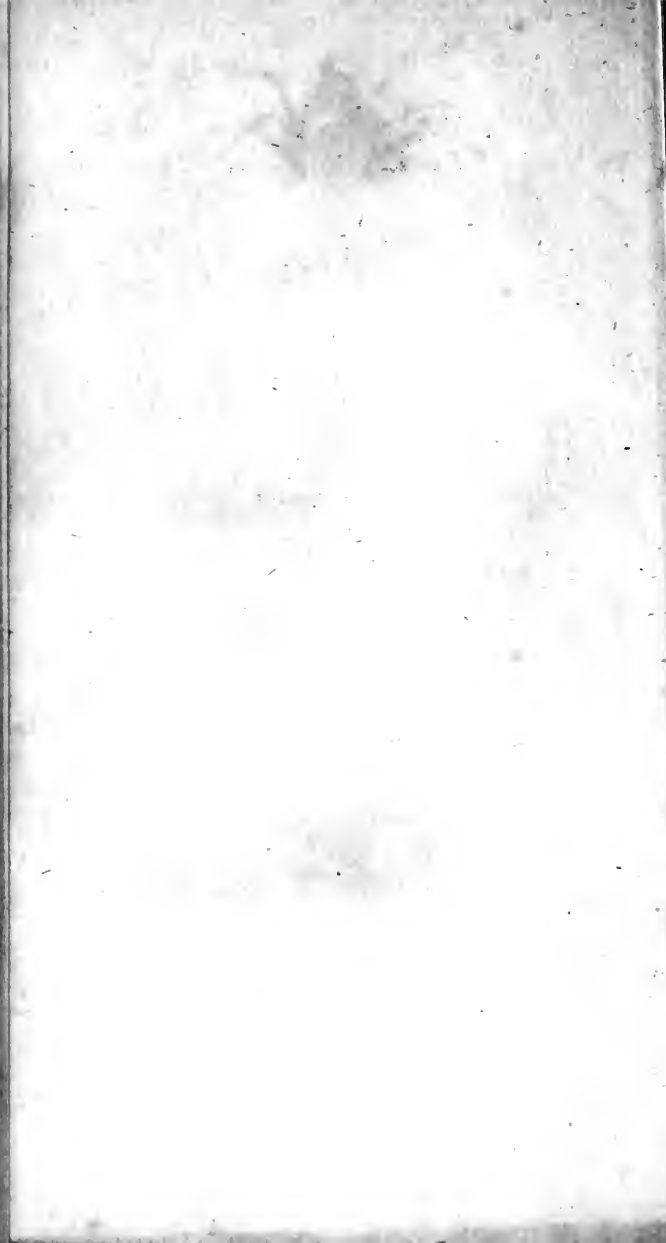
*Reddish black
Earth Spider.
250*

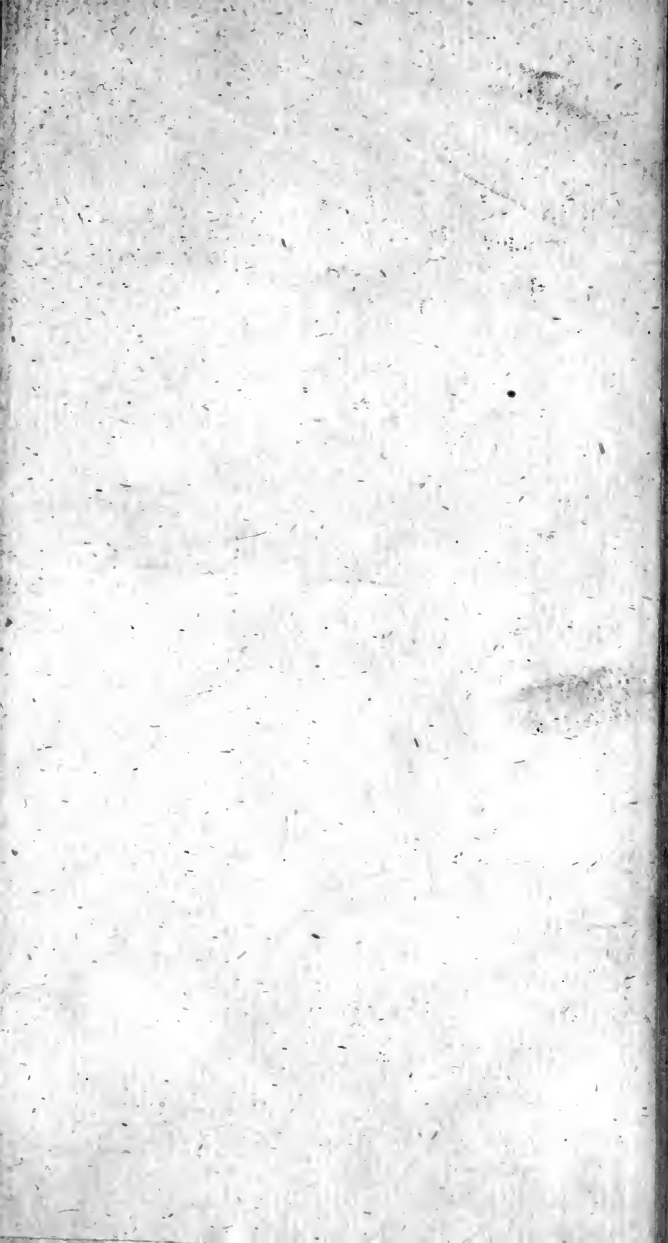


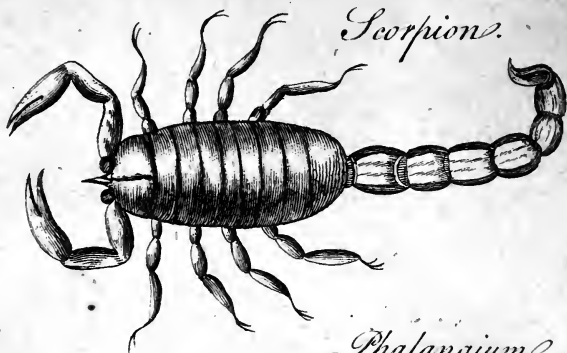
*Spotted Epeir
Spider. 262*



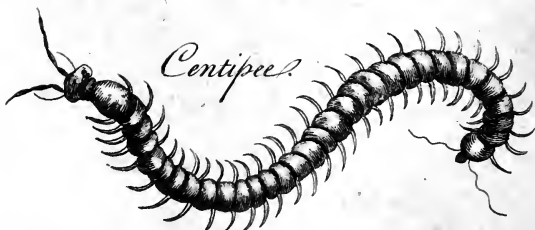
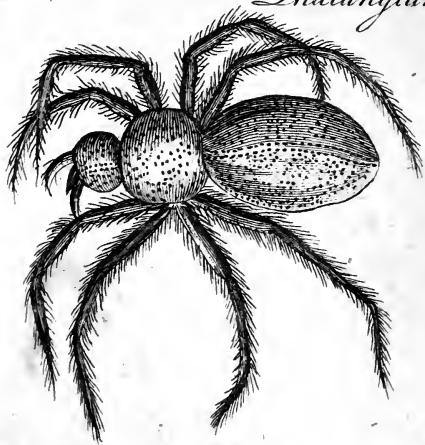
*The Cicindela, of
Mouffet. 40*







Phalangium?



38. The *reddish brown* SPIDER with *white variegations*.

39. The *green eyed yellow* SPIDER *variegated with a deeper yellow*.

40. The *reddish* SPIDER.

It is observable that this catalogue is designed to contain all sorts of Spiders, and consequently those of the hot countries must be included, that have been particularly described; from whence it appears how unsatisfactory the meer mentioning of their names must be to any curious reader; since from the characteristics given of them here, it will be very hard to tell in what place they are here mentioned, though it is certain they were designed to be placed among the six first sorts.



C H A P XII.

Of SCORPIONS, CENTEPEES, GALLY-WORMS, and HOG-LICE.

A SCORPION is an insect with a body in the shape of an egg, which seems to be covered over with foot, and its tail consists of several globous bodies or joints, the last of which is the longest, and is armed with a single or double prickle or sting, a little bent at the end. It has eight feet or legs, and claws not unlike those of a Lobster, armed with nippers. The head seems to lye hid at the top of the breast, with such small eyes, that authors take no notice of them.

Old authors take notice of seven kinds of Terrestrial SCORPIONS, the first of which is whitish, and not at all deadly; the second has a reddish mouth, and its sting produces heat, a fever, and intolerable thirst. The third is blackish, and its sting causes odd motions of the limbs, and a laughter like that of fools. The fourth is greenish, and its sting is attended with cold and shivering, and gives the patient a sense of being in very cold weather. It has eight or nine joints at the

the tail, which is the reason that it inflicts a deeper wound. The fifth is of a livid pale colour, with a large strutting belly; this not only strikes with the tail, but bites with a venomous tooth. The sixth is like a sea Crab, though it does not want a tail; but it has a large roundish body, which makes it look like a tailed crab. They are of various colours, some being black, others of an iron grey, and others green. The seventh is nearly in the shape of a crab, with two large nippers, and it lives in holes by the sea side. When it is boiled it becomes red like a Lobster.

The *South-American* SCORPIONS, are in the shape of the *European*, but their sting is not so fatal, for the wounds they inflict are easily cured. They lurk in houses, behind old stools, benches, and chests, and are very large, some being five or six inches long. The translator of *Nieubhoff* affirms, they are five or six feet long; but this must needs be a mistake for inches. A Carpenter was stung by one in the *West-Indies*, when he was repairing a church, and it produced no greater disorder than the sting of a Wasp; it was soon cured by laying a compress on it dipped in rum. The females lay their eggs in a web, which they spin from their bodies in the manner of Spiders. The eggs are no larger than pins points, and they carry the bag along with them till they are hatched, at which time they get upon the back of the old one, which turns her tail over them, and defends them with her sting. However there is another sort in some of the islands, whose stings are much more dangerous than those of the former, for which reason they are very much dreaded by the inhabitants. It is certain that they change their skins, as Crabs do their shells, because there are many of them found quite whole, though empty, in the places where they used to lurk, except a cleft under the belly, through which their bodies come out.

At *Batavia* in the *East-Indies*, there are SCORPIONS a quarter of a yard in length; but those of a lesser size are so common, that you can scarce move a stool, bench, chest, looking-glass, or picture, without being in danger of being stung by them. The small

ones are about a finger's length, and composed of many joints of the thickness of a goose-quill. The colour is yellow, variegated with brown streaks, and the fore claws have two sharp pinchers; their tail is long, and lies turned upon the back, at the end of which there is a sting, which sometimes does a great deal of mischief. They have eight long legs, not unlike those of a Cray-fish, and the sting is accounted mortal, unless prevented in time. Many believe that they are greatly pestered with Ants; but these are only the young Scorpions, that get upon the back of the old ones.

The SCORPION at the *Cape of Good Hope*, is from two inches and a half, to three inches long, and its colour is a greenish brown, speckled with black. It is in shape exactly like a Cray-fish, except the tail, which is more long and slender. The sting is very painful, and often puts a person's life in danger.

The SCORPION on the coast of *Guiney*, is upwards of three inches in length, and has four legs on each side, besides two claws armed with nippers, which make a very formidable appearance, they being very thick and strong, and between the nippers and the head there are three globous joints. The body consists of nine joints, and the tail of ten, which has a hooked weapon at the end, wherewith it stings. There are some on this coast as big as small Lobsters, and have the same sort of claws and feet; but their bodies are covered all over with long hair. Some of them have a small bladder full of poison, of half a finger's breadth, at the end of their tails, which they spirt out when they strike either man or beast, and the venom produces certain death.

The *coal-black* SCORPION, is accounted the most venomous of all, and is very common in *Persia*. It is of the thickness and length of a man's finger, and the body has some resemblance to an egg; but altogether it is shaped like a Cray-fish, only it has a blunter head, and a less body. It has eight legs and two claws, with a long knotted tail, whose knots appear like so many little bladders, at the end of which is a very venomous sting. In some parts of

Persia, the inhabitants dare not sleep in ground rooms, for fear of these insects.

The *Barbary* SCORPION, when full grown, is six or seven inches long, its body is covered with a firm skin, which is brown, with a mixture of yellow, or flame colour. It is of an oval shape, and has small eyes, with eight legs, that are not very strong; each of these is composed of six joints, and terminated by a pair of sharp claws. The legs are paler than the body, and are a little hairy. The claws, with nippers, are like those of Crabs, and are large, and of a black colour, each of which is composed of four joints. The body consists of several joints, divided by denticulations, as is also the tail. The last joint is terminated by a pointed weapon, which is a little crooked, bending a little downwards, as in most of the other kinds.

Linnaeus takes notice of four SCORPIONS, the *Indian*, the *African*, the *Italian*, and that of *Barbary*.

The CENTEPEE or CENTIPES, is so called, from its great number of feet, for which reason, in some places they are called Millepedes, or thousand feet; but improperly, because that term is always bestowed upon Hog-lice by naturalists. In *Latin* the name is Scolopendra, and it is very common in many parts of the world, especially between the Tropicks. There are several sorts of them in the *West-Indies*, one of which bites very dangerously. They are longer than a man's finger, and as thick as a goose quill, but more flat, and of the colour of rusty iron. They have a round head, with two small, but very sharp teeth, and the whole body is divided into ten or twelve joints, and as many transverse black lines; at the bottom of each of which there are two pretty long feet. There are two small horns on the head, and the tail is forked; they live among rotten wood, and when they are touched, they are sure to bite. The wound produces the same effect as the sting of a Scorpion, and the same remedies must be made use of to cure it.

The

The CENTEPEE of the *East-Indies*, are about five or six inches long, the thickness of a man's finger, and of a ruddy colour. They consist of many joints and bones, and have two claws or pinchers, where-with they wound as dangerously as the Scorpion, occasioning inexpressible pain. They lurk like them in holes, behind old chests and benches.

These insects are very common at the *Cape of Good Hope*, some of which are red, and others white; they are three inches long, and about half as thick as a man's finger. They are covered with hair, and seem to have no eyes; but there are two feelers on the head, which they make use of to find out the way they are to pass. This is a very venomous animal, and the bite is as dangerous as that of a Scorpion; a sailor that was bit by one on board a ship, felt an excessive pain, and his life was supposed to be in danger; however he recovered, by the application of three roasted onions to the part that was bit, and he soon was quite well.

The *African* CENTEPEE, is four inches and a half long, and as thick as a swan's quill; the colour of the whole body is of a shining brownish black, and to each division or incisure a foot is annexed, of a yellowish colour, sixty on each side. If this insect should be cut in two, it is affirmed that both parts will live. When it is irritated it will bite very hard, insomuch that though a man has a glove on, the teeth will penetrate quite through. It has a forked mouth, and two feelers like the former.

The *American* CENTEPEE has a flame-coloured line runs down the back, and the sides resemble brags; it has a vast number of feet like hairs, and an exceeding small head; and they move so readily backward or forwards, that some have fancied they have two heads. Another that was brought from *Cape Augusta*, was somewhat larger than the former, and had seventy livid divisions or incisures, and twice as many feet.

The *common* CENTEPEE is to be met with in *England*, and is about an inch long, with a flat thin

body, of a brownish colour. The legs are short and yellowish.

The CENTEPEE *with thirty feet or legs*, is not above half an inch long, and no thicker than a wheat straw; it is flat, and of a red colour, and the last pair of legs are very long, which makes it seem to have a forked tail.

Linnaeus has only three sorts of CENTEPEES, that with seventy feet on each side, that with fifteen, and that with twenty.

The GALLY WORM, is called in Latin *Julus*, because it is supposed to be like the catkins of walnut, and haffle trees, which have the same name in Latin. They are a sort of short Centepees, and have more feet than any other insect, except them. Some of these are smooth, and others hairy, and one of the former was found on a cabbage-lettuce, about the thickness of a rush, and near two inches long. It had a black head, and a back of a golden yellow colour; the belly was of a blueish silver colour, with a great many feet, like hairs.

There is another kind quite black, except a white line that runs from the head to the tail, along the middle of the back. There is a third kind, of a dull yellow colour, only the head is reddish, as well as the feet; and the feelers, as well as the hairs near the tail, are livid. There is a fourth sort, of a reddish black; but the feet and feelers are of a lighter colour. Some of these lye hid in the moss growing on the barks of trees, and others under stones, and among rubbish.

Moufet never saw but two of the hairy kind, one of which was somewhat above an inch long, and had a body that tapered from the head to the tail, and of a whitish colour, though the hairs were black, and very short. The other on the back and belly was of a somewhat livid colour, spotted with a disagreeable yellow; but the mouth was somewhat reddish, the eyes black, and the hair grey. It is found on decayed trees, between the wood and the bark; as also among stones that are covered with moss. They all when touched, contract themselves, or roll themselves up like a ball.

They

They are not venomous, as is generally supposed, for they have been handled and irritated.

There is another sort that is very small, and is usually found about hollow trees, and stakes fixed in the ground. It is of the colour of brass, and has many feet; when it creeps along, it bends the middle part of its back like a bow, and if it be touched with a cane or stick, it rolls itself up. The body is slender, and some are above three inches long. There is another kind no thicker than a bristle, and of a light dun colour, and yet it has a vast number of small feet, and it is near four inches long. It is to be met with among rotten timber and old ruins.

The *shining* GALLY WORM is sometimes to be seen on heaths, and may be discovered by its lustre, like a Glow Worm. These are not only found in *England*, but in *Germany*, and there is one much of the same kind in *New Spain*.

The *brown* GALLY WORM has an hundred legs on each side, and grows to the length of two inches; the body is brown, and there runs a double iron grey line along the back, but the legs are of a paler brown. The back is roundish, the belly smooth, and the skin is somewhat glossy; the feelers are short, and consist of five joints. It is found a little below the surface of the earth, in the north of *England*.

The *grey* GALLY WORM is three quarters of an inch long, and has an hundred and twenty feet on each side; its back is roundish, its belly flat, and its colour of a pale grey, only there are two iron grey lines on the back, and every joint of the body is streaked longways. It consists of about sixty joints, and has whitish feet. It is called by *Ray* the Gally Worm, marked with livid and white circles, and is found under large stones, and on old trees.

The *red* GALLY WORM is an inch and a half long, with a very slender body, of a reddish colour. The back is almost flat, and the belly is quite so; but it has yellowish feet, with a red cast, which are seventy on each side. It is called by *Ray* the very slender long Gally Worm.

Linnaeus has only three of these insects, that with seventy feet, that with an hundred and twenty, and that with ninety-six.

The *common* HOG LOUSE is seldom above half an inch long, and a quarter of an inch broad; the colour is of a livid black, especially when found about dunghills, and on the ground; but those that are to be met with under tiles, and in drier places, are of the colour of the hair of an Afs. It has fourteen feet, seven on each side, and they have only one joint each, which is scarcely perceivable. It has two short feelers, and the body is of an oval shape. When it is touched, it rolls itself up into a sort of a ball, and the sides near the feet, are dentated like a saw. It is often found among rotten timber, and on decayed trees, for which reason it is by some called a Wood Louse. The eggs that they lay are white and shining, like seed pearls, are very numerous. In winter they lye hid in the crevices of walls, and all sorts of buildings. When the eggs are first hatched, they appear like a sort of Worms of a whitish colour, and seem scarce able to stir; but they soon feed, and become very brisk. This insect is of great use in medicine, for it very diuretick and aperient, for which reason it is good in the dropsy, and is often given with success for dulness of sight.

The *water* MILLEPEDES is about half an inch in length, and nearly a quarter broad; the colour is a pale brownish grey, and the whole body is so thin it seems almost transparent. It consists of seven joints, besides the head and tail, and that at the tail is roundish, a little flat, and larger than any of the rest. The tail is forked, and each fork is divided into two parts at the end; the legs are slender, pretty long, of a pale brown, and transparent, being seven in number on each side; the feelers consist of three joints each, and this insect is common in ponds and ditches.

The *greater livid* MILLEPEDES is half an inch long, and of an oval shape, and is livid all over, except at the edges of the segments, which are whitish, and on each side there is a whitish spot near the hinder legs,

legs, and its skin is tough and glossy ; its legs are short, and its tail blunt, being without any division.

The *sea* MILLEPEDES is an inch long, and half an inch broad ; it is of a whitish colour, with a roundish back, a flat belly, and sharp sides. The legs are seven on each side, and the three pair before are small and smooth, but those behind large, pretty long, and hairy on the sides. It has two pair of feelers, and the body consists of seven joints, besides the head and tail, which last is three quarters of an inch long, and somewhat of a triangular shape, being marked with two convex parallel rays on each side.

In the *West-Indies*, there is an insect, which the *French* call *Poux de bois*, that is Wood Lice, though they perhaps may be placed more properly among the Ants ; for they only have their name from gnawing and eating holes in the wood that they fix upon. They are of a whitish colour, and are supposed to be a very great delicacy, because all sorts of small birds, domestic fowls, and little Lizards, are very fond of them. They build in the earth a sort of small galleries or roads, a little larger than the barrel of a quill, in which there are so many turnings and windings, that at length the whole building makes a hillock as large as a kilderkin.

Within this habitation there is a sort of little republick, where they are secure from all the attacks of their enemies. If any breach is made in their walls, they immediately all set to work, to repair the damage as soon as they can, and it is a great pleasure to behold them so busily employed about it. The roads may be easily spoiled, by powering oil of a Sea-cow thereinto, or even sprinkling it upon their whole building, for this will cause them to forsake their habitation. When these insects grow old, they begin to have wings like Ants, and then they have their places of abode in the earth, that is the hillocks which become black, dry up, and burn like a candle. Some call them Negroes heads, because they are round, and seem to be curled like a Negro's head. Some surgeons make use of this earth, in the cure of dropfies, making

the patient sweat, by means of the smoke that proceeds from it. The savages use it for baking their earthen pots, by placing them in it, and covering them with it on all sides; after which they set it on fire, and though it burns but slowly, it will bake them as well as if they were put in an oven.



C H A P. XIII.

Of FLEAS, LICE, and other Insects.

THE FLEA is so well known, that it hardly needs any description; however it may be observed, that it has a roundish body, that is blunt at the end, and a small head, with large eyes; the feelers are short, and are composed of four joints. When seen through a microscope, it appears to be all over adorned with a suit of curiously polished sable armour, neatly jointed, and beset with multitudes of sharp pins, almost like Porcupine's quills. The head on each side, is beautified with a quick, round, black eye, and it has six legs, the joints of which are so adapted, that it can, as it were, fold them up one within another, and when it leaps, they all spring out at once, whereby it exerts its whole strength. Between the feelers there is a small probe or snout, and there are two jaws or nippers, somewhat like those of an Ant.

The young FLEAS are first a sort of nits or eggs, which are round and smooth, and from these proceed white worms, of a shining pearl colour. In a fortnight's time, they come to a tolerable size, and are very lively and active; but if they are touched at this time, they roll themselves up into a sort of a ball. Soon after this, they begin to creep like Silk Worms that have no legs, and then they hide themselves as much as possible, spinning a silken thread from their mouths, wherewith they form for themselves a small round bag or case, as white within as writing paper, but dirty without.

without. In this they continue for a fortnight, after which the insect bursts out, transformed into a perfect Flea.

The LOUSE, when viewed with a microscope, is an insect of a very odd shape, with a prominent head, and two black shining goggle-eyes, looking backwards, and are placed where the ears stand in other animals, having several small hairs round about them. It has two horns where the eyes of most insects are usually seated, each of which consists of four joints, which are stringed as it were with small bristles. The head is very round and tapering, terminating in a very sharp snout or trunk, which has a hole, through which it sucks the blood. It has six legs, covered with very transparent shells, and jointed exactly like those of crabs, each being divided into six parts by these joints, and have here and there several small hairs. At the end of each leg, there are two claws, by which it is enabled to lay hold of the hairs on which it climbs. The belly is also covered with a transparent substance, and is grained all over, just like the skin of a man's hand.

Some have affirmed that a LOUSE will not live within the torrid zone, but this is a great mistake, for the Negroes that live in that climate, though they are almost naked, are generally full of them. One reason of which may be for want of combing their woolly hair, which cannot easily be done, it being so entangled together. Those in the *West-Indies*, make use of a sort of oil, with which they kill them, for otherwise they would be almost eaten up alive. However the white inhabitants in those parts, are not much troubled with them, on account of their changing their linnen frequently; besides it is thought their plentiful sweats kill them.

The CRAB LOUSE, is so called, for having some resemblance to the shape of a crab. It has a shorter and a thinner body than the common sort. They seem to be generated in the pubes of those that are troubled therewith.

Besides these insects that infest men, most animals are said to have a peculiar sort; only the Fleas are common to many other creatures, particularly Dogs. However it is affirmed by many, that Asses are never troubled with either of these sort of animals, which some superstitious people pretend, is owing to the riding of Christ upon an Ass; but others with more reason affirm, it is because that animal seldom or never sweats. However they are both mistaken, because these vermin are not generated by sweat, as the ancients supposed, but proceed from eggs, which we call Nits, like other insects.

The Lion is said to be mightily infested with a sort of Lice in the hair over his eyes, and as is pretended, they plague him so much, they sometimes make him run mad. The Horses are well known to be troubled with vermin of this kind, which have red heads, and the rest of the body whitish. Those of Oxen and Calves are black, and they may be seen in great numbers on those that are lean. They are almost like the Lice of Hogs, only they are shorter, and a little thicker. Those of Hogs are so large and hard, that they can hardly be killed with the fingers. Dogs have some of these kind of animals, though very seldom, and they look like nits, with a whitish head; but the rest of the body is of a blueish black; they have been particularly taken notice of in Lap-dogs. The Lice of Sheep are very small, and have red heads, with whitish bodies; those of Goats differ very little from these. The Deer when they have shed their horns, are troubled with great itching in the eyebrows, which proceeds from Lice of the same colour as the head.

Linnaeus takes notice of several kinds of Lice, namely, the common Louse, the Crab Louse, those of Oxen, those of Crows, those of Ravens, those of Thrushes, those of Starlings, those of Cranes, those of the bird called Avosetta, those of Turkeys, those of Fowls, that called the Death-watch, and two or three more; to which might be added an immense catalogue, if it was worth while to observe them.

The

The DEATH-WATCH has an oblong flattish body, of a pale brownish white colour, with an annular brown mark thereon, and a brown spot behind towards the vent. The head is oblong, the eyes are large and yellow, and the feelers are as long as the whole body. The size is about that of a common Louse, and there are spots all down the sides, of a reddish colour, that is one on every segment of the body. It has its name from the ticking it makes, resembling that of a watch, which some superstitious people have thought to have been a forerunner of death.

The MONOCULUS or *one-eyed insect*, is proper to watery places, and has the legs or feet before divided into branches, with which it either swims or leaps, and the body is covered with a crust or shell. It has but one eye, or more properly three, that are placed close together.

The *crustaceous water insect*, is very small, and is sometimes of a brownish, and sometimes of a reddish colour. The body is nearly oval, only it is smaller towards the tail, which is long, slender, and forked at the end, and under it on each side, there is frequently a large cluster of eggs, covered with a skin, of a yellowish colour, and often as large as the insect itself. It has two pair of feelers, and the eye is large, black, and placed in the very middle of the head. It is common in ditches, and other standing waters.

The *testaceous water insect*, is covered with a shell of an oblong oval shape, and of a dusky brown colour. When it is taken out of the water, it shuts the shell close up, and resembles the seed of some plant; but when it is put into the water again, it opens like shell-fish, of the bivalved kind. The feelers appear from one end of the opening, and the legs from the other; the eye is large and black, and its motion is very swift. It is common in ditches, and other standing waters.

The *arboreſcent water FLEA* of Swammerdam, is of a blood-red colour, and sometimes are in such multitudes on the surface of standing waters, as to make them

them appear all over red; whence many fanciful people have thought that the water has been turned into blood, and prognosticated some terrible misfortune. It has semicircular feelers, and a crooked tail.

The *water insect* of *Frysch*, is without feet, and has a forked tail, like two bristles. Besides these, there are the short water insect, with semicircular horns, and a flat back. The long-bodied water insect. The small-eyed water insect, and the short water insect with a tail cloven into several parts.

The SHEEP TICK is a small insect, which is common at the beginning of the summer in pasture grounds. It has a very compressed smooth body, covered with a tough skin, and is of a squarish shape. The colour is of a shining black, or of a blackish brown. When it fixes its head in the skin of any animal, and particularly sheep, it sucks out the blood, upon which it swells, and grows large and round in a very short time. Sometimes it sucks the blood of men, and cannot be got out of the skin without difficulty. It has six feet fixed to the neck, and a short but very sharp snout. It is an insect well known to country people.

Moufet informs us, that some have mistaken it for the Sheep Louse, from which it is greatly different; for this has a longer snout, and the body is never so swelled with blood, as that of the Sheep Tick, but is always flat; besides the feet are of a dark reddish colour, and the back of an ash colour, marked with three exceeding small blackish points, and its shape is like that of a heart. It never thrusts its head into the skin, though it sucks out the blood by fits, and its excrements tinge the wool with a greenish colour, which is so lasting, that it can hardly be got out, by washing it with soap. They will live in a fleece after it is sheared, for a year together, which is a certain sign that it can live without blood.

The CHEGOE, called by the *French* CHIQUE, and by the *Spaniards* NIGAS, is a very small black animal, which is met with in all places where there are ashes, and where they live nastily. It will penetrate

netrate pretty easily through thin stockings, and generally fixes under the toe nails, and the most prominent parts of the skin. The pain that it causes when it first enters is like the bite of a Flea; and after it is once got in, it eats into the flesh so gently, that it causes no more at first than a slight itching; it becomes bigger by degrees, till at length it is the size of a large pea, and then it produces Nitts, which lodge about the old one, and increase in the same manner, if there is not care taken to get them out; and then they cause putrefaction of the flesh round about them, producing malignant ulcers, and sometimes a gangrene.

These insects not only attack men, but Monkeys, Dogs, and Cats. The best way to prevent them from entering the skin, is to wear good stockings, and to wash the feet often, particularly with sea-water.

There is an insect in the valleys of the province of *Popayan* in *South-America*, which though not particularly described, is proper to be taken notice of, on account of its dangerous effects. It is called *Coyba*, and is of a fiery red colour; its size does not exceed that of a middling Bug, and it is commonly found under stones, and among the grass. When this insect is crushed, or burst upon the skin of any animal, its venomous juices enter the pores, mix with the blood, and immediately produce a very dangerous swelling, the consequence of which, if no proper remedy be applied, is certain death.

The native *Americans* take the dried stems of a particular herb that grows in these vallies, setting them on fire, and singeing the patient all over, as soon as the body begins to swell. However if this insect be crushed in the palms of the hands, no bad effect will follow, which perhaps may be owing to the thickness of the skin. Instinct teaches the cattle that feed in these vallies, always to blow strongly upon the grass before they eat it; and yet notwithstanding which, the Mules sometimes happen to eat them, the consequence of which is always a swelling, and immediate death.

At

At *Martinico* there is another red insect, which is very small, and is generally met with in the savannahs or meadows, which are not very wet. They are no larger than a pin's point, and appear as red as fire. They get through the stockings, and fix themselves to the skin, where they cause a dreadful itching. Horses and other animals that graze in these pastures, have sometimes their head quite covered over with them, and then they rub them against stones and trees so roughly, that one would think they would tear the skins to pieces. To cure them the inhabitants make baths with odoriferous herbs, wherewith they wash the legs and feet.

The *cheese* MITE has a roundish oval body, with a whitish smooth skin, and a small head. The legs, and parts about the mouth are a little brownish, and much harder than the body, on which there are hairs.

The LOUSE of the Beetle, is a very minute insect, with a reddish round body, covered with a firm hard skin, the head is very small, but the legs are pretty long, and the pair before are longer than the rest. It runs very swiftly for its size, and may be frequently seen on the bodies of Beetles, particularly the black Beetle, and other large insects. It is called by *Lister*, the yellowish Louse that infests Beetles.

The *scarlet-tree* MITE, has a roundish body, and smooth shining glossy skin, which seems so swelled, as to be ready to burst; it is of a bright red colour, and has a very small head, with short legs. It is marked on each side with a small dusky spot near the breast, and there are few hairs scattered over the different parts of the body. It may be frequently seen on currant bushes, running over the fruit.

The *stone* MITE, is of a bright red colour, with a round swelled body, and a small pointed head; the legs are pretty long, and of a paler red than the body; the feelers are much longer than in any insect of this kind. It is common upon old stone walls and rocks, and runs very briskly.

The *scarlet water* MITE, has a body of an oval shape, and a depressed back; it is of a bright strong scarlet.

scarlet colour, and has a small head; but the legs are pretty long, and are of a paler red than the body. It is common in small swift currents, where it runs very nimbly at the bottom. It is called by some the small red water Spider.

The *itch* MITE, has an oval lobated body, and a small pointed head; it is of a whitish colour, and has two semicircular dusky lines at the back, but the legs are short and brownish. It has been sometimes found in the pustules of the itch, but is not the cause of it, as some imagine, for then it might be always seen therein.

The *Scorpion* MITE, has a roundish inflated body, of a whitish colour, and it is covered with a thin smooth skin, the head is very small, and of a dusky colour towards the mouth; but it is most remarkable for having claws like those of a Scorpion. It is not uncommon in old rotten wood, and it is called by some the Scorpion Spider.

The *little scarlet* SPIDER, has a roundish body, or rather somewhat oval, with a depressed back; it is of a fine scarlet colour, and the body is covered with a sort of down like velvet. It has a very small head, with two very little eyes, and the legs are short, and of a paler red, and there is a small black spot near the insertion of those before.

The *shepherd* SPIDER, is the largest of the *Acarus* kind, and has a roundish body, which is of a dusky brown on the back, marked with a darker spot, of a somewhat square shape near its middle. The belly is whitish, and the legs are extremely long and slender. On the back of the head there is a small eminence, furnished with a sort of double crest, which seem to be formed of many slender spines. It has two eyes, which are small and black. Some call it the long legged Spider, though it has only two eyes; however it may be observed, that few authors keep exactly to that distinction.

Linnaeus has twenty-six sorts, which are as follow.

1. The *ACARUS* with very long legs, which is called by *Moufet* the long legged Spider, and by *Ray* and

and others, the ash coloured crested Spider. This has been taken notice of among the Spiders.

2. The ACARUS *with nippers like Crabs*, has the fore legs made like those of a Crab or Scorpion, for which reason it is by some called the Scorpion Spider. This has been just mentioned.

3. The ACARUS *with the fore feet very long*, runs very nimbly, and is of the size of a Nit, and of the colour of wax. It has a long body and pale legs. It is found on champignons.

4. The ACARUS *with the second pair of legs very thick*, is always seen in large companies on the ground, particularly in gardens. It is not so large as a Louse, and is of a chestnut colour, and is armed with four exceeding small teeth.

5. The ACARUS *that has the third pair of feet largest*, is called by some the Bird Flea, which is mentioned elsewhere.

6. The red ACARUS *with the fore feet the longest, and the hind part of the belly forked*. It has two as it were small horns near the lower belly.

7. The *sheep* ACARUS, is of different colours, and spoils the fleeces of that animal.

8. The *subcutaneous human* ACARUS, is the Chegoe before taken notice of.

9. The ACARUS *with a livid belly, of a fallow colour, oval before, and with feelers like clubs*. Some authors call this the Dog Louse, and it has a black round spot at the base of the lower body. The breast is scarcely visible, and the head is black, very small, with a forked mouth, and the feet are black.

10. The *meal* ACARUS, so called by *Linnaeus*, is nothing else but the Cheese Mite before mentioned.

11. The ACARUS *of vervain mallows*, is so very small, it can scarcely be seen without the assistance of a microscope, and it is of the colour of water, with black sides.

12. The *depressed ash coloured* ACARUS *with rough sides*, is very common in the beginning of the spring; but at other times it retires into the earth, and is a very small insect.

13. The

13. The *red ACARUS of insects with a whitish vent*, is the same that infests insects, and has been described elsewhere.

14. The *red water ACARUS with a depressed belly*, is by some called the red little water Spider. It is often seen on lakes, lives intirely on the water, and runs very swift.

15. The *red earth ACARUS with a depressed belly*, is by Ray called the red small Spider, and by Petiver the small red *English Spider*.

16. The *red tree ACARUS with sides of a darker colour*, is found on trees, and runs very swift, and is also very common.

17. The *red willow ACARUS with a fallow coloured back*, runs very nimbly.

18. The *ACARUS of the small willow*, can hardly be seen without the help of a microscope. It is of a saffron colour, and the breast is marked with a red point.

19. The *red rock ACARUS with feelers longer than the snout*, is commonly found among stones.

20. The *dark red ACARUS with blood-coloured feet*, is found in the rocks by the sea side.

21. The *dusky reddish ACARUS with a roundish abdomen*, is found in great numbers at the bottom of the roots of champignons.

22. The *reddish fly ACARUS with long feet like threads*, feeds on Gnats and other insects, and its hinder legs are very long and slender.

23. The *red ACARUS with naked wings, and an equal number of scarlet points on each side*. It lives on Gnats and other insects.

24. The *black ACARUS with globous knees*, is met with on the branches of dead trees.

25. The *black ACARUS with sharp sides covered with the cases of wings*, is scarce so big as a poppy seed, and hides itself among stones.

26. The *greenish white ACARUS of the lime tree*, is to be met with under the leaves of that tree in autumn. All these insects have eight legs, with as many joints, and two eyes.

Linnaeus

Linnaeus also takes notice of another ACARUS, that is hardly visible without the help of a microscope, and which is found on Chaffinches. It has a head like a cone, with the point cut off, and on its hinder part there is a segment almost separate from the rest of the body, to which belong two small crooked portions, and under it there is a longish brown spot. It has eight feet, consisting of different segments, and at the extremity of the fore feet there are four clear vesicles or bladders, which become flat when this insect treads upon any thing; these are connected to a small long part, which seems not to belong to the leg, just where there are two strong prickles, which are supposed to enable this insect to adhere to whatever it treads upon. The two hinder feet are like those before, only the two prickles are wanting. But the feet that lie between the second and fourth pairs, are the most singular, for they are thick and shapeless, and have at their extremities, instead of vesicles, two saws, one of which is very short. The insect can move them, but not so nimbly as the rest, and therefore it does not use them for walking, but drags them after it like two tails. They seem to be designed to keep it close to the feathers of Birds. Several parts are hairy, and the hairs through the microscope, seem to be long and stiff, of a whitish brown colour.

Linnaeus has another kind of small insect, which he calls PODURA, and the *French* PUCERON; in general they have a short roundish body, with a crooked forked tail, which assists its leaping, or rather it is entirely for that use, for it only walks with its legs, which are six in number. It has two eyes, each of which consist of eight others. *Linnaeus* has only four sorts, the water Puceron, the snow Puceron, the grove Puceron, and the dung Puceron.

The *common* PUCERON, is of the size of a Flea, and of a bright green, or blueish green colour. The body is nearly oval, and is largest and most convex on the hinder part; the breast is very small, and the head is blunt and green. The eyes may be seen very plainly, they being prominent on the fore part of the head.

head, and of a shining black colour; near to these, there is a black line on each side, and the legs are very slender, and are all of the same length, and of a whitish green, but the feelers are crooked. Some call it the green Flea of plants. It is frequently seen on the stalks of orache.

The *toad-stool* PUCERON, is of the size of a small grain of wheat, and it has a short roundish body, covered with a black glossy skin, and the vent is remarkably protuberant. The head is small, as well as the eyes, but the feelers are as long as the body, and black, with white ends.

The *currant* PUCERON, is somewhat larger than a Flea, with a body of an oval shape, and a small head, furnished with little bright eyes. The legs are very slender, and the feelers long. It is of a grey colour, variegated with black lines and spots.

The PUCERON *with white legs*, has a roundish body, of a deep black colour, with a small head, and eyes that are scarce discernable; the legs are short, slender, and white, as well as the forked tail. It is common in woods, about old beech trees.

The *water* PUCERON, is of the size of a small Flea, which it resembles in colour, being black and glossy, with a purplish tinge. The body is roundish, the head small, the eyes very little, and the feelers short; but the legs are longer than in most of this kind. It is common in ponds, and other standing waters, and in calm days of the autumnal season, the surface is almost covered over with them.

Frysch observes, that the insect which the *French* call PUCERON, is by the *Germans* named MEEL-TAU, which is much as to say Moth-dew; but he thinks they may be more properly called Blat Læuce, that is a leaf Louse. They all bring forth their young alive, and the foetus, when it is ready to be brought forth, entirely fills the belly of the female, and its fore parts are excluded first, then the hinder. The foetus does not begin to move till the horns or feelers appear out of the body of the old one; and by their motion it first shews signs of life, by moving them
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every way, and bending all their joints. Then they begin to stir their two fore feet, as being most active, next to the horns; after this the middle feet, and those behind. The female lets the foetus stick to her hanging in the air, till its small and soft members become harder; but as soon as she finds that it has sufficient strength, she moves from the place where she was sitting, and as it were forces the foetus to stand upon its legs, and then she leaves it.

The weaker the leaves and buds of plants are, that is the less juice they contain, they are always more full of these kinds of Lice, insomuch that they are often quite covered with them. But they are not the causes of the weakness of the plant, but the sign; though it is true, that by pricking and sucking it, they encrease the disease, especially of that leaf or bud whereon they sit.

As these insects are viviporous, they must necessarily lurk somewhere in the winter, where their bodies may be defended from the cold; but this is always near the trees or plants that serves to nourish them in the beginning of the spring; for they are always found thereon, as soon as the leaves and buds begin to open. However they do not hide themselves in the earth, like many other insects, because they have no part of their bodies fitted to remove the earth, nor are their feet so short, as to suffer them to creep into any chink, besides their bodies are so tender, that the least rough particle of earth would hurt them; nor yet is there any thing else which is common to other insects, that can enable them to conceal themselves in the earth. Hence it is plain, that they get into the deep chinks of the bark, and into the cavities of the stronger stalks, from whence they fall out upon the branches and leaves, when the warmth of the sun begins to be felt. Neither the cold of the autumnal season, nor the lesser degree of heat in *October* or *March*, ever hurts them; for which reason they do not seek for hiding places, before the fall of the leaves, by whose juice these Lice are nourished; however some hide themselves sooner, and some later.

They

They cast their skins like many other insects, four several times, and the males have wings, but the females have none. They have long legs, not only that they may be enabled to creep over the long hairs of plants and leaves, but that they may travel from tree to tree, that stand at a distance from each other. Their feelers consist of six joints, of which that at the extremity is roundest, and they have a very fine sense of feeling. The trunk or snout which lies under the breast, they thrust into the pores of the plant, to suck out the juice; for they do not gnaw them, but so hurt them by sucking, that the leaves become spotted, and as it were overrun with scabs, for which reason their edges always turn up towards the middle.

The breast is covered with a sort of a square tick, so hard, as to resist the friction of the body against any thing when they creep. The two forward feet are placed before the horny Tick, near the neck, and the four hinder behind it. On the last section of the body, except one, there are soft horns on each side, which are sharper in some kinds, and blunter in others; but they do not move these like the feelers, and yet they have a fine sense of feeling, as may be easily known by touching them in the gentlest manner.

It has been said that these insects are often carried off, and devoured by Ants; but this *Frysch* could never observe. The Ants indeed are fond of those trees where there is a great number of these insects; but then it is only to suck the juice which flows from the leaves that have been lately bored; and this more particularly in the heat of the summer, when other moisture is wanting; but they never hurt or carry away any of these insects while they are alive, nor yet are they able, for when they find any Ants coming behind them, they will kick them away with their hinder feet.

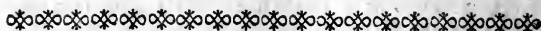
The males have four wings, of which the uppermost are the largest, and those below least; the stripes made by the veins or nerves, are the same in all kinds of *Pucerons*, only there is some difference in the angles of their extream parts. However there is one kind

to be excepted, which leaps like a Flea, and this is not what the *French* call a Puceron ; for they differ from them in the stripes of the wings, as well as in the mouth. But these insects differ from each other in their colour, which perhaps is owing to the quality of the juice of the trees and plants by which they are nourished. Those that feed upon pot herbs and plumb trees, are of an ash colour, only they are greenish when they are young. Those that belong to the alder and cherry tree, are black, as also those upon beans, and some other herbs. Those on the leaves of apples and rose trees, are white ; but as they leap like Grasshoppers, they are not properly placed among the Pucerons. The most uncommon colour is reddish ; and Pucerons of this sort, may be found on the leaves of tansey, and their juice, when rubbed in the hands, tinges them with no disagreeable red. This may furnish a hint to the more skilful physicians, and botanists, for a farther examination ; for it is very certain that observations of this kind, may point out the way to useful discoveries.

The three principal and constant enemies to these insects, are first a sort of Flie, whose shape may be known from most authors, who have given an account of insects, and some have taken notice of their changes ; however there is in none a very exact description of their nature. This Flie lays its eggs upon the leaves where the Pucerons are in the greatest number ; there is generally only one at a time, which produces a worm, which with its sharp mouth, seizes upon the Pucerons that lye next it, and holding them up, sucks their bellies, and afterwards devours them. The next enemy is a sort of worm, which though taken notice of by authors, has not been fully described ; this devours the Puceron, not only while it continues to be a worm that has an oblong brown body, marked with red spots, and six creeping feet, but after it is turned to a small roundish Beetle, of no unpleasant colour. There are a great number of this sort, which differ in the colour, and the situation, and the number of the spots upon

upon the wings. The third enemy is the Ichneumon Wasp, which is of a small size. This gets into the middle of the Pucerons, and with its horns seeks for one of the plumpest of the females, and lays an egg upon her, from which a worm proceeds, that enters into the body of the Puceron through a pore. This done, the Puceron seems to adhere more strongly to the leaf with its claws, and so continues till the worm grows within its body, consumes all the juice, and so kills it. The colour of the skin is then changed into the whiteness of a pearl, to the shape of which the swelling body is not unlike; it then becomes harder, and defends the ichneumon worm against the injuries of the Ant. After seven days, the worm begins to creep; and this generation is performed twice every year.

The other kinds of the PODURA are, 1. That with feelers, consisting of numerous joints. 2. The short horned Podura. 3. The round bodied bright Podura. 4. The long bodied larger Podura. 5. The downy Podura. 6. The long legged Podura. 7. The lead colour Podura. 8. The small black legged Podura. 9. The very small white Podura. 10. The short bodied blue Podura. 11. The dusky greyish Podura. 12. The short tailed Podura. 13. The spreading tailed Podura. 14. The large headed Podura. 15. The long Podura with slender legs. 16. The slender horned Podura. 17. The larger water Podura. 18. The long bodied blueish water Podura. 19. The subterranean Podura. Part of these are to be met with on the branches of various bushes and plants, and the other part in ditches and ponds.



C H A P XIV.

Of WORMS with naked bodies, without limbs.

THE *Guiney WORM*, is so called, because it was first more generally taken notice of in that part of *Africa*, though it was mentioned long before, that is, by *Jenkinson*, in the year 1557, in his voyage to *Boghar* or *Bucharia*. He says there is a little river running through the midst of *Boghar*, whose water is so unwholesome, that it breeds worms between the skin and flesh of the legs, of an ell long. The surgeons in those parts take them out with great dexterity; for when the worm first begins to shew its head, they pull it gently out a little way, that is about an inch, and roll it up; the next day it will come out as much farther, and so on, till it comes quite out. But it does not kill the person when it breaks, at least not always, though he affirms the contrary; for they have been often seen to break in *Africa*, in drawing them out, and yet the patients have not died. It is about the thickness of the large string of a violin, and sometimes much thicker, and the colour is white and shining like silver. *Jenkinson* adds, that strangers are most pestered with these worms; but this is not true in *Guiney*, for many negroes are afflicted with them, while the white men generally escape. The manner of taking them out in that part of the world, is to wait till the head appears through the skin, after which they draw it out a little way, making it fast to a stick, about which they wind a small part of it every day, till they have at length entirely brought out the whole, and then the patient is freed from pain. But if the worm happens to break, the negroe is put to a double torture, for it either rots in the body, or breaks out in some other place. Some negroes have nine or ten of them at once, and they are common all over the coast of *Guiney*. Though some of these
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are an ell long, agreeable to what *Jenkinson* affirms, yet many of them are much longer, growing almost to the length of two ells. This worm is omitted by most of our modern writers; and those that do mention it, give a very erroneous account thereof, affirming that it is no thicker than a horse hair, and of a pale yellowish white all over, except the head and tail, which are black and glossy. The head indeed is of a pretty dark colour, but the tail is of a silvery white, like the rest of the body. It is pretended that doctor *Lister* has seen many of them alive in the body of a black Beetle; but it may be doubted whether that physician took it to be the *Guinea Worm* or not, for certainly he could not be guilty of so egregious an error; for if it was a native of cold climates, we should certainly meet with it in the legs of its inhabitants, especially in the hot seasons of the year. *Bucharia* is not indeed within the torrid zone, but the heats in that country are sometimes very excessive. Dr. *Friend* was the first *English* physician that took notice of it in his history of medicine; but he did not seem to know that *Jenkinson* had mentioned it before. It has also been observed by other travellers that have been in hot countries, and therefore it is very strange that no better account of it has been given hitherto by *English* writers.

The *earth WORM*, is of an oblong form, and is like the round Worm that is bred in human bodies. The largest sort are six inches long, and may be stretched to be a foot in length. They are of a reddish flesh colour, and most of them have a ring round the neck, or rather a sort of a necklace, in which there is a little blood. Some of these sort have been seen ten inches long, and above an inch in diameter. This is by some called the *lob Worm*, and the *dew Worm*, and is to be met with in gardens and other places, by the assistance of a lanthorn, late in a summers evening. In great drougths they never appear, and therefore if any of them are wanted as baits for fish, they may be forced out of the earth, by pouring
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the juice of walnut tree leaves, mixed with a little water and salt, into their holes.

The *Brandling*, *gilt tail*, and *red WORM*, are all to be found in old dung-hills, or the rotten earth that is near them ; but the best for fishing, are those found in tanners yards, under the heaps of bark, which are thrown out after they have done with it ; but the *Brandling* is most easily found in hog's dung.

The *marsh WORM*, is to be met with in marshy places, near the banks of rivers, and is of a blueish colour. The *Tag-tail* is of a pale flesh colour, with a yellow tag on its tail, almost half an inch long. They are to be found in fields that have been manured with marl, and in meadows after a shower of rain. *Moufet* observes, that Worms in general are of a more whitish colour, after heavy showers of rain. They have the parts of generation belonging to both sexes ; but they do not wind about each other like Serpents, when they are joined. When a lob Worm has been opened, there has been found a sort of an annulated gut, covered with a thin membrane, which had a very strong smell. The eggs lye over the gut near the mouth, and they are of a whitish colour. Some suppose that they feed chiefly upon earth, because there is always some found within them when they are opened ; however it is certain they are fond of crumbs of wheat bread, and will feed upon them greedily when the lye in their way. Many of them are destroyed in very dry summers, and by the cold in winter. They are very often so numerous in gardens, that they do a great deal of mischief ; but they may be easily taken and destroyed, in the manner above-mentioned.

The *sea WORM*, is above a foot in length, and as thick as a man's finger. It is of a pale red colour, and composed of rings, or annular joints, like the earth Worm ; but the skin is rough, for all the skin is covered with little prominences. It is found in the mud upon the sea shore, and serves for food to many sorts of fish. The common earth Worms in *Peru*,
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are larger than these, for they are as long as a man's arm, and thicker than the thumb.

The *round* WORM, bred in the intestines of a human body, consists of rings like the earth Worm, it being without feet, and much of the same shape; but it differs from it in being of a white colour. They are not only bred in the guts, but in other parts, and particularly in the heart, for there are instances of their having been found therein. They have also been met with in the guts of horses, oxen, calves, dogs, hogs, and hawks, besides many other animals, insomuch that it is hard to say whether any species of animals are free from them or not. They cause various disorders and diseases in human bodies, for they not only produce pain, but consumptions, convulsions, fevers, and pains like the pleurisy. There is another sort, that have a snout or trunk, with a kind of crooked claws, wherewith they sometimes gnaw and tear the membranes of the stomach, causing inexpressible pain, anxiety, and a stinking breath; but they more generally reside in the gut called the *ilcum*, because it is free from the gall, for they cannot bear its bitterness. The bellies of children are sometimes strangely distended with them, and they render the excrements like cow dung, and full of substances, like cucumber seed. The round Worms are generally of the length of a palm, or longer; and yet a certain blacksmith threw one up by vomit, a foot and a half long, with a red smooth head, about the size of a pea, and the body was covered over with a sort of a down, with a tail in the shape of a half-moon. At *Rome* a man afflicted with Worms, which gave him inexpressible pain, at length voided one that was black and hairy, of the length of five feet, and about the thickness of a reed. Another brought away one not above a palm in length, which was pretty like the round sort, only the back of it was covered with red hair or down. They have been seen of all colours, as red, yellow, black, and variegated with white and black; but of these the green are most uncommon. However these are all uncommon productions, and

never have yet been placed by naturalists in any regular class.

The ASCARIDES are also Worms bred in a human body, and some pretend they have seen them in the mud, at the bottom of rivers and ponds. It is of an oblong form, slender, and covered with a very tender soft skin, and are not unlike book Worms. It is of the thickness of a small pin, with a small sharp head, and a pointed tail. There is always a vast number of them together, and they are sometimes voided out of human bodies in large quantities. Their seat is in the great guts, and particularly the rectum. They produce inflations of the belly, sickness, and leanness, and are attended with great itching of the anus. Some of these Worms are larger than others.

The *tape* WORM grows to a surprizing length, being sometimes two or three ells or longer, and it is divided throughout its whole length by knots or joints. Some have formerly thought that it was the inward skin of the guts, which comes off throughout their whole length; but this is a mistake, for it has been sometimes seen to move after it was voided. It has somewhat the appearance of the links of a chain, the joints being a third of an inch long, and the skin is smooth, and of a whitish colour. It is found in the intestines of many other animals, besides men, not excepting birds and fish. In the year 1725, it was epidemical among the geese in *Germany*; some of them were voided a foot and some inches in length, with the dung, and many of the geese were cured by accidentally feeding upon the remains of sage and hyssop after they were distilled. There have been fish opened, that have not only one tape Worm, but three at a time, and these three times the length of the fish themselves. Mr. *Frysch*, a *German*, who gives us this account, affirms, that these supposed joints are real knots, which he has been at the pains to untye, which when done, rendered the Worms a great deal longer. He farther observed, that they had a sort of an artery, which run from the head to the tail, and was plain enough to be seen, it being of the colour of blood,
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and the body itself white. The breadth of the body grew less and less to the end of the tail, and ended in a sharp point; and the mouth, or fore part, which it could draw in, was formed in such a manner, that it appeared to be cut off.

In the bowels of the fish that have tape Worms, there have been found small creeping Worms upon the liver, almost an inch long. They had the same colour and shape as earth Worms. These, when they have been thrown into cold water, have been seen to swell, to grow stiff, and to enlarge themselves, so as to break the skin of the Worm; and then the dead tape Worm has been found to lye at the bottom, thrice the length of the former.

Mr. *Frysch* has been as careful in examining the Worms of a human body; and he affirms, that they consist of three parts, the outermost of which is the skin, and the innermost two guts, one long, and the other short. The skin is thick, and besides the aperture of the mouth, no hole can be found in it. This mouth is most distinct in the lesser sort, and the lips may be plainly seen, by which it adheres to the intestines like a Leech. The greater have a hooked mouth, and somewhat in the shape of a blunt wedge, which is very hard; and with this hook it sticks so close to the inward cuticle of the intestines and pylorus, that a tubercle or callus may be seen here and there thereon. The nearer the Worm is to the stomach, the callus is always the greater, especially in sows, to the middle of which the head of the Worm sticks by its hook, in such a manner, that the descent of the aliment from the stomach, though never so plentiful, could not force it off. The tail or lower part of the Worm is solid, for the cavity of the belly is not continued to the extremity. It has no vent, or one so small, that the excrements could not be forced out by pressing the body; but from the mouth it will void when touched gently, a sort of a watery liquor, that is found in the belly, where there is any space between the two guts, especially between the navel and the mouth. He calls a sort of ligament the navel, which is the sixth part of the

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the

the body in length from the mouth, and keeps the long gut suspended by its middle and fuller part, least the watery liquor that lies about it, should fall into the lower part of the belly, and press the finer parts that are not so full. By this longer gut, which may be likened to a stomach, the Worm is nourished with a pure and white juice, like chyle. The short gut seems designed for the excrements, it being full of matter, that smells like the human fæces; this is black, and has no fold or bending.

When these Worms are ready to undergo their transformation, they are fuller of this white fluid, and appear of a more shining white; but the lesser become more red, and are much of the colour of the skin. This white gut, which is the principal inner part of the Worm, he supposes to be the tape Worm, which receives its nourishment in the skin of the former, till it is come to a proper size, and then it casts its slough, much in the same manner as a Butterfly. The tape Worm is always three times the length of the former Worm, and is of a white colour; and he has often seen these Worms that have been killed by mercury, voided with the skin broken as above; and what confirms this conjecture is, that those found in fish, when thrown into cold water, which breaks the skin, always produces tape Worms, three times the length of themselves. These Worms, that is before they are changed, do not seem to have any parts of generation, which are plain and evident in earth Worms.

The *gourd* WORM, is two thirds of an inch in length, when full grown, and its breadth is nearly equal to two thirds of its length. The skin is soft and whitish, with a tincture of brown; and the shape is flattish, but a little rounded on the back, and it has two rows of eight deep longitudinal furrows. The hinder part of the body is roundish, and at the other extremity it has a large mouth. It is not unlike the seed of the common gourd, from whence it has its name. It is sometimes met with in the intestines of mer., and other animals.

The

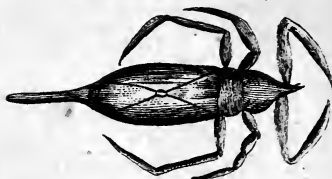
Water Insect.



Two Water Pulices.



Water Insect.



Horse Leech.



Timber Worm.



The *common* LEECH, is a water insect, having the figure of a large Worm, and it is as long as a man's little finger. The mouth is furnished with three sharp strong teeth, with which it is capable of piercing, not only the skin of a man, but also that of a horse and ox. It has a small head, and a black skin, edged with a yellow line on each side, and the belly is a little reddish; it has also some yellowish spots on the back. It produces its young alive, which is only one at a time, in the month of *July*. It is made use of to draw blood, and must be kept in clean water a few days before it is made use of for that purpose. They will suck the blood till they are almost ready to burst, and then fall off; but they will sometimes continue on too long, and then if a little salt is thrown upon their bodies, they will let go their hold.

The *horse* LEECH, is larger than the former, and has a smooth glossy skin, black on the back, spotted with grey. The belly is of the colour of these spots, with a blueish tincture. It is common in ponds and rivers.

The *snail* LEECH, is about an inch in length, and of a very flat shape; its skin is smooth and glossy, and of a whitish colour. The back is a little raised, and the sides so thin, that they look as if they had an edge. It is common on stones, and at the bottoms of puddles of water.

The *broad tailed* LEECH, grows to an inch and a half in length, and has a smooth glossy skin, of a dusky brown colour. The back is raised into a sort of ridge, but the belly is flat, and the tail remarkably broad, with which it sticks to stones very strongly. It is common on stones in shallow running waters.

The *black naked* SNAIL, is somewhat in the shape of a half cylinder, and is perforated on the side; and it has four feelers, on two of which there seem to be eyes. It is about three inches long, half an inch in diameter, and the head and tail are smaller than the middle; the back is convex, the belly flat, and the whole body is furrowed and wrinkled very considerably. It is all over of a deep black colour, except

the belly, which is somewhat grey. The feelers are not always visible, for it thrusts them out occasionally, and the body is covered with a sort of slime, somewhat like that of an Eel. It is of both sexes, and can impregnate, and be impregnated at the same time. It is common in woods, and under hedges; and is sometimes seen in cellars, and other cool places, especially in damp weather.

The *reddish* SNAIL, is about two inches long, and is smaller in proportion, than the black Snail; its body is covered with a great number of slight furrows or wrinkles, and it is all over of a dusky red, except on the belly, where it is of a light grey. It is covered with a thick slime, and moves along very slowly, always leaving a track behind it, made with the slime, which dries into a thin glossy film.

The *yellow spotted* SNAIL, when full grown, is about an inch and a half long, with a prominent back, a hollowish body, and a small head. All the surface is slightly furrowed or wrinkled, and covered with a slimy juice; the colour is of a glossy yellow, with a brownish cast, and is all over variegated with spots of a greyish colour. It is very uncommon, though it is sometimes seen in the woods of the north of *England*.

Besides these, there are the large grey SNAIL, spotted with a dusky brown; the little short grey Snail without spots, the reddish brown Snail with a reddish body; the small dusky brown furrowed snail; the deep chocolate coloured Snail.



CH A P. XV.

Of shell S N A I L S.

A Shell SNAIL has a single valved spiral shell, which is very hard, and light at the same time; by the help of this, the animal is defended from all injuries, and can carry its house or lodging with it

it wherever it pleases. At the beginning of winter it retires into a hole, and then a sort of slime or glew proceeds from its body, which entirely shuts up the mouth of the shell. Under this shelter it passes the winter, like many other insects, without trouble, and without want. When the spring appears, and the warm weather comes on, the snail opens the door of its house, and roves abroad to seek its fortune. It is obliged to move along, and that very slowly, as it always carries its shell upon its back; and being thus obliged to crawl along, if its eyes were placed low on the body, which is dragged on the earth, it could not see the objects it is in search of; at least they would be exposed to dirt and mud every now and then; for this reason, nature has provided it with four eyes, which may be likened to telescopes, where-with it may see what is doing all round about it.

Some have imagined these eyes are horns, and yet they are in reality four tubes, with a glass at the ends; but to speak more properly, they are four optick nerves, on each of which there is a very beautiful eye; and many imagine this to be the case of Snails without Shells. It not only lifts up its head to look about, but it raises up the optick nerves still higher, with the eyes placed at the ends; for it can lengthen and direct them at pleasure.

However, authors are not wholly agreed about the reality of this, for some think that the two shorter horns are only the organs of smelling. But be this as it will, the eyes on the other two are very plain to be perceived. One would at first imagine, that any discovery it can make, would be of very little service to this insect, since it is without legs; however instead of these, it has two large musculous membranes or skins, which it can contract or lengthen at pleasure. It first wrinkles up the skin before, by which it drags the hinder part after it; then it contracts or wrinkles the skin behind at the same time, extending that before, which being repeated alternately, this animal can crawl along with ease. But perhaps some may think this mechanism is not sufficient for its purpose;

for as it has no wings to fly, when it meets with danger, it seems to be exposed to falls from the brinks of precipices, or into the water, and then it would certainly be drowned. However, to remedy this, nature has provided it, very plentifully, with a thick clammy liquor or slime, which will secure it from falls by its glewy quality ; nor yet can it be hurt by rain or moisture, because it has an oil that stops up all the pores of the skin. It seems to know the great use this oil is of, for which reason it takes care that the sun should not dry it up, and as for moist places those cannot do it any harm.

Hence it is plain, there is nothing to hinder its going in quest of nourishment ; and when it has found any, it has two mouths armed with teeth, with which it sometimes does a great deal of damage to the very best fruits, to the tender buds of plants, and even to leaves on which the preservation of the fruit depends.

But what is most wonderful in these animals, is, that they are all hermaphrodites, and have at the same time the parts of generation of both sexes, in so much that they usually fecundate each other, as was before observed in treating of the naked Snails. They have a sort of courtship, and when that happens, one of them lets fly a sort of a little arrow at the other, which has as it were four wings, or rather four edges. This arrow is entirely separated from the Snail that darts it, and it either pricks the other, or falls to the ground, after it has performed its office. The other Snail darts his at the other, but this mock fight is immediately followed with a perfect reconciliation. This dart consists of a substance like horn, and they are always to be met with near them at the time of their conjunction, which happens three times in the year, and in the space of six weeks, each of them after this, in eighteen days time, goes to deposite its eggs in the earth, and covers them with a great deal of care.

When the eggs are hatched, and the young Snails appear, they have each of them a shell, which increases as their bodies increase ; for at first it is of a
size

size proportionable to its small inhabitant. This shell is as it were the rudiments of that which is so visible afterwards to the naked eye ; but as the body of this insect cannot grow longer, except towards the opening, it is likewise that way that the shell receives its increase. This is done by the substance that is in the animal's own body, and it is composed of a sort of a glue, and very fine stony particles. These substances pass through a multitude of small canals, and at last reach the pores, which are very evident on the surface of the body. When the animal perceives that all the pores are shut up under the shell, it directs them towards the parts of the body which lye out of the shell, and are quite naked. These sandy particles and glue, transpiring outwardly, then grow thick, and adhere to, and dry on the edges of the shell. It forms at first a simple skin, to which it fixes another, and then a third ; and when all these layers are united, they form a substance exactly like the rest of the shell. As this animal increases, and its body is not sufficiently covered, it continues to transpire, and build again in the same manner. This is certainly the method by which it fashions, builds, and repairs its house ; for if you take Snails and break their shells, without hurting their bodies, and then put them under glasses, with earth and grass, you will soon perceive that part of their body which is left quite naked, will soon be covered with a kind of froth or sweat, which proceeds immediately from the pores. This sweat or froth is soon pushed forward by another underneath, and so on, till it comes to be on a level with the old shell.

That you may be certain that this shell proceeds from the pores, you need only take the film on the inside of an egg-shell, and slide it gently between the body of the Snail, and the extremity of the fracture, and you will find the shell continue in the same state as it was after it was first broken ; and still to make this more plain, you will find that the substance which was to repair the shell, will stick to the film, and there form another shell.

The *great garden SNAIL*, is the largest of the common sort, it being about three quarters of an inch in height, and as much in diameter, and the body of the shell is rounded. The mouth of the shell is large, and nearly round, but it is in part filled up by the succeeding turn of the shell. The clavicle or tail, has four turns, and is blunt at the extremity. The colour of the shell is of a dusky brown, except a broad streak which runs along it, following the spiral turn of the shell. Sometimes there are two others more faint, and above and below that in the middle, there run several broad and short oblique lines or clouds, of a different brown. It is almost every where to be met with in the spring, in the gardens and orchards throughout *England*.

The *brown clouded SNAIL with a round body*, was not a native of *England* till very lately, it being originally brought from *France*, as a medicine for a gentleman; at which time many of them were turned alive into his garden, from whence the adjacent parts have been furnished with them; that is in the county of *Surry*. It is above an inch in height, and as much in diameter, and the shell is considerably firm and strong. Its colour is of a deep dusky brown, variegated with clouded spots, and oblique streaks, of a paler colour. The body of the shell is rounded, and the mouth nearly round, only a part of it is filled up by the succeeding turn of the shell. The clavicle is high, and has four turns.

The *yellow SNAIL with a round body*, is about three quarters of an inch high, and as much in diameter. The body of the shell is rounded, as in the two former kinds; but the mouth is more depressed, and the clavicle has four turns, and is terminated by a little round button. The shell is considerably thick and firm, and the general colour is of a dusky yellow, only it has a single broad streak of a deep brown, following the spiral turn of the shell, and placed exactly in its middle. It has also some other faint variegations of brown, and the mouth is surrounded with a thick rim of white. It is not very common,
but

but may be met with under hedges in the west of *England*. There are three other sorts of the common large Snail, namely, the brown and white Snail, with a depressed clavicle. The great brown Snail with a few variegations, and a raised clavicle; and the large blueish Snail.

The *plain yellow* SNAIL, is of the smaller species, it being no more than half an inch in height, and about as much in diameter. The body of the shell is not so distinct from the clavicle, as in the larger sorts, and yet there may be five turns, which are easily discovered in the whole shell, and the clavicle rises from the rest of the shell, but it has a blunt termination. The mouth is large, and is nearly round, but it is depressed, and is partly filled up by the succeeding turns of the shell. The colour is generally of a plain bright yellow, without variegation, only the lip or verge of the mouth is of a lighter colour than the rest, being sometimes whitish. It is every where to be met with in gardens, orchards, and hedges.

The *yellow* SNAIL, has a very beautiful shell, which is nearly half an inch in diameter, and almost as much high. It consists of five turns, and has a depressed mouth, with a whitish rim or lip. The colour of the shell is yellow, only along all the spiral turns, there runs a broad streak, of a deep purplish brown colour. This is also to be met with in gardens, orchards, and hedges.

The *yellow* SNAIL *with three streaks*, is near half an inch in diameter, and as much high, with a roundish depressed mouth. The shell is composed of five turns, and the clavicle terminates in a button. The general colour is yellow, except the three streaks, which run along the spiral turns of the shell, of a purplish brown colour. The middlemost of these is broad, and the two outermost narrower, this is also common in orchards, gardens, and hedges.

The *yellow* SNAIL *with four streaks*, is of the same size as the former, and has the same number of turns, and it has likewise a button at the extremity of the clavicle. The mouth is large and roundish,
but

but depressed and encompassed with a thin rim, of a whitish colour. The general colour of the shell is yellow, only there are four narrow streaks or lines, of a purplish colour, that follow the whole spiral turn of the shell, running along the middle thereof. This may be easily met with in fields and gardens.

The *yellowish* SNAIL *with five lines*, is of the same size with the former, but has a thinner shell, which is very brittle, and the clavicle terminates in a whitish button. The mouth is large and depressed, and is encompassed with a thin whitish lip, the general colour of the shell is a whitish yellow, and according to its spiral turn, there run five streaks or lines to the top of the shell, through the center of each turn. They are not so plain as in the former.

The *flesh coloured* SNAIL is one of the depressed kind, and is near an inch in diameter, and yet no more than the third of an inch high; the shell consists of four spiral turns, and the clavicle, which is very flat, is roundish at the extremity. The mouth is large, roundish, and encompassed with a thin round lip. It is of a faint reddish or flesh colour, and is beautifully radiated with a deep purplish brown. This Snail is common in *Germany*, and it is said to have been seen on the bushes in *Lancashire*.

The *whitish flattened* SNAIL, is about three quarters of an inch in diameter, and more than a third of an inch high. It consists only of three spiral turns, and has a roundish depressed mouth, encompassed with a thin rim. The general colour is a pale whitish grey, only it is faintly radiated with lines and clouds of an obscure purplish brown. It is common in *France* and *Germany*, and some say it is to be met with in *Yorkshire*.

The *whitish depressed* SNAIL *with a dentated mouth*, is about half an inch broad, and its height no more than the third of an inch. It consists of three or four spiral turns, and has a flat clavicle. The mouth is above a quarter of an inch long, and about as much broad, which make the figure nearly roundish. It has a pretty broad lip, of a pearly white, and is
slightly

slightly dentated on each side. The colour of the whole shell is whitish, without any variegation. It is said to be met with in *Charlton* forest in *Suffex*, and is pretty common in *Italy*.

The *Jamaica ribband* SNAIL, is an inch and a half in diameter, and yet is not above half an inch high. The shell consists of three or four spiral turns, the outermost of which is considerably large, and the rest grow gradually smaller, as they approach the center. The clavicle is very little raised, and has a blunt termination. The mouth is roundish, and the general colour of the shell is of a pale brown, except a white streak or stripe, that runs according to the spiral turns of the shell, which is of a white colour, and appears somewhat like a ribband.

The *white depressed Jamaica* SNAIL, is about an inch and a quarter in diameter, and about the third of an inch high. The shell consists of four evident turns, but the clavicle is very little raised, and it has a blunt termination. The general colour is white, only there is an orange coloured streak runs along all the spiral turns. The mouth is placed transversely, and has a very large and broad lip, deeply dentated on both sides.

Linnaeus divides SNAILS into three kinds, that is, the *earth*, the *marsh*, and the *sea* Snails. Of the *earth* Snails there are,

1. The SNAIL *with an oval shell, and five spines*. It is called by *Lister* the ash coloured Snail, whose mouth is covered in the winter with a sort of mortar. It is found in gardens, and is eaten by some.

2. The SNAIL *with a yellow shell, convex on both sides, with a single brown streak, and a lip turned up*. *Lister* calls it the Snail sometimes of a single colour, and sometimes variegated, as also with variegated streaks thereon; *Petiver* calls it the common Snail with a variegated shell. It is met with in woods, groves, and bushes.

3. The SNAIL *with a shell convex on both sides, and a single grey streak, and a turned up lip*. It is termed by *Lister*, the spotted Snail with a single brown streak running

running through the middle of the round part. It is found in the same places as the former, and differs greatly in colour.

4. The SNAIL *with a shell convex on each side, rough, and having five round turns, being perforated underneath.* It is found on plants and trees.

5. The SNAIL *with a shell convex on each side, and four turns of the colour of horn; as also with a brownish streak.* It is like the former, but smaller, and has a slender black body.

6. The SNAIL *with a shell convex on each side, perforated underneath with an acute turn, and an oval transverse mouth.* It is called by Petiver the English Snail, with a flattish shell, and a small clavicle, sharp at the point.

7. The SNAIL *with the shell of a flattish convexity above, quite convex below, perforated with an acute turn, and a mouth in the shape of half a heart.* It is very uncommon, and is found on craggy mountains.

8. The SNAIL *with an oblong transparent shell, with ten turns, and a roundish mouth.* In the Upsal transactions it is named the Snail with an oblong blunt shell, with a roundish mouth, and from eight to twelve turns. It is found in moss at the foot of trees.

9. The SNAIL *with a transparent shell, with six turns, and nearly of a cylindric blunt shape; or the small Snail with seven turns.* This is also found at the foot of trees, and on the old thatch of houses.

10. The SNAIL *with a yellow transparent shell, and a sharp clavicle, and an oblique mouth.* It is found in the same places as the former.

11. The SNAIL *with a transparent yellow oval shell, with an oval lanceolated mouth, and a long clavicle.*

Of the water SNAILS, there are;

1. The SNAIL *with a flat brown shell, umbilicated above, and having four turns.* It is called by Lister the brown Snail, hollow on each side about the clavicle. It is found in rivers, marshes, and ditches.

2. The

2. The SNAIL *with a flat white shell, hollow on each side, and having five smooth turns.* This is found in lakes.

3. The brown SNAIL, *flatter on one side than on the other, and four spines on the edge, so called by Lister; but by Linnaeus the Snail with a brown flat shell, hollow above, having four turns, and a prominent margin.* This kind is found in all watery places.

4. The SNAIL *with a flat brown shell, and five turns; having an acute margin; it is called by Lister the small brownish Snail, with the shell flatter on one side than the other, without a margin, and with five turns.* It is found in the same places as the former.

5. The SNAIL *with a flat shell, convex above and hollow underneath, having four turns, and with a margin downwards.* It is found in rivers and marshes.

6. The SNAIL *with a flat shell, equal on both sides, umbilicated, and the mouth in the shape of a half-moon.* It is found in ditches, and at the foot of trees.

7. The SNAIL *with a long shell, opaque, acuminate, having six turns, and an oval mouth.* It is called a Trumpet-shell by most authors, and is found in ditches, marshes, rivers, and ponds.

8. The SNAIL *with a long acuminate transparent shell, having six turns, and an oval oblong mouth.* It is nearly of the same shape as the former, and is a kind of Trumpet-shell.

9. The great dark brown SNAIL *with a streaked shell.* It is called by some the Ox-head, and is found in lakes, marshes, and rivers, and is termed by Linnaeus the Snail with a longish blunt shell, having three turns, and three livid lines.

10. The SNAIL *with an oblong blunt shell, with four loose ash coloured opaque turns, and the mouth a little oval.* It is found in the same places as the former.

11. The SNAIL *with an oblong shell, which is transparent, having five turns, and an oval mouth.* It is twice as small as the former, and is found in rivers.

12. The

12. The SNAIL *with a transparent shell, having four turns, and a sharp short clavicle, with an acute mouth.* By all other authors it is named a Trumpet-shell, and *Lister* terms it the yellowish transparent Trumpet-shell, with four turns, a sharp clavicle, and a very large mouth. It is found in rivers and ponds.

13. The SNAIL *with a transparent shell, having a large oval mouth, four turns, and a wrinkled surface.*

14. The SNAIL *with a membranaceous yellowish oblong shell, with a blunt clavicle, and three turns;* this is called by other authors a Trumpet-shell, and is found in lakes and rivers.

15. The *nerite* SNAIL, called by *Lister* the river *Nerite*, of a blueish green colour, variegated with spots, and having a reddish cover, in the shape of a half-moon, and beset with prickles.

16. The *lake nerite* SNAIL, so called by *Linnaeus*, is common in the lakes near *Upsal*.

Of the *sea* SNAILS, there are,

1. The *Nerite sea* SNAIL, called by *Lister* the reticulated *Nerite*, and by *Petiver* the *English sea* common *Nerite*.

2. The SNAIL *with a thick oval shell, prominent on each side, and having five furrowed turns, and an undulated lip.* This is a sort of Trumpet-shell, and is found in the western ocean.

3. The SNAIL *with a long sharp shell, having twelve streaked turns,* is termed by *Lister* the streaked thin Trumpet-shell, with twelve turns at least. It is found as the former in the western ocean.

4. The SNAIL *with a long acuminate shell, and a dilated lip, having a double sinuated streak on the fore part.* This is commonly found in the *Atlantic* ocean.

5. The SNAIL *with a roundish, blunt, umbilicated shell, marked with five round streaks, in the shape of arrows, and the second with undulated lines.* It is named by *Lister* the reddish Snail with spotted streaks, especially on the lower turns.

6. The oblong SNAIL, *with the shell marked with longitudinal marginated streaks.* It is called by *Petiver* the

the lesser white Trumpet-shell, with ribs curiously raised.



CHAP. XVI.

A CATALOGUE of the West-Indian insects, and of North-America.

THOUGH many of these insects have been mentioned in their proper places, yet it will not be amiss to give a general catalogue of them, as we have not been enabled to describe them all, though it is certain the most remarkable have been taken notice of.

The *West-Indian* insects are as follow.

1. The ANTS are very numerous, both in the woods and fields, and do a great deal of mischief, not only to vegetables but animals. One of these is the black Ant, which is about an inch long.

2. The *flying* ANT with four transparent yellow wings, with deep red veins on the edges. These are eaten by the negroes.

3. The *hairy* ANT which has wings only at certain seasons of the year.

4. The *scarlet* ANT with a very shining head.

5. The *bird's nest* BEE, that make black hard combs, which hang from the trees like bird's nests.

6. The *bush* BEE, that makes its cells or combs on shrubs and low trees, which hang down to the length of half a yard. This Bee makes the best and sweetest honey.

7. The *ground* BEE, whose cells are found out, by smoking the ground where they are supposed to lye.

8. Another *ground* BEE, that makes a sort of a hive resembling a sugar-loaf, and has a sting like the European.

9. The *tree* BEE, that sticks its honey to the bodies of trees, inclosed in round balls of wax, and has no sting.

10. The

10. The *tree hole BEE*, that *lives in hollow trees*, where it makes its combs; the honey is well tasted, and very wholesome.

11. The *small black BEETLE* with a round shining body.

12. The *bull BEETLE*, is of a very large kind, and has two horns on its shoulders, and one from the snout, turning upwards.

13. The *cross goat BEETLE*, is of a dark red, variegated with shining black, and across the back is a yellow list, and the horns are yellow and black.

14. The *saphire BEETLE*, that has a gold coloured gloss, with green wings.

15. The *snap BEETLE* with black shoulders, that have yellow edges, and the uppermost wings streaked with black.

16. The *tortoise BEETLE* with a body that shines like gold, only the edges are of a copper colour.

17. The *unicorn BEETLE*, is variegated with shining black, green, and gold colours; though it is covered with a fine down. It smells like a goat, and has often small ones about the body.

18. The *green BUG* with a yellow head, only the upper part is green; it has a very bad smell.

19. The *Scorpion BUG*, is two inches long, and one broad, with dark yellow hairy legs, variegated with black spots.

20. The *black BUTTERFLY*, is marked with transverse green lines, that have a shining gloss like gold.

21. The *black rimmed BUTTERFLY*.

22. The *striped olive BUTTERFLY*.

23. The *pale BUTTERFLY* with yellow wings, whose edges are variegated with black and white.

24. The *silver-spotted BUTTERFLY*.

25. The *white BUTTERFLY* with brown spots.

26. The *great yellow BUTTERFLY* variegated with spots of different colours.

27. The *black velvet CATERPILLAR* with nine yellow rings across its back, and the head, tail, and feet, of a scarlet colour.

28. The

28. The *black velvet* CATERPILLAR with a list down its back that looks like gold.

29. The *black* CATERPILLAR with a tincture of grey on the rings.

30. The *green* CATERPILLAR, speckled with black, and with white oblique lines on the sides.

31. The *green and white* CATERPILLAR with two yellow lines running longways on the body, with others that are oblique.

32. The *scarlet horned* CATERPILLAR with the back variegated with a deep red and white, and the belly, sides, and tail green.

33. The *Maracock* CATERPILLAR is hatched from the eggs of the silver spotted Butterfly.

34. The *nightshade* CATERPILLAR, is of a very black colour, only the head and sides are spotted with white, and it is covered with yellow hair or bristles. When a man touches this with his skin, it burns like fire.

35. CHEGOES are insects like Fleas, and frequently get under the nails of the hands and feet, where they cause great itching, swell, and lay their eggs, except picked out with a needle.

35. The *Locust* CRICKET, is somewhat like, and akin to our Mole Cricket.

36. The *black hairy* DRONE, has a shining velvet body, only the fore part is of a whitish yellow, with a black spot.

37. The *black silk* DRONE.

38. The *shining yellow* DRONE, is covered with fine hair.

39. The *great* EARWIG, is two inches long, and variegated with black and pale yellow.

40. The *black* FLIE, with eyes that look like sapphires, being of the same colour.

41. The *dew* FLIE, are seen in great numbers, on trees in the evening, and make a constant buzzing or noise.

42. The *fire* FLIE, has on each side the body a round white shining spot, no bigger than mustard-seeds,

seeds, and yet they are exceeding bright and shining in the night time.

43. The green FLIE with a golden gloss, and a sapphire coloured head, has its wings spotted with dark red.

44. The hairy toddy FLIE, though so called, is a very large Beetle, with a long horn growing from each jaw.

45. The scarlet FLIE, is frequent in gardens, woods, and fields, in the rainy season.

46. The scarlet FLIE with spotted wings, has a brown and green body, and the wings round and black.

47. The scarlet-winged FLIE with the head and upper parts of a shining black, and the tips brown.

48. The silver and brown FLIE with transparent wings speckled with brown.

49. The yellow FLIE is well known in the West-Indies, it being a very troublesome insect.

50. The green golden GNAT with two wings of the colours of the rainbow, and a hairy body and legs.

51. The harmless GNAT is so called, because it neither bites nor stings, but it is a very busy Flie.

52. The stinking GNAT is a very troublesome Flie, especially in the night time.

53. The streaked HOG-LOUSE with transverse lines, of a dark yellow and black.

54. The variegated KNOT-HORN, is finely marked with brown, yellow, and blue on the body; but the legs are yellow and black.

55. The brown LOCUST, is not so large as some of this kind.

56. The green LOCUST with a red back and belly, and the undermost pair of wings chequered with red, black, ash, and green, these colours being disposed of in squares.

57. The leaf like LOCUST, has a shorter body than the green Locust, with a flat back, and a smooth head.

58. The greater quill LOCUST, has a body full of tubercles or warts.

59. The lesser quill LOCUST, has a long slender body, of a grey colour, variegated with lines.

60. The

60. The *green* MANTISS, has some resemblance to a Locust, but its neck is long and slender, like that of a Camel.

61. The *rusty* MANTISS, is of the colour of a dead leaf, and is often mistaken for one, when it lies on the surface of the ground.

62. The *silver* MILLEPEDES are larger than the *European*, and they have six legs towards the head, the last pair of which are longest.

63. The *great brown* MOTH *with wings three inches and a half long, and one and a half broad.*

64. The SCOLOPENDRA or CENTEPEE, is about four inches long, and has forty legs, that is twenty on each side.

65. The *flat ringed* SCOLOPENDRA or CENTEPEE, is all over black, except yellow edges on the rings.

66. The SCORPION is very common in these parts, and is very large, with two spines or weapons at its tail.

67. The SPIDER *with a triangular back, and six sharp prickles on its sides, spotted with dark brown.*

68. The *great hairy* SPIDER, is very common in these parts, and though they feed on Flies, and other insects, when they are caught and kept in a box, they will live a long while without eating.

69. The *house* SPIDER *with the back and legs spotted with black*; they cast their skin or sloughs, as well as the former.

70. The *lesser house* SPIDER, spins its web in the night, and carries its brood in a round bag under the belly.

71. The *grey* SPIDER, *speckled with black, and a downy body like velvet.*

72. The *silver* SPIDER, is much more finely shaped than any of this kind.

73. The *great silver* SPIDER, is like the last, being of as beautiful a shape, but it is larger.

74. The *silver and yellow* SPIDER, has a body streaked with brown lines, and it spins its web like the common house Spider.

75. The

75. The *tortoise* SPIDER, is no bigger than a pea, and is covered with a shell that has six angles, and is of a silver colour, spotted with black.

76. The TICK is a small flat roundish Loufe, and if any person sits down in the woods or fields, he is generally pretty sure of being attacked by this insect, which will get into his skin.

77. The *steel* WASP has a very hard body, which will resist the point of a needle, and yet it is as smooth as silk.

78. The GLASS WING is a small oval insect, half an inch long.

79. The *house* WORM is a sort of Scolopendra, or Centepce, and is as thick as a man's little finger, and six inches long.

80. The *palm* WORM is about two inches long, and as thick as the former.

Here it will not be improper to give a general account of the insects of our *North American* plantations, though some of them are scattered here and there, in the account already given; especially as it will be more satisfaction to strangers that happen to be fresh comers in those parts.

The BEES are very numerous in *North America*, particularly in *Carolina*, not only in hives, but in the planter's gardens, and in several parts of their large woods, where they make their cells in hollow trees, in which are frequently found vast quantities of honey and wax. The planters make their hives with a piece a hollow tree, especially the sweet gum tree, which they cut into a proper length for that purpose, and they lay a board on the top, to shelter the Bees from the rain and sun, and other extremities of the weather. They generally form their cells very large, which is the reason that they make use of such sort of wood.

The HUMBLE BEES are pretty common here, and do not seem to differ much from those in *Great Britain*, and other parts of *Europe*.

SILK WORMS have been found in the woods of *Carolina*, and seem to be pretty nearly the same as those in other parts of the world. Sometimes great numbers

numbers of them have been seen together, and perhaps they are these that the planters have made use of for the establishment of a silk manufactory. The balls of silk that have been made by them, are as large as an ordinary walnut. When the Flies leave the Aurelias, they have wings like Butterflies, and then they proceed to generation, after which the male dies, that is in three or four days time; likewise the female, after she has laid her eggs, dies also.

BUTTERFLIES are in great plenty in these parts, some of which are large, and others small; but they are all in general beautifully variegated with great variety of colours. They lay their eggs in *May*, *June*, and *July*, and they doubtless undergo the same changes as those in *Europe*; though travellers have forgot, or perhaps have not observed this material circumstance; some of these Butterflies are larger than any in *Europe*, and are so strong, that they will drive away the Humming Birds from the flowers they have a mind to settle upon. If what a certain physician says, is true, they will not only live but fly for above thirty-five days after their heads are off; but this the reader may believe or not, as he pleases.

GRASSHOPPERS are very common, and are chiefly of two sorts, the first of which are much larger than those in *Europe*, and the other are much of the same size; but they are both more lazy and inactive than the *European*, for they are frequently seen groveling in the dust, and are seldom heard to sing. They seem to be not endowed with a very quick sight, for they seldom stir till a man is just ready to tread them under his feet. Instead of a mouth they have a trunk or tube on their breasts, wherewith they suck in their food, which some suppose to be nothing but dew; however this is improbable. They have also small sharp pipes or tubes on the breast, with which they make a ringing noise, which those not used to them cannot tell what to make of. Their backs are rough and sharp, and travellers tell us it is with ease, that they make the holes in the earth, wherein they lay their eggs, which are hatched by the heat of the sun.

At first they appear like worms or maggots, that having undergone the usual changes, turn into Grasshoppers. The males are the only singers of this tribe, for the females are said to be always silent, and neither one nor the other ever appear in the winter season.

The HOG-LICE are of two sorts, and are to be seen almost every where especially under stones, and among rotten wood. When they are touched they roll themselves up like ours, but at other times they are thin.

The FIRE-FLIE, so called, because in the night they shine like Glow Worms, giving a pretty strong light like fire. They are as long as the Drone Bees, but much thicker, and of a brownish colour. They begin to appear in *May*, and continue most part of the summer.

The CRICKETS are winged insects like Grasshoppers or Locusts, and are very common in these parts; but they are not of the house kind, for they are only seen and heard in the woods and corn-fields, in summer, where they sing almost continually. In winter they get into warm places, and sometimes into the houses, where they eat large holes in linen and woollen cloaths; they likewise do a great deal of mischief to corn, and all sorts of grain, of which they are great devourers.

LADY BIRDS are also met with in these parts, being much the same as those in *Europe*, for the uppermost wings are red, spotted with black; when they are reduced to powder, they are of a deep purple colour, and will give a tincture either to water or spirits of wines.

They have also a FLIE here like the Cantharides, or *Spanish Flies*, which are to be met with in the summer season. They proceed from small worms, which have the appearance of Caterpillars that are bred upon fig trees. Whether they have the same qualities or not in raising blisters, is not very certain, though it is supposed they have.

The ANT has much the same qualities here as in *Europe*. They lay up their hoards in the summer time,

time, near the full moon, or while it yields a considerable light; but about the new, their labour ceases, as is confidently affirmed, which seems to shew that they stand in need of a considerable light to see what they are about. They wear away the stones, that is, they make tracks or paths in them, by their running so often backwards and forwards, and drawing their burthens along. There is a greater sort that lead the way, and the lesser drag the corn. They are very neat in their habitation, and they will not enter them before they have taken off the dirt from their bodies; they also make dams to keep the water out of their nests, and they are careful in burying their dead. They likewise throw up the earth over the mouths of their nests, wherein they have three cells, in one of which they live, in another they breed and bury their dead, and in the third they keep their corn. When they are old, they always have wings, but do not continue long in that state, for they die soon after.

There are several sorts of SPIDERS in *North-America*, the most remarkable of which are the mountain Spider, or rather the wood Spider, near the mountains. It is of a very large sort, and exceeding venomous. They are said to make their webs so strong, like those of *Bermudas*, as to catch small birds; but this the reader may believe or not, just as he pleases. Their sting or bite is attended with violent pains at the heart, cold and heat by turns, shortness of breath, tremblings, cold sweats, vomitings, and many other symptoms, which commonly end in death, unless a proper remedy be timely applied. The cure is generally performed, by bathing the wound with a decoction of stinking trefoil and oil, and by fomenting it with sponges dipt in vinegar, not omitting proper cordials. The native *Americans* cure it by sucking the wound with their mouths, repeating it several times, and spitting out the venom.

The EARWIGS seem to be much the same as those in *Europe*, and therefore nothing needs to be said about them.

The *common small black* FLIES are in great plenty, but they are more troublesome here than in *Europe*, for they will fix on a man's stockings, and pierce through them with their trunks or snouts, and cause great pain.

The *large black mackrel* FLIES are also very common, especially in the summer time; but they do not differ from those in *Europe*, which some call by that name.

There are several sorts of *ox* or *gad* FLIES, and of various colours; but most of them are yellow and green, and they appear to be most numerous in the months of *July* and *August*, at which time they are very troublesome to horses, attacking their ears and heads, but no other part.

The WEEVIL, so called in these parts, is a small worm not much bigger than a Mite. It is very destructive to *Indian* corn; for they will get into barrels wherein it is put, and entirely spoil it; which however they do not touch in the open fields, nor indeed any thing else that is exposed to the wind and sun. To prevent this mischief, they spread a little salt at the bottom of the cask, and when the corn is in over the top.

They have BUGS here as well as in *Europe*, which are flat and red, and exactly of the same shape and size as Hog Lice. They were very probably brought from *Europe* in the ships, and they will get about beds, where they are as troublesome as in *London*.

The *cock* ROACHES here, are as large as Crickets, and seem to be a sort of Beetle, of a dark brown colour. They often get into the houses, where they do a great deal of mischief to the books and linen.

The TUMBLE-DUNG is a sort of Beetle, and is so called from its rolling of horse-dung from one place to another, till they make it into balls, of the size of small bullets. It is a very strong insect, and when put under a brass candlestick placed on a table, it will cause it to move in such a manner, that those who are strangers to the secret, suppose it to be done by enchantment. There are several other sort of Beetles, but none so beautiful as this; they are somewhat larger

larger than the common Beetle, and they are variegated with red, green, black, yellow, and other colours. They are pestered with small insects of a lightish brown colour, which are commonly called Beetle Lice.

The MUSKETOES, called by the *Americans* Toquani, are of two sorts, one of which is small, of a dark colour, and very troublesome, especially in savannahs and marshy low grounds, for which reason none can live in such places, except the native *Americans*, who perhaps are defended from their bites, by the grease or fat which they every day dawb themselves with ; as also by the colours wherewith they paint their bodies. The other sort are of the same shape and size as the former, but their colour is whitish ; these are not so troublesome as the former sort, nor are they so apt to bite. They are generally brought into these parts by the southerly winds in *July* and *August*, in prodigious quantities ; but they do not stay long, for they either die, or are carried back by contrary winds.

The MUSKETO HAWKS, are insects, so called from their continually hunting after Musketoës, which they kill and eat. It is a large Flie, with a long body, large head and wings, resembling a Dragon Flie. They are in great numbers in the latter end of summer, but they seldom appear in the day time, which perhaps is owing to their pursuing Musketoës all the night, which are their natural prey.

The *horned* BEETLE, BULL-FLIE, or STAG-BEETLE, is so called from a large pair of horns on its head, exactly resembling the horns of a deer. They can bring them together as Lobsters do their nippers, and they make the same use of them. This is not like the Stag Beetle of *Europe*, for the horns are larger, and of a different make, and their bodies are also much bigger. It is most commonly known to the planters, by the name of the flying Stag. They hang them about children's necks, as a charm, in several disorders ; but if they have any virtue at all ;

it must be from the effluvia which they emit from their bodies.

The *sand* FLIE, is so called from its being found in sand banks near the rivers. It is not much bigger than the Ant, but it is as troublesome as a Musketoe, though it never molests any other part but the face.

The WASPS of *North America*, build their nests in trees, of a substance that resembles cobwebs, or rather thin brown paper. They live upon insects, and will feed upon any sort of flesh, when they can come at it. They do not appear in winter, but lodge in the holes of trees, or in those that are hollow, but they do not live above two years. They are not mischievous, for they never sting, unless they are provoked, or when their nests are in danger. However the planters endeavour to destroy them, by shooting at them with gun-powder, or rather with a wad that keeps it down, for this will set them on fire; but then they run away with all the speed they can, as soon as they are shot; however they very seldom escape without being stung, for the Wasps will pursue them in great numbers, and the sting is a great deal worse than that of the Bees.

The HORNETS in these parts, build their nests in cavities and holes of the earth, and they are made much like the former. This is an evident sign that they are not exactly the same with Ants; but what the difference may be, we have no certain account of. It is said if they are boiled in water, the decoction when applied to the skin, will make the part swell, as if it was dropsical, and yet without pain. As for their sting, it produces a great deal of pain, and some very bad symptoms; but it may be cured with a poultice of cow dung, and taking *Venice* treacle inwardly.

The LABOURERS, so called in these parts, are a kind of Hornets, which have their name from the pains and labour they are at in building their nest with a sort of yellow clay. They make their rooms or cells in these, in a very artificial manner; for they are so hard, when dry, that they are broken with difficulty, when their brood is designed to be taken
out

out. They are almost as big as a Hornet, and are of the same shape and colour, with long legs. They are more mild than the common Hornet, for they seldom or never sting. They are obliged to make holes in the sand by the river sides, and other moist places, which often must be very deep to come at the clay. They will sometimes attempt to build their nests in the cielings of houses, but they are generally prevented, after they have begun to fix their clay thereon.

The *large dog* TICK, is remarkable for its burrowing in the skin of several animals, and seems to be much of the same sort as our sheep Tick; but it has no vent, and therefore when it has sucked the blood till it is quite full, it generally falls off.

The *sea* TICK, or rather the water TICK, is so called, for its being common in marshes near the water side. They are so small, that their bulk is seldom equal to that of a small pin's head; but they are very troublesome to those that travel in the woods, and near the sides of rivers; for they stick so fast in the skin, that it is almost impossible to pull them out; but they may be destroyed, by bathing the part with a decoction of the leaves of tobacco. As they generally infest the legs of passengers, there is little doubt to be made, but it is the same insect, which in the *West-Indies* is called a *Chegoe*; especially as it is observed to be full of eggs, or young ones, when it is full grown.

Some travellers take notice of a sort of Locust in *North America*; but it may be doubted whether there are any properly so called, in these parts or not; at least it is certain that they are never met with in any great number; for no author whatever takes any notice of any mischief done by them, or of their appearing in swarms.

The CATERPILLARS and PALMER-WORMS, are as frequent here as in other parts, and undergo the like changes; but as the trees are all different, especially before the *Europeans* had transplanted some from *Europe*, the Caterpillars must be different too, as well as

the Flies and Butterflies that proceed from them; but we have not met with any naturalist that has been curious enough to give us a distinct account thereof.

They have a sort of GALLYWORMS, with a great number of feet of different kinds; for some of them are smooth, and others are hairy all over, about the thickness of a man's little finger, and near two inches in length; however they are not common, for they have a great many natural enemies, that take care to destroy them.

The *tobacco* WORM, or CATERPILLAR, is so called from its feeding on the leaves of the tobacco plant. It resembles a Gally Worm in shape, but is somewhat larger, and not hairy. It has two sharp horns or feelers on its head, and the body is variegated with white and black. It has as many feet as a Gally Worm, of which it seems to be a species. They do a great deal of mischief in the tobacco plantations, unless prevented; and therefore the negroes are employed by the planters to search for and kill them. They don't seem to be of a venomous nature, from whence they appear to be of the Caterpillar kind. The planters, by way of punishment, will often oblige the negroes to eat them, from whence it is evident, that they are not of a venomous nature, for they never do them any harm. This punishment is inflicted when the negroes have been negligent, and have not taken care to pick them all off the tobacco plants.

There is a sort of a GLOW WORM in *North-America*, which shines like those in *Europe*, and are commonly found in swamps and wet low grounds, where they shine so much, that they may be seen at a great distance.

The *land* WOOD-WORMS, are of a shining copper colour, and are about five inches in length, but not quite so thick as a man's little finger. They have their name from their being found in old rotten trees, and their bite is supposed to be venomous.

The

The *water* WOOD-WORMS, are so called from their breeding in ships, and other timber, lying in salt water. They have small soft white bodies, and large hard black heads. They are met with of different sizes, some being no thicker than a horse hair, while others are as big as a child's finger. When a ship is brought into fresh water, they are sure to be all killed; but when they lye in the mud, or on the sand, they often receive a great deal of damage. Sometimes the planks of ships, when taken off, have appeared to be eaten into cells, like honey-combs, in less than six weeks time.

The *earth* WORMS, are like those in *Europe*, and so are the Snails, but these last are not very common, for they have a great number of enemies, that always lye in wait to destroy them.



C H A P. XVII.

A more particular Account of B E E S, and the French Method of managing them.

B E E S being the most profitable insects yet known, except silk Worms, the reader will not be displeased to have a more particular account of them, and their management, by way of supplement to what has been said before. And if any thing be repeated, that has been mentioned before, it will be only done to render this account more compleat and uniform.

B E E S in ancient times were all wild, and they inhabited the vast forests of *Poland*, *Russia*, and other northern countries, lodging in hollow trees, holes in the rocks, and in the ground. They are insects of a wonderful kind, and which naturalists have treated of in different ages; insomuch that some pretend there have been philosophers, who spent the greatest part of their time, in studying their nature. How,

ever in this age, they are better known by much than formerly ; *Swammerdam* in particular, has made curious researches into their nature, as well as *Maraldi*, and *Reaumur*, two ingenious members of the royal academy of sciences.

We now are very certain, that in every hive, there are three distinct kinds of Bees ; the most numerous of which are the common sort, whose business it is to gather the honey and wax. These may be called the labouring Bees, and according to the most curious observers, they are neither male nor female. Another sort are the drones, and these are males. Of the third sort, there is generally but one, which was commonly called the king, but is now known to be the queen, for it is a female, and is always the mother of a numerous posterity.

With regard to the external parts of the common Bees, the most remarkable are the head, the corslet or breast, and the body or belly. In the head there are the eyes, placed on each side, and two feelers, composed of several joints, and two teeth or pinchers, and the trunk or snout, which is a kind of tongue, inclosed in two cases, and of a substance resembling that of horn, or scales, with a large mouth, seated at the root of the tongue. The corslet is joined to the head by a short neck, and on it there are four wings above, and six legs or feet below, of which the two hindmost are longer than the rest, and externally in the middle, there is a hollowness, in the shape of a spoon, bordered with fifteen hairs. The lowest part of each leg, which may be called the foot, is composed of five joints, by which they are enabled to use them as hands, and they terminate in a kind of brush. The body, properly so called, or belly, is joined to the corslet by a sort of thread, and is composed of six scaly rings. The whole body of the Bee, appears hairy to the naked eye ; and as for the rest, they differ a little from these, in size and colour.

With regard to the inward parts, upon examination, there appears a vesicle of the size of a small pea, and when it is full of honey, it is transparent. The sting
is

is placed at the extremity of the body, and is one sixth of an inch in length, terminating in a fine point. Towards the base of the sting, there is a bladder, remarkable for its transparence and solidity, which is oblong like an olive, and full of a very clear fluid, terminating by a kind of excretory vessel, designed to conduct the poison of the reservoir into the sting, which enters and passes out in great swiftness, by the means of certain muscles.

The DRONE may be distinguished from the working Bee, not only by the trunk, the teeth, and the eyes, but by the corslet, which is more hairy than that of the common Bee, and the rings of the belly are more smooth. Besides the hairs of the brushes of the hind feet, are more crowded together, and shorter. The body is generally larger and longer, by about a third part, and the head in particular, is more round, and more full of hair. Add to this, that at certain seasons, there are two fleshy horns behind, about a third part as long as the body, and sometimes longer; and between these two horns, there is a fleshy substance, which rises upon the hinder part of the body, and is crooked like a bow. The inward parts are also different, for he has no sting, and within the body, there is little else but thick, white, crooked vessels, that are pretty solid, and contain a milky fluid.

The QUEEN is longer, but not so thick as the Drone, and the wings are very short, in proportion to the length of the body; for they scarcely cover it half way. The trunk is much shorter, and more slender, than that of the working Bee; but longer and thicker than that of the Drone. The corslet is brown, and the rings of the belly are of a deep chesnut colour. The sting is much larger than that of the common Bee; but instead of being strait, turns back a little towards the belly, the bladder of venom is proportionable thereto. Her eggs are distributed into two ovaries, one of which is on the right side, and the other on the left. Each ovary is an assemblage of vessels, all which terminate in a common

mon canal, and which are full of eggs, at the time of breeding.

In the management of BEES, great care must be taken to provide them a proper lodging. The hives designed for this purpose, are of different forms, and different materials, in different countries ; but they are generally a sort of baskets, nearly of a conical figure. Those that are most skilful in the management of these insects, affirm, that the hives ought to be made of platted rye straw, because they are most proper to defend the Bees against the severity of the winter cold, and the scorching heat of summer. Some plaster them over with a mortar, or with ashes, mixed with cow dung ; by which means no rain can get into the hive ; for all the crannies will be stopped up, by which it might enter.

The hives ought always to be placed where the sun may shine upon them the greatest part of the day, and consequently they should never be exposed to the north wind. Likewise they will be best to be so placed, that the sun may shine upon them early in the morning, as also late in the evening. However it must be observed, that though the sun is very advantageous to Bees, yet there are times, when his beams are too scorching, which will render the hives too hot, so as to disturb the Bees, and to melt their wax. Upon this account, it will be best to place them under a cover or roof, to preserve them from the extream heat of the sun, and from the rain. But where this cannot easily be done, they may be thatched or covered with straw, which will have the same effect.

Glass hives are a new invention, and were designed to enable persons to see what was doing in the inside. However they are needless in the winter season, because when there is a frost, the Bees are so benumbed, that any one may examine their hives, by laying them on one side, or even turning them upside down. Then the Bees may be seen heaped together, and lying as close to each other as possible. They generally keep in the lower part of the cakes of wax, or at most
about

about the middle of the hive. But as soon as it thaws, and especially if the sun shines, so as to render the hive warm, they then are roused out of their lethargy. Hence it appears, that heat is absolutely necessary for their preservation; and this they endeavour to increase, by their motion, and the agitation of their wings. Likewise the more numerous the Bees are in a hive, the warmer they are. However when their activity is returned, they are then under a necessity of taking nourishment, and consequently they have recourse to their provisions; for then they begin to feed upon the lower combs. Hence the milder the winter is, the more honey they consume; and they are sometimes in danger of a famine, and to die of hunger, before the flowery season returns. Thus a very severe winter, and one that is too mild, are equally dangerous.

It is commonly said, that the ashes of a fig tree, is capable of bringing dead Bees to life; but this is a mistake, for those Bees which are thought to be dead, because they are motionless, are not really so; though it must be owned, that in extream cold weather, any person may be deceived. At this time, a handful may be taken, without the danger of being stung; but if they are put upon warm ashes, or near a gentle fire, they will immediately show that they are alive.

Besides cold, hunger, and old age, Bees are said to be subject to fluxes, which sometimes bring on a mortality among them; and they are also subject to other diseases; and those Bees that are brought into any close place, such as a green-house, during the winter, are more subject to diseases, than others, that are left in the gardens, with an aperture, by which fresh air may enter, and through which they are at liberty to fly out when they please, and when the weather is fine. However the middle practice is the best, which is to leave those hives in the open air, that are well stocked with Bees, and to place those in the green-house, which are thin of Bees. It is the opinion of *Reaumer*, that it will be the best to put these
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last into tubs, open at the top, and to fill up the empty spaces, between the sides of the tub and the hive, with fine hay, short straw, sand, or dried earth ; but they must be defended from the rain, by a covering, placed at a proper distance over it. This he thinks is a good expedient to preserve them from the effects of cold, and much better than to place them in a green-house. The charge will be little, because the same tubs will serve for a great number of years. Large wicker baskets may be also made use of in the same manner.

The design of the stings of Bees, is not to hurt mankind, but to defend them against their enemies, which are very numerous. Hornets and Wasps will tear open the bellies of Bees, to suck the contents. Spiders also are enemies, but they are not able to do so much harm ; as for Ants, they want nothing but the honey ; but Lizards, Frogs, and Toads, will eat the Bees entirely up, when they can catch them. There is also a sort of Moths, that will get into their cells, and will penetrate into a great number of them, to feed upon the wax, of which they are extremely fond. Old Bees are subject to a kind of Lice, which are not found upon the young ; however they do not appear to be greatly molested by them. Field Mice and Birds, are greater enemies to Bees, than any thing else ; insomuch that in one night, when they are benumbed in the winter season, a single field Mouse is able to destroy a hive that is very well stocked. *Reaumur* observes, that these animals generally eat nothing but the heads and the breasts. They will serve Birds much in the same manner, for the young of Larks have been found near the nests, that had nothing wanting but the head and the neck. It is also said, that among Birds, that those called Bee-eaters, Swallows, and Titmice, feed greatly upon Bees ; but the Bird that does most mischief among them, and destroys more than all the rest put together, is the Sparrow. They swallow them like grains of corn, and they have been seen to carry three Bees at a time,

a time, to feed their young with, that is one in their bills, and two others in their claws.

Those that are accustomed to take care of Bees, may go among them very safely, provided they do not anger them; but if they do, they must expect the reward of their rashness. They generally attempt to sting people in their faces, and when any one is stung, if the Bee is forced away too soon, it always leaves its sting behind, with its appendages; but then the Bee will live but a short time after it. The sting is generally more painful in summer than in winter; for this depends upon the quantity of the venom, and the vigour of the Bee: besides there are persons which are more affected with the stings of Bees, than others. Generally speaking, the sting is followed with an itching, an inflammation, a swelling, and a sharp pain; and if it happens to be near the eyes, the eye-lids will sometimes close up for several days. Authors that have wrote upon this subject, pretend to give several remedies against the stinging of Bees; but *Reaumur* has tried them all, with little success; however he thinks that the herb called arse-mart, has proved better than any thing else, when bruised in a mortar, and applied thereto. But the best way is to take out the sting as soon as possible, and then apply a little water, or vinegar, to the wound, as soon as possible, and then the pain will vanish; yet it has been observed, that it has sometimes returned again, with as much violence as before.

Some have pretended, that there are certain smells, which give great offence to Bees; and that they are fondest of every thing that is clean and pure; but this is a mistake, for they always like standing dirty water, better than that which is quite limpid. But smoak will cause them to get at a distance from it, and if they cannot readily, it benumbs them, and makes them lye as if they were dead; this is the method some make use of, to get part of the honey out of the hive. This operation is performed at different times, in different countries; but the best is in the morning, after the Bees have been rendered
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less active by the coldness of the night, and then it will be almost needless to smother them. However, in a warm season, when flowers are plenty, they may be made to pass out of a hive that is full of wax and honey, into another that is quite empty; but then the brood will be lost; that is, the eggs, the nymphs, and the worms ready to be changed into nymphs. When the honey is taken away, it is but reasonable, and even necessary, to leave the Bees about half for their own use.

In some places, when the summer is dry, and in consequence thereof, the fields are less fruitful, then it is very difficult for the Bees to gather a sufficient quantity of wax; but in those countries that are full of meadows, that are well watered, and produce a succession of different flowers; or even if there are woods, which by their shade, preserve the moistness and coolness of the air, and by that means cause the vegetation of a great number of plants, in the hottest part of summer, then the Bees will find every thing in plenty, necessary for their use.

It was formerly a custom of the *Egyptians*, to carry the hives up the river *Nile* in boats, that the Bees might enjoy the benefit of the flowers that grew upon the banks; thus they removed them from place to place, that they might always enjoy the benefit of fresh flowers. The nations that live near the banks of the river *Po*, manage their Bees much in the same manner, as the ancient *Egyptians*; and the same practice has been recommended in *France*; but whether it has ever been done or not, is uncertain. *Columella* acquaints us, that the *Greeks* were accustomed every year, to remove the hives from *Achaia* into *Attica*; and the same thing is done at this very day, in the duchy of *Juliers*, a district of *Westphalia*, in *Germany*. One person in particular, in the territory, called *Gatonois* in *France*, has been at the pains of removing his hives, after the harvest of *Sainfoin*, into the plains of *Beauce*, where the melilot abounds, and then into *Sologne*, where it is well known the Bees may enjoy the advantage of Buck-wheat, till
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towards the end of *September*, for so long that plant retains its flowers. However this practice cannot be very agreeable to the Bees, because their being carried in carts, disturbs them more, than if they were in boats upon the water.

Authors have given different accounts of the length of the life of Bees ; but they have generally maintained, that they may live several years ; that is as long as a hive retains plenty of inhabitants ; but this is a bad reason. Some affirm that Bees will live six or seven years, and others upwards of twelve. Others again pretend to be certain, that a third part in every hive, dies in autumn, and as many in the spring ; for which reason they conclude, that they cannot live above a single year. It is pretty certain, that the Bees of each hive, are renewed every year, or in two years time at most.

It is generally acknowledged, that the habitation of Bees ought to be very close, and therefore it is their principal care, at first when they are hived, to stop up all the crannies. They make use of a sort of resinous gum, which is more tenacious than wax, and differs greatly from it. This the *French* call propolis. It will grow considerably hard in *June*, though it will always grow soft with heat, and it varies in consistence, colour, and smell. It has generally an aromatic, agreeable smell, when it is warmed, in-somuch that some place it in the rank of perfumes. The outward colour is of a reddish brown ; but the inward more yellowish, and nearer the colour of wax. When the Bees begin to work with it, it is soft ; but it acquires a firmer consistence every day ; till at length it becomes harder than wax. The Bees carry it on their hinder legs, and some think it is met with on poplar, birch, and willow trees ; but there are others that will supply them with the same. It is much harder for them to get it from hence, than the powder which is upon the stamina of plants, and more difficult to manage, the Bees make use of the same substance to cover the sticks laid crossways, which help

help to support the combs; and often they plaster a great part of the inner sides of their hives therewith.

It is wonderful to consider how the Bees build their combs, wherein the cells are of so regular a form, and applied so ingeniously, one against another. Every thing seems to be disposed, with so much symmetry, and so well finished, that at first sight, one may be tempted to think, that they are the principal workmanship of these industrious insects. All the cells are hexagons, that is, they have six equal sides; and this figure, not only takes up the least room, but is the most capacious.

It is no easy matter to see them at work, except by the assistance of a glass hive. They are always ready to assist each other, in laying the foundation of some new comb, or in enlarging the old, though a spectator might conclude from the hurry that they are in, that there was nothing but confusion among them. However it is easy to perceive, that their teeth are the instruments, by which they model and fashion their combs. They begin at the bottom of their building, and several of them work at a time, at the cells, which have two faces. But if they are stinted with regard to time, they give the new cells but half the depth which they ought to have, leaving them imperfect, and put off finishing them, till they have sketched out the number of the cells, which are necessary for the present time. The construction of their combs, costs them a great deal of labour, for they are not able to make them in molds, as at first some might think they were. They are all busied in erecting, shaping, and polishing the cells that are unfinished; and the use they make of them, is to lodge their honey, and to deposite their brood therein, for there the eggs increase and grow, till they are transformed into Bees. But the cells designed for the worms to change into drones, ought to be larger than the rest; and for that reason, they make some with greater diameters than others. The cells of the brood, at different times, serve for the honey-combs; however those that were designed for the honey only, are much

much deeper than the rest. When the harvest of honey is so plentiful, that they have not sufficient room for it, they either lengthen their combs, or build more, which are much longer than the former.

Sometimes they work at three combs at a time ; for when there are three workhouses, more Bees may be employed at a time, without embarrassing each other, and they can perform their business more readily. The combs are generally parallel to each other, and they are slightly fastened to the top of the hive. There is always a space between two combs, which are like streets, that will only admit two at a time, a-breast. Though the combs consist of very thin leaves of wax, yet when they are full of honey, they become heavy. The Bees have a method of connecting their combs to the sides of their hive, for which reason, those that make them, should place small sticks across each other, to serve as supports to the combs that are to be built, this will save the Bees a great deal of labour.

The substance wherewith they make their combs, is gathered from flowers ; but not from every sort indifferently ; for it is only on the stamina of flowers, that yield proper materials for making their wax ; for they find none ready made. It is very common to see Bees sitting upon flowers, with their bodies all over powder, which they could have got no where else. Sometimes they are so full of it, that they become quite yellow, and might be mistaken for another insect. However they take care to clean themselves with the brushes of their feet ; and to make the powder into two small balls, which they place in the two triangular cavities of their hinder legs. Sometimes these balls are as large as a grain of pepper, a little flattened. When the flowers are not fully blown, the Bees pinch the tops of the stamina with their teeth, wherein they know the grains of dust are enclosed ; and by this means they force them open. Some of these balls are yellow, others red, others of a whitish yellow, and others again green. In *April* and *May*, the Bees are busy from morning to evening, in gathering

thering the wax ; but when the weather becomes hot, in *June* and *July*, they work only in a morning, till about 10 o'clock, because when the powder of the stamina, having been moistened with the dew, or with the fluid that they transpire, is of a more proper consistence, than at other times, to be moulded into a mass.

It is said that the second stomach is the organ, by which this powder is altered, digested, and connected into real wax ; and is thrown out, through the same passage that it went in. It is with this sort of paste, that they build their combs, and when it is dry, it becomes the substance, named Bees wax. Every comb newly made is white ; but they become yellowish as they grow old, and the very oldest of all, become almost black. But all these do not furnish wax equally white, as is well known to those, whose business it is to blanch it.

However as it is necessary for Bees to make a provision of rough wax, there is in every hive, a pretty large portion of the combs, whose cells are filled with nothing but wax ; and these are like so many little magazines, where the Bees go to deposit their little balls, one after another, while other Bees take care to knead them, press them, and place them in order. The Bees sometimes come out of their hives at 4 o'clock in the morning, and continue labouring till 8 in the evening. They fly backwards and forwards, four or five times in a day, and sometimes more, for this depends on the length of their journies, and the plenty of flowers.

It is observable that the Bees extract but a small quantity of real wax out of the powder which they gather ; because a great part of the materials of wax, serves to feed them ; it is also remarkable, that the drones never employ themselves in making wax, all their nourishment being honey. With regard to the honey, it is but lately taken notice of, that there are vessels in flowers full of a sweet fluid, to which authors have given the name of nectarium, and it is to these that the Bees resort, to gather the liquor, which afterwards

wards becomes honey. To this purpose, they make use of their trunks, and with these the Bees conduct the fluid to their mouths, causing it to run along the upper part of their trunks. The powder of the stamina, is not the only nourishment of Bees, for it is very well known, they do not make honey on purpose for us. The sweet fluid falls from the oesophagus or gullet, into the first stomach, which while it is filled with honey, is in shape like an oblong bladder. Children that live in country places, are well acquainted with this bladder; and they even seek for it in the bodies of the Bees, and more especially in those of humble Bees, to suck out the honey. When a Bee has sufficiently filled her first stomach, it returns back to the hive, where it throws up the honey into a cell. There is reason to believe, that the honey does not return out of the body unchanged; because the first stomach is capable of contraction, in the same manner as that of ruminating animals. It often happens, that the Bee, instead of flying back to the hive, goes back to the places where the other Bees are busy in their several employments, and offers them honey, perhaps to hinder them from leaving off their work, to go in search of food. Some of the honeycombs are always left open for common use, but many others are stopped up, till there is a necessity of opening them; each of these are covered carefully with wax, so close, that the covers seem to be made at the same time. This practice tends to preserve the honey in the same degree of fluidity, as they design it should have.

The ancients were of opinion, that the generation of Bees, was occasioned by putrified substances, and not in a manner analogous to that of other animals. Some who have built their faith too much on what *Virgil* has said in the fourth book of his georgicks, in the fable of the shepherd *Aristæus*; and have taken a bull of two years old, have stopped up his nostrils, and afterwards killed him, and so left him to putrify. But this procedure was so far from producing swarms of Bees, that they only met with thousands of maggots, and a dreadful stench. Others have published
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variety of fictitious stories, to acquaint the world in what manner these insects generated.

During the greater part of the year, there is but one female in every hive, which may readily be distinguished from other Bees, by the shape of her body ; but it is somewhat difficult to find her out. The males, who may be seen by hundreds, spend almost their whole lives in company with the female. For this reason, they are seldom out of the hive, but they lye idle therein, doing nothing at all, but feeding upon the honey, which the working Bees have gathered. Nevertheless they are not useless, for though they do not work, they are absolutely necessary for the production of other Bees.

The BEE, called the Queen, is most prodigiously fertile, for she alone produces all the rest of the Bees in the same hive. Infomuch that there is no connection that can be greater, than between the rest of the Bees and her. It is certain, that all the Bees leave off working, and take no farther care of futurity, after the death of the queen. She is full of a prodigious number of eggs ; and it is for the sake of these, that the Bees set themselves to work. Besides, if any other female Bee be put in among them, she is immediately acknowledged for queen. The life of all the rest, is nothing in comparison of hers. They do her all manner of services, and pay her all the homage, that is due from subjects to a sovereign ; for she never goes abroad, without a numerous guard ; they keep her body clean with their trunks, and follow her wherever she goes. When after her death the Bees continue in a state of perfect idleness ; if another queen is presented them, they immediately apply to their labour again. In short, the life of the rest of the Bees depends upon that of the queen, for in a few days after her death, they will all suffer themselves to die with hunger.

The working BEES are always very provident in providing cells for the young ; and they will leave off their common employment, to construct proper receptacles for the eggs. They build purposely, little cells,

cells, of a roundish oblong shape, and extreemly solid, and they employ great plenty of wax in this work. This position is greatly different from that of the other combs; these sort of Bees, know, or at least appear to know what number of eggs the queen lays in a year, from whence proceed other females, that give birth to several thousands of the working Bees, and several hundred males. Sometimes they do not lay but three or four at first, and sometimes none at all; but in this last case, the hives produce no swarms. The fecundity of this Bee is such, that in seven or eight weeks time, she will produce 10 or 12000 Bees and upwards. Generally speaking, she lays but one egg in each cell, because it would not be sufficient to hatch any more. In two or three days time, according to the heat of the weather, the egg will appear hatched at the bottom of the cell. It has the appearance of a kind of a maggot, which is always white, and placed in the same attitude, that is, rolled up like a ring, lying softly in a bed of a kind of gelly, of a whitish colour; and this is what the brood feeds upon. The common Bees are a kind of nurses to the brood, and have greater affection for it, than the hired nurses among mankind. They take great care in visiting each cell, and in examining whether any thing is wanting. They are fed with honey and wax, prepared in the bodies of the Bees; and in less than six days time, the worm comes to its full growth. When the Bees perceive that the worms have no farther occasion for feeding, they shut them up in their lodgings, and wall them up, if the expression may be allowed, with wax. Then the worm continuing in a state of perfect rest, begins to grow larger, and lines the walls of the cell with silken tapestry, which they spin in the same manner as Caterpillars, before they undergo their last transformation. But it is observable, that the Bees bring them more nourishment than they are able to consume. Before they spin their covering, they eat up all their provision of gelly, leaving the bottom of the cell clean and dry. In a day's time, or longer, they obtain
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their full growth, and then they cast off their skins, which served them in their worm state, and become an Aurelia or Nymph. The worms that produce Drones, are of the same size as those of the working Bees. These last take care of them with the same application; and it may well be imagined, that they are not less attentive to those which are to be metamorphosed into female Bees; for it has been observed, that they supply them with nourishment, in greater profusion.

When all parts of the Aurelia have acquired the confidence proper to the parts of the Bee; then that which is to appear, opens its prison, by piercing with its teeth, the waxen cover about its middle. The Bees which perceive that which is coming to light, flock about it, and seem to express their joy, that they are going to be metamorphosed; and this they discover by their good offices. Two or three of them lick and clean all its sides with their trunks, and some of them feed it with honey. Others again begin immediately to cleanse the cell that has been just left; and carry away the filth out of the hive. As soon as the external parts of the young Bee become dry, it begins to discover what employment it is to have during life; for it immediately proceeds out of the hive, and goes in quest of flowers; and is not at all at a loss to find its way back to the common habitation. After this first sally, it begins sometimes to gather the powder of the stamina; and *Maraldi* assures us, that he has seen one of these, on the very day it came into the world, return back with two large balls of this substance. When the Bees first begin to break their prisons, there is generally above 100 of them in a day; insomuch that in the space of a few weeks, the number of the inhabitants becomes so great, that the hive cannot contain them; and then they begin to sally out in swarms. Young Bees are the brownest, with white hair; and the old are of a lighter colour, with red hair. The swarm is made on purpose to seek out a new settlement; and that the head of it, is the queen; for one of these
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is sufficient to conduct the whole swarm. About five or six days after the birth of a female Bee, she is ready to lay her eggs, and consequently is in a condition to place herself at the head of those that are disposed to follow her.

In different countries, the swarms make their sally at different times; and in the same country, they leave the hives sometimes sooner, and sometimes later. There are several signs, which foretell when the Bees are going to swarm; but the most certain is, when the working Bees do not fly into the fields, in their accustomed numbers; though the weather seems to invite them. The time is from 10 in the morning, till 3 in the afternoon, that the swarms leave the hives. When the sun shines bright, especially upon the hive, it invites the Bees to seek their fortune; for the heat has a great influence in this procedure, and renders the number more considerable. In less than a minute, all those that are to compose the swarm, leave the hive, and flutter in the air, like flakes of snow. However it does not appear that the queen chooses the place where they are to alight; for several of the Bees, which are pleased with a particular branch of a tree, go and settle thereon; and they are followed by many others, as well as the queen herself; but she does not join them, till there are a great number together. When it comes to be pretty large, then it soon is highly increased; insomuch that in about a quarter of an hour, they all seem to be at ease. Sometimes when they leave the hive, they rise so high in the air, that they get out of sight; and to make them come down, they throw handfulls of sand or dust after them. Some suppose that the Bees take the grains of sand for drops of rain; but it is the common method to beat brass kettles and pans, as soon as ever they perceive the swarm ready to fly. It is pretended, that the tinkling of these vessels, is taken for thunder, and that it obliges the Bees to seek a proper place for a retreat. When the Bees are fixed, they cause them to enter into a hive, rubbed with the leaves of balm, mixed with a little honey. When

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they make their first sally, there may be several females, insomuch that a swarm has sometimes two queens, and is even divided into two bands. But as it commonly happens, that one of these is more considerable than the other, the Bees who are fond of a large company, the smallest band dwindles by little and little, by their going to join the largest. Thus a swarm may have two queens, and sometimes more; but they do not continue long, for the supernumerary queens are always killed in the hive, where the swarm settles; and till this cruel execution is performed, the Bees never fly abroad to work. If there should be any female Bees left in the old hive, that did not go out with the swarm, they always undergo the same fate; that is, those that have been newly transformed. Hence it follows, that there is never more than one queen in the same hive. However it must be observed, that the Bees, never sacrifice any of the females, when their hives are full of honey and wax; and it is given as a reason, that there is no danger at that time, to maintain a plurality of breeders.

BEES in some sense, observe the same rules as Wasps; for when the time is come, that the males are no longer necessary, the working Bees declare war against them; and in two or three days time, they make a dreadful havock amongst them; insomuch, that the ground all round the hive, is strewed with dead bodies; nay they will even kill those that are yet in their worm state, or of that of an Aurelia. This butchery is performed at different times; for in some hives, it happens in *June*, and in others not till *July* or *August*.

When the hive sends out several swarms in a year; that which first proceeds therefrom, is always the best, and most numerous; and then likewise they are able to lay up the greatest plenty of honey and wax. It is remarkable, that a swarm always consists of Bees of all ages, and likewise there continues in the hive Bees of all ages. The number of them is always more considerable, than that of the inhabitants of many large cities; for sometimes they are upwards
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of 40,000. It is wonderful to consider the activity of the Bees, when they first enter an empty hive ; for often in less than twenty-four hours time, they will make combs, above twenty inches long, and seven or eight broad ; and sometimes they will half fill their hives with wax in five days ; insomuch, that a swarm will make more wax in the first fifteen days, than they do afterwards all the rest of the year. When a swarm is considerable, and appears early, they sometimes send out another the same year.

In consideration of the care and trouble that people are at, in taking care of the preservation and multiplication of Bees, it appears reasonable that they should partake with them, of the fruit of their labour. But it is a kind of barbarity to destroy all the Bees with sulphur, or otherwise to get all the wax or honey ; and yet we see this is often done, by those who make a trade of dealing in such commodities. In some countries, this practice is forbid, and particularly in *Tuscany*. With proper care, a great number of hives might be saved every year, and there cannot be too many in those places that greatly abound in flowers. It must be acknowledged, that honey is not in such great request as formerly, before the making of sugar was found out. However it is of great use still in many respects ; and the consumption of wax is greater than ever. In *France*, a good swarm in two years, will yield two pounds and a half of wax, and near thirty pounds of honey ; and therefore under a good regulation, a considerable profit may be made of them. But Bees are still more beneficial, in countries that are covered with flowers the greatest part of the year, especially in hot countries, such as *Spain*, *Peru*, and *Mexico*, where tallow is always too soft to make candles with.

In *Muscovy*, and in *America*, there is sometimes found in the trunks of old trees, a sort of black wax, in round bits, of the size of a nutmeg. This is produced by small Bees, who make their combs in these hollow trunks, whose honey is of a citron colour, and of a very agreeable taste. This wax,

when heated, has a smell like balm, but it is seldom to be met with in *France*. The *Americans* make candles with the wax, and likewise small vessels, which they make use of to gather the balsam of Tolu.

With regard to the medicinal qualities of Bees, it is well known, that they are diuretic, when reduced to powder, and the dose is half a dram in a morning, incorporated with the extract of juniper berries; or it may be given in a glass of diuretic wine. The same powder strowed upon the head, will make the hair grow, and it will become thicker than before.

There are two sorts of honey, that is, the white and the yellow. The white is taken without fire from the honey-combs. These they break soon after they are made, and lay them upon hurdles or mats of osier, or on linnen cloth, fastened at the four corners to as many posts, and then an excellent white honey will fall from the combs, and grow hard in a short time. Afterwards they put it into glazed earthen pots, this they call virgin honey. Some press this honey out, but then it is not so agreeable, for it will taste of the wax. The best sort of this honey, that the *French* are acquainted with, is that of *Languedoc*; and they call it honey of *Narbonne*. It should be new, thick, granulated, of a clear transparent white colour, of a soft, and somewhat aromatic smell, and of a sweet and lively taste. If it is very pure, it is almost as hard as sugar candy; and that which renders it different from all others, are the many aromatic flowers, that grow in those parts; and from which the Bees gather their honey. It is always observable, that the honey made in mountainous countries, where the sun has great power, is more fine, and more spiritous, than that which is produced in low grounds, not well warmed by the sun.

The honey made in the spring, is more highly esteemed, than that gathered in the summer; that of the summer, more than that of the autumn, on account of the flowers. Likewise there is a preference given to young swarms, before that of old ones.

Yellow

Yellow honey is made from all sorts of honey-combs, that is, old as well as new ; and even of those from whence the virgin honey has been extracted. They break the combs, and heat them with a little water in basons, or pots, keeping them continually stirring ; then they put them into bags of thin linnen-cloth, and these they put in a press, to squeeze out the honey. The wax stays behind in the bags, though there is always a little of it passes through with the honey ; for when it is distilled, there is always found small bits of wax that rise with the spirit. Yellow wax should always be of a good consistence, of a fine yellow, and well tasted ; the *French* take that to be the best, that is made in *Champagne*, because the soil is dry in that country, and the flowers aromatick. It contains a great deal of essential or acid salt, and phlegm, and a little oil and earth. The white honey contains the same principles, but not quite so much salt.

The ancients, as has been already taken notice of, made greater use of honey, than we do at present, because sugar was not then so common ; but in some cases, it is still preferred ; for it is more purging in glysters, and cleanses wounds better, upon which account it is mixed with digestives. It is a greater preservative of the compositions into which it enters, than sugar, on account of its clamminess ; and for this reason, it is made use of in venice treacle, and mithridate. It also deserves to be preferred, because it contains the most essential substance of flowers, and may be said to contain the quintessence of aromatic plants. Honey taken in substance, is pectoral, laxative, and deterfive, and is good in many disorders of the lungs, occasioned by a gross phlegm. It also loosens the belly, and is made use of in clysters. The whitest honey is best for inward use, as the yellow is for outward. Some use it as an aliment, and then it is easy of digestion, and supplies the blood with a new balsam of life ; however it is not good for dry bilious constitutions. We are told in the *German ephemerides*, that a young country girl, having eaten

a great deal of honey, became so inebriated with it, that she slept a whole day, and talked a little idly the day following.

The most common preparations of honey for drink, are mead, and methegelin; these in some countries are in high esteem. The common hydromel is made with boiling an ounce and a half of honey, with a quart of spring water, taking off the scum; after which it is strained through a cloth, and may be used as common drink. This is good against coughs in old people, and when any person cannot bring up phlegm without difficulty. Some direct it against internal ulcers, because they suppose it is an enemy to putrefaction.

Vinous hydromel is made by mixing four pounds of virgin honey, with ten quarts of spring water, and boiling it till about a third is consumed, or till an egg will swim thereon. Then it is to be poured into a cask, which must be exposed to the heat of the sun, or in a stove for forty days; or till the liquor will ferment no longer, shaking it from time to time. Then the cask must be stopped up, and put in a cellar, to be kept for use. This strengthens the stomach, and is very well tasted.

There is kept in the shops, other preparations of honey, namely, simple oxymel, and oxymel of squills. The first is made by mixing two parts of good honey, with one of white wine vinegar, and boiling it to the consistence of a syrup. The dose is half a spoonfull, and it is thought to be good to incide thick viscous humours, that adhere to the bronchia of the lungs, in a moist asthma. Oxymel of squills has the same virtues, but much stronger.

Honey-water, made by the chymists, has an agreeable smell, and a sharpish taste; and it is looked upon as cordial, pectoral, and aperitive. Some wash their heads with it, to make their hair grow, or apply it every day with a sponge. Spirit of honey is opening, and the oil is good against rotten bones.

Externally, wine mixed with honey, is very good to cleanse ulcers, and assist in forming a cicatrice.

Honey-

Honey-water is good to clear the sight ; and take off the spots of the cornea. Some make use of the marc of Bees, which is nothing else than what remains after the wax of the combs is pressed out, to cure the pleurisy. For this purpose, they mix it with vinegar, and lay it between two clean linnen cloths ; after which they apply it as a poultice, to the pained part, and sprinkle it with vinegar from time to time, without taking it off. It is also good in cold and oedematous swellings, which are hard to be resolved. Farriers also make use of it, against bruises in horses.

Bees-wax is composed of two parts, namely, a great deal of phlegm, which keeps an acid dissolved, and an oil. It should be new, hard, compact, a little glutinous to the touch, of a fine yellow colour, and of a pleasant smell, somewhat like that of honey ; but it should have no taste at all. Virgin wax, is that which is made without the help of fire ; and is nothing but a preparation of the yellow ; which must be melted, washed several times in water, divided into pieces, and layed upon linnen cloths, which must be exposed for six weeks or two months to the sun, till it becomes white. Some make use of tartar, and chrystals of tartar, by which means they render it of a very fine white. When it is very white, clear, transparent, hard, brittle, tasteless, and will not stick to the teeth when chewed, it is best ; for it is then emollient, and opening, as well as the yellow ; but it is not so resolute, because the greatest part of the salts are washed away. Bees-wax in substance, is seldom or never given inwardly ; though it has been used to cure bloody fluxes ; but it is prepared, by putting it into a hollow sweet apple, and which must be roasted under hot cinders, in such a manner, that the wax must melt, and enter into the substance of the apple. There must be about two drams of wax, and the whole must be given, thus roasted, in the aforesaid disorder ; and the pain will vanish immediately. The butter of wax, gained by distillation, is good to resolve cold tumours, and for pains in the joints ; as also for the palsy, as well as for parts that

are frozen, and for chaps in the breast, when used as a liniment, and applied to the part affected. Four drops of the oil of wax, which is nothing but the butter rectified, given in a proper water, is very diuretick, and is good in the nephritic cholic. Some give ten drops for this purpose.

The Propolis taken notice of above, is an attenuant and resolvent, and good to ripen boils, as well as for malignant ulcers. It is mixed in *France*, in plasters and in ointments, and if the vapour of it is received into the mouth, by means of a funnel, it is said to be very good to mitigate inveterate coughs. The method is, to throw bits into a chafing-dish that has fire in it.

There are several kinds of wax, and of different colours, which are occasioned by the ingredients that are added thereto. Thus green wax is composed of white wax, softened with a little turpentine, and coloured with verdigrease in fine powder. This is good for corns in the feet, being applied thereto in the form of a plaster. Red wax is made in the same manner, with the addition of vermillion ; it is resolvent, when applied outwardly.



C H A P. XVIII.

Of the medicinal uses of CANTHARIDES.

IT has been said where CANTHARIDES were taken notice of, that their medicinal uses were generally known ; but as this was designed to be understood of practitioners in physick, it will not be improper to add an account of their properties, for the sake of other readers ; as also to say something more, relating to their description. These insects are much more common in hot countries, than in cold, such as *Spain*, *Italy*, and the southern parts of *France* ; however

however they are to be met with in all parts of *Europe*, at some seasons of the year.

Linnaeus, makes no mention of them, in his account of the animals of *Sweden*; however, in another place he informs us, he has found them upon privet trees, and ash trees, in *Schonen*. According to *Lemery*, they are to be met with about *Paris*, in the summer time, as well as in other places, upon the leaves of the ash, the poplar, and the rose trees, and also among wheat, and in meadows. It is very certain, that these insects are fond of ash leaves, insomuch, that they will sometimes strip one of these trees quite bare. Some affirm, that these flies delight in sweet smelling herbs, and it is very certain, that they are fond of honey-suckles, lilac, and wild cherry shrubs, but some that have sought after them, declare they never could find them on elder trees, nut trees, and among wheat.

These insects are very uncommon in *Germany*; yet we are told in the *German* ephemerides, that in the month of *June*, in the year 1667, there were found about the town of *Hildesheim*, such a great number of *Cantharides*, that all the willow trees were covered with them. Likewise that in *May* 1685, when the sky was serene, and the weather mild, a great number of *Cantharides*, were seen to settle upon a privet tree, and devoured all the leaves, but did not meddle with the flowers. We are also told, that the country people expect the return of these insects, every seven years. It is very certain, that such a number of these insects have been together in the air, that they appeared like swarms of Bees; and that they have so disagreeable a smell, that it may be perceived a great way off, especially about sun-set, though they are not seen at that time. This bad smell is a guide for those, who make it their business to catch them. When they are caught, they dry them, after which they are so light, that 50 will hardly weigh a dram.

The *English* name of *CANTHARIDES*, is *Spanish Flies*, and those that are dry, fresh, and whole, are the best. Those that gather them, tie them in a bag,

or a piece of linnen-cloth, that has been well worn and then they kill them with the vapours of hot vinegar; after which they dry them in the sun, and keep them in boxes.

These Flies thus dried, being chymically analysed, yield a great deal of sharp, volatile, caustic salt, mixed with a little oil, phlegm and earth. Cantharides are penetrating, corrosive, and applied to the skin, they raise blisters, from whence proceeds a great deal of serosity. They are made use of both inwardly and outwardly.

Many physicians have formerly looked upon Cantharides, taken inwardly, as a dangerous poison, and have absolutely forbid the use. Thus Dr. Greenfield, a practitioner in London, was sent to Newgate, by the college, for having given these insects inwardly. This happened in the year 1698; but he was soon after released, by a superior authority. However he published a book, wherein he taught his accusers, a new method of practice, which has been made use of more or less, ever since; he having published undoubted certificates of their good effects, particularly in suppressions of urine, the stranguary, and other disorders of the kidneys and bladder. Insomuch that they are so far from creating mortal ulcers as was pretended, that when they were administered properly, they have proved a certain cure for ulcers of the bladder.

The physicians at Paris, still forbid the use, on the abovementioned account, and because they sometimes occasioned an evacuation of blood, by the urinary passages. However it is very certain, that the injudicious use of them, have produced many dangerous symptoms, that have terminated in death. Thus we are told by Ambrose Parry, that a courtesan, having invited a young man to supper, had seasoned some of the dishes with the powder of Cantharides; which the very next day produced such an effect, that he died with an evacuation of blood, that the physicians were not able to stop. In the German ephemerides, we are told of a physician, who was willing to try the effect
of

of an aphrodisiac electuary, in which there were Cantharides; he took about the size of a chesnut; but he paid dear for his curiosity, for he was seized with the strangury, attended with insupportable pains; however by drinking a potion, made with turpentine, syrup of poppies, and that of marsh-mallows, he had the good luck to escape. Many other instances might be brought, of persons that have been either killed, or brought to death's door, by a wanton use of these Flies, which had been given them privately, with a design to cause love. Some go so far as to affirm, that some have been thrown into a fever, only by sleeping under trees, under which were a great number of Cantharides. Mr. *Boyle* informs us, after authors worthy of credit, that some persons have felt considerable pains about the neck of the bladder, only by holding Cantharides in their hands.

As a remedy against the disorders, occasioned by these Flies, among people that gather them, they take frequent draughts of emulsions, during the time they are at this business. However it is somewhat strange, that the effects of these Flies, should fall principally upon the urinary passages; for though some authors have endeavoured to account for this, we are still in the dark; for all they have said, amounts to no more, than that they affect these parts, because they do affect them.

The remedies the physicians have recommended to cure the disorders created by them, are sallet oil, oil of sweet almonds, and milk, drank very plentifully. To these may be added, emulsions made with sweet almonds, or the cold seeds, and syrup of poppies, or marsh-mallows.

After all, it is very certain, that CANTHARIDES act, by stimulating the vessels, and by dissolving viscidities, so as to augment the secretion of urine; for which reason, they are generally allowed to be good in those diseases, where this evacuation is looked upon as a means of healing them; and particularly in dropsies, and suppression of urine. But then they must be given in very small doses, and mixt with
other

other remedies, proper to prevent their bad effects upon the bladder. And in these cases, experience has often shown, that patients have been cured, after their lives have been given over.

Worlboufius was called to a patient, who had an intire suppression of urine, and perceiving that the remedies which had been prescribed, were useless; and so far from doing any good, that his patient was continually delirious, with a twitching of the tendons, and cold sweats; together with a swelling of the lower belly, and a weak, irregular, and frequent pulse, all which threatened immediate death; he then resolved to give a grain of Cantharides, in an emulsion, every four hours. And at the third dose, the patient began to make water, which was a little grumous and bloody; that which followed was pituitous, and then it became clear, but was voided with difficulty. However this encouraged him to continue the medicine to the ninth dose, and then the patient grew quite well in a short time. But those that would see more particular accounts of the effects of Cantharides, should consult doctor *Greenfield's* treatise upon their internal use; and it is observable, he always made use of camphire, to prevent any bad consequences.

Homberg, in the memoirs of the academy of sciences, affirms, he had made use of these insects, several times, with great success, against disorders of the kidneys, and the gravel. He directed to take a dram of Cantharides, without their wings, and as much of small cardamom seeds. These were to be powdered, and an ounce of rectified spirit of wine, was to be poured thereon; after that, half an ounce of the spirit of nitre. These were to be left in cold infusion for five or six days, shaking the phial from time to time. The dose is from four to fifteen or twenty drops, in a glass of wine and water, every morning, drinking water-gruel about an hour after. This method is to be continued for three or four days. You must observe not to stop up the phial very close, because the continual fermentation of the liquor, would break it.

Many

Many observations might be added, all which would tend to prove, that Cantharides are a safe medicine, and excellent in many diseases, notwithstanding the pretended poisonous quality they are said to be endowed with. There is a great variety of opinions, regarding to the internal use of these insects; some would have them powdered intire, and others after they were deprived of their head, feet, and wings. Some physicians think their use is safest, when their bad qualities are corrected; while others would have them given without any correction at all; and they all appeal to experience, in support of their opinions. However it is certainly best, to accompany their use with such things that will restrain their violent effects; at least they should be given in a very small dose; for there is seldom any bad consequence, except the patient is extreamly delicate, or the dose is over large. For these reasons, physicians should always begin with a very small dose; as for instance, half a grain, and so increase it by degrees, as the case requires. It must be also observed, that their strength and activity are more or less, according as they are fresh or old, for the newest are always more efficacious.

It is now universally known, that Cantharides are the basis of blistering plasters, by mixing their powder with some proper ointment; and their effects this way, is to stimulate the vessels, to dissolve the lympha, and other gross humours, which renders them very proper in many kinds of fevers, in sleepy diseases, and in defluxions on the lungs, eyes, and ears; as also in fixed rheumatic pains, proceeding from the sharpness of the serum, which tears the fleshy and membranous fibres. They are likewise good in all cases, where the feeling of any part is lost, by carrying off the impurities out of the mass of blood. They are applied behind the ears, to the nape of the neck, to the shoulders, thighs and legs, according to the nature and place of the disease. But in all cases, where blisters are applied, it will be proper to give emulsions, to prevent a strangury or heat of urine; for it is very well

well known to all practitioners, that blisters seldom fail of affecting the bladder.



C H A P. XIX.

A farther Account of ANT S, and their uses in medicine.

A Common ANT is a small insect, known to almost every one. According to *Swammerdam*, the body of an Ant, is divided into the head, breast, and belly ; in the head the eyes are entirely black, and under the eyes there are two small horns or feelers, which are of a chesnut or brownish colour, each of which are composed of 12 joints, placed end to end, the first of which is longest. All the different joints are covered with fine silky hair ; and the mouth is furnished with two crooked jaws, which project outwards, in each of these there are seven incisures, that appear like so many little teeth. The breast is formed of several joints, each of which are divided into six pointed projections, which become more visible towards the loins ; and the loins themselves are composed of three knots or buttons, which resemble vertebræ, and they are quite covered with silky hair. Under the breast there are six legs, that are pretty strong and hairy, composed each of four joints, of which the last, which makes the foot, properly so called, is formed of four other smaller joints ; and that at the extremity, is armed with two small claws. The head and breast are covered with a streaked and crenelated skin, as hard as horn, which is like the disposition of the fibres of the wood of the wild pine, when it is cloven in places where there are knots. The belly is more reddish than the rest of the body, which is of a brown chesnut colour ; it is as shining as glass, and covered with extremely fine hairs.

This

This is the description of the working ANT, which appears to be neither male nor female; in which it agrees with the common Bee, which is designed only for labour, that is to gather provisions, and to take care of, and nourish the brood. The male Ant resembles the working Ant, with regard to the teeth and feelers, only the teeth are a little less, as well as those of the female Ant. On the other hand, the eyes are much larger; and there are three points, somewhat like pearls, on the head of the male, which render him quite different from other Ants, and which are in reality, other eyes, of a singular kind. But the breast is very different from that of others, with regard to the colour and structure; besides which, there are four remarkable wings, of which the two foremost are near twice as large, and as strong as the hindmost. The structure of the limbs and belly, are also different in some respects. Besides all the rest of the body is larger, and of a blacker colour.

However the males of ANTS we are now speaking of, are not different from the rest, with regard to their Aurelias, but they are not to be met with in all seasons of the year in the Ant-hills; which renders it probable, that the working Ants kill the males, after the time of breeding is past, because they are of no other use than for propagation. As for the female Ant, she is the largest of all, and when she is anatomized, the exceeding small, white, oval eggs, may readily be discovered. She has teeth, eyes, and feelers, like the former, and behind the head there are three eyes, resembling pearls, disposed as in the males. But she may be distinguished from the two preceding, by the colour and structure of the breast, which is a little more brown than that of the common Ant, and a little brighter than that of the Male. The legs are much alike, as well as the loins and belly, only it is much larger, to allow room for the eggs.

The eggs are smooth, polished, full, and shining, without any furrow; they are each so small, that being placed upon a black ground, they can hardly be perceived. The worm that proceeds from an egg, being
viewed

viewed through a microscope, the head, the mouth, and the body, composed of twelve rings, may be discovered ; and that the head is turned towards the breast. This small animal, though a real worm, is commonly called the egg of the Ant ; but this is a mistake, for it is an animal that has life and motion, though it has no legs. It has not the least resemblance to an egg, and is often larger than the Ant itself. These are the pretended eggs, so much sought after, to feed birds of diverse kinds, and of which the nightingales are so fond.

When this worm is come to its full growth, the breast swells insensibly, and it casts its skin, and then it loses all motion. All the members which were hid before, then begin to appear, and they shew the true form of an Aurelia, which represents very distinctly, all the parts of the animal, though they are yet without motion, and as it were wrapped up in swaddling clothes. But it must be observed, that in this state, the animal regains its former softness, and all the members are as white as the curds of milk. The parts of the Aurelia, are kept united, under a uniform skin, like those of a Butterfly in its Chrysalis state ; in short, there is no other difference between the parts of the Aurelia, and those of the Ant, but that in the latter they appear more distinctly than in the former. However in reality, the egg, the worm, the Aurelia, and the Ant, are only one and the same animal, hid under accidental different forms. When this insect has passed through all the changes, and having acquired the greatest strength it can have, it quits its last skin, to assume the form it will retain ever after.

We have already hinted, that the working Ants, have the care of the education of the brood ; and this they perform with extream application, omitting nothing that is requisite thereto. They carry them about in their mouths, between their teeth, with extraordinary care, for fear they should come to any hurt. I have kept, says *Swammerdam*, several of the working Ants in my closet, with their eggs and worms, in a glass filled with earth. I took pleasure in ob-

serving,

erving, that in proportion as the earth dried on the surface, they dug deeper and deeper thereinto with their eggs; and when I poured water thereon, it was surprizing with what care, affection, and diligence, they laboured, to put the brood in safety, in the dryest place. I have often seen, that when water has been wanting for several days, and when the earth was moistened after it a little, they immediately carried their young ones thereto, which I have seen stir, and suck the moisture.

As *Derham* informs us, *Sir Edward King* examined the generation of Ants, with a great deal of diligence, and he found their greatest care regarded their eggs, which are of a fine substance, and as white as loaf-sugar. When they happen to be dispersed, they gathered them together, and lay them in a heap, sitting thereon in great numbers, as it were to keep them warm. In summer, they carry their young ones every morning to the surface of the earth; insomuch that from ten in the morning, till five or six in the afternoon, they may be found near the surface, and generally to the south of the mole-hill where they are buried; but when the weather is cool, or it is likely to rain, you may dig a foot deep, before you can meet with any. *Swammerdam* has observed, that Ants follow the motion of the sun, and that they transport their young from one place to another, according to its course; that is, they are always careful to carry them to those places, where the earth is heated by the rays of the sun.

It were to be wished, for the honour of Ants, that all those things which have been said of them, were true, as much as their tenderness for their young. In particular their foresight and their care in laying up provisions in the summer, to serve them in the winter, and their gnawing one end of the corn, to hinder it from growing; for the truth is, they have neither corn in their Ant-hills to gnaw, nor magazines wherein to lay it; nor yet do they want it, for in the winter they are not able to eat. 'This is true,' according to the experience of two great naturalists; and

and *Swammerdam* affirms, that he could never perceive in the Ant-hills the several apartments artificially constructed, and disposed according to the laws of architecture, as authors have pretended; nor could he observe that they laid up provisions in the summer for the winter. *Reaumur* tells us, that it is well known, that several sorts of quadrupedes, such as Bears, Marmouts, and Field-mice, pass part of the winter, without taking any nourishment. It is said that they sleep at that time; but if they do, it is not like their sleep at other times. *Sanctorius* has found out, by experiments made for that purpose, that while we are at rest, the fluids do not circulate much slower than at other times; whereas in the animals that pass several months without eating, the motion of the fluids ought to be extremely slow; insomuch that they are in a kind of lethargy, or benumbed state, and can be hardly said to live. Almost all insects, in the winter time, take no nourishment, and are in such a torpid state, that they seem to be dead. Every insect that is to live a year, after it is come to its full growth, will pass four or five months, without taking any nourishment, and will seem to be dead all that time. The Ant in particular, says he, so much cried up for his industry and foresight, and for its laying up magazines for the winter, has none of those fine qualities; for after hundreds and hundreds of inquiries, I have found that they never lay up provisions. When they carry any corn, or other grains to their habitations, they carry them exactly in the same manner, as they do bits of wood, for the construction of their houses. For what purpose should they lay up corn against the winter, since they pass that time heaped upon each other, without motion; they are so far from being able to gnaw grains of corn, that they are not so much as able to move. This single circumstance may inform us, why all these historical facts, so much boasted of by authors, ought to be examined over again. The greatest prudence that Ants discover, is in sheltering themselves from cold as much as possible, because

because when it is severe, it always deprives them of motion.

About the beginning of *March*, or as soon as the weather begins to be warm, they begin to appear, and go abroad in search of nourishment. I have kept, continues he, several hundred of very large Ants, during the winter, in large tubs; and have afterwards continued the cold, sufficient to keep them torpid, during the months of *March*, *April*, and *May*; and they have not seemed to suffer at all thereby. When they have been placed in a warm air, they have discovered as much vigour, as those who have not slept half so long.

Francis Carre, who tells us he has studied these insects near twenty years, supports the reasoning of *Reaumur*, with regard to their lethargy, during the winter. The climate of *Languedoc*, being more hot and dry, than that of *Paris*, and Ants being there much more common, I have examined, says he, their hills in all seasons of the year, and could never find these pretended magazines, composed of several chambers, that communicate to each other by galleries, and which are dug so deep, that neither rain nor snow could hurt them; from whence I am authorized to determine, that the common opinion is erroneous. It is true, that if corn be thrown on the Ant-hills, the Ants will get about it immediately, and carry it from place to place. Then if it be opened, the corn will be found, that they could not consume; but if the same be done at any other time, no provision can be found. When the corn thus hid, begin to ferment and corrupt, the Ants carry it out of their holes, with as much activity as they had laid it up. They have likewise the precaution to make a bank above the entrance, near six inches high, and to make several roads to go out and in by the highest part. This elevation consists of small bits of wood, the fibres of plants, and earth, and it serves them instead of a causeway, to turn aside the water. In forming this, they work more or less, according to the nature of the soil, and they are apprehensive of nothing so much as

as water. From *May*, or the beginning of *June*, according to the state of the season, they work continually, till bad weather comes on. Their wonderful activity entirely regards their brood, which come into the world during the fine weather. It has been said, that common Ants feed out of their subterranean habitations ; which is a mistake, except in two cases. When they attack fruit that is juicy, they will tear it into small bits, and each will carry home its load ; but if they should happen to meet with fruit, immersed in syrup, and they find it impossible to carry it away, on account of that fluid ; yet they will make all possible tryals to come at the fruit, which they cannot effect, because the syrup will inviscate their feet, and consequently they must perish therein. But when at other times, they meet with nothing but a sweet liquor, every one can carry away some of it, to feed their young ; for they do not devour it all themselves. When the places round an ant-hill, are barren, they will sally out on all sides, in search of provisions ; and if they meet with any thing that is heavy, several of them will endeavour to force it along ; for some will drag, while others push ; but if their efforts are vain, they will divide it into small parts, and carry them to their common magazine. If any one among them makes a happy discovery, it will give advice to others, and then immediately the whole republick will put themselves in motion. They make two tracks, the one for those that go to seize the booty, and the other for those that return back loaded. If any one of them happen to be killed, others will carry them away to some distance. When the cold season returns, they all fall into a sleep, as before observed, and continue in this state, till the air is warm enough, to render them active.

When the Ant has acquired a certain number of years, but how many is not determined, large wings will appear, during its lethargy, and then its inclination will be entirely changed ; for as soon as warm weather permits them to get abroad, they forsake the nest, and proceed to a wall, a stone, or a tree, where

where they shake their wings, to enable them to rise in the air. Those that are thus furnished with wings, perhaps may be a fourth part of their whole number. Some think they become winged at the age of four or five years.

Carre also observes, that Ants send out swarms once a year, and they can build their habitations without the help of the old one. They seem at first to mind nothing but their work, but as soon as their subterranean habitation is advanced, part of them go in quest of provisions. They take up with the seeds of trees, shrubs, and plants; and with bread, flesh, and insects, dead or dying, not excepting Spiders themselves. *Carre* likewise confirms, that the old account of their habitations, with their exact proportion, vaults impenetrable to water, with the beams, spars, galleries, and magazines, formed with inimitable skill, are nothing but mere fictions. What authors have dignified with the name of a magazine, is nothing but a cavity, which serves for a common retreat, when the weather forces them to return to their lethargick state. Hither they carry their provisions for daily consumption, and they make it as it were a common dining-room. This cavity is not above a foot deep at most. When Ants meet with plenty of corn, that is more than they can consume, they lay some of it up in lesser cavities, and these are all their ordinary or extraordinary granaries. When any grains of corn begin to corrupt, they carry them out of their habitations, and abandon them, as observed above. When they meet with nothing but what is necessary, they carry it directly into their common room. When provisions are scarce, they come to short allowance; but they always give their young what is necessary. What *Carre* says about all the Ants having wings some time or other, does not agree with the observations of *Swammerdam*, nor with those of *Linnaeus*, who allow that the males and females have wings; but deny that the working Ants have any.

After

After all, nothing can be more laborious than this insect, inſomuch, that even the very ſtones, over which they paſs and repaſs, will be worn into tracks more or leſs. They are very fond of fleſh, inſomuch, that they will not only feed upon the carcaſſes of May-Bugs and Beetles; but if you throw a Frog, a Lizard, a Serpent, or a Bird, among them, you will find their ſkeletons in a few days time, left in the higheſt perfection; and they will be better prepared, than by the hands of the moſt ſkilful anatomists. There is ſome danger in making them angry; but then they do not bite, as ſome have ſuppoſed, for they have a ſmall ſting, and the pain that is cauſed, does not proceed ſo much from that, as from an acrid fluid, which they let fall into the wound, from whence proceeds a little ſwelling, and an itching.

ANTS have a great many enemies, and particularly the Wood-pecker, and all ſorts of Pyes. It is now commonly known, that the Ant-Lion is the moſt formidable enemy to Ants, and it is particularly taken notice of elſewhere in this treatiſe. The Ants that are found in gardens and orchards, are of a different kind from thoſe in the fields and woods, and they are much hated by gardeners, becauſe they are ſuppoſed to do a great deal of miſchief. For this reaſon, authors have pretended to diſcover ſeveral ſecrets, in order to deſtroy them, ſuch as tallow, aſhes, unſlacked lime, ſoot, oil of aſpic, oxes gall, ſaw-duſt, hog's-dung, mixed with urine, chalk, glue, cow-dung, pounded ſulphur, the fumes of ſulphur, and many other things. However many things are laid to their charge, which they are not guilty of; for there are green Pucerons, that ſpoil vaſt numbers of flowers, and cauſe the leaves of peach and pear trees to curl up, caſting about them, a ſweetiſh liquor, which the Ants are fond of; but then they neither meddle with the plant nor the Pucerons; and it is theſe that do the miſchief to the trees, which they lay to the charge of the Ants.

We are told by *Bontius*, that in the *East-Indies*, there are flying Ants, of a red colour, which gather from flowers, trees, ſhrubs, and herbs, a ſubſtance, wherewith

wherewith they make gum-lac. However authors are not all agreed, with regard to this circumstance. *Geoffroy* observes, that the name of gum is improperly applied to this substance, for it is rather a wax. The most remarkable of this sort is stick-lac, because it is brought over, upon the very branches on which it is formed. Some have thought that it has proceeded from the trees themselves; but this cannot be true, because if you make an incision into the tree, nothing will proceed from it. It is therefore most probably a sort of comb, like that made by Bees, and other working insects; and in reality, where it is broken, it is divided into cells, of a pretty uniform shape, which is a certain proof, that it is neither a gum, nor a resin, that flows from trees. Hence it appears, that lac is nothing but a kind of wax, which forms the body of the comb, and it has a fine smell when it is burnt.

There was a sort of lac, brought from *Madagascar*, which was examined by *Geoffroy*, and he was of opinion it was a real comb; for it differed very little from common wax, either in colour or smell. The pieces were thicker than those of common lac, and the colour was nearly like that of amber. However the lac of *Madagascar*, is not like that of *Pegu*, for it is neither fit for tinctures, nor to make sealing-wax. The analysis of lac, will still confirm this opinion, for this and common wax, yield much the same principles, namely, an acid spirit, and a butter.

Aldrovandus reports, that in *Brazil*, there are large winged Ants, that smell like cedar, and that have a very agreeable taste; they are so numerous, that they appear like a thick cloud in the air. We are informed in the *German* ephemerides, that on the 18th of *July*, in 1679, when the weather was very hot, but close and cloudy, there was seen a cloud of winged Ants, that flew from the north-east to the south-west, on the side of the river *Danube*. The town of *Pofen* was full of them, for a vast number fell down, that perhaps could fly no further; insomuch that in the market place, no one could set his foot without

without killing thirty or forty at a time. Their flight did not continue above a quarter of an hour, and when they fell, they lost their wings, and only crept about slowly here and there. In shape they resembled common Ants, but they were larger, and had two transparent wings.

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